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Exercise 1: Find and study two web application frameworks that offer protection mechanisms against Cross-Site Request Forging (CSRF) and compare the CSRF protection features of these frameworks against each other.

	Java GWT / Spring?	Ruby on Rails
Website		www.rubyonrails.org
Synchronizer Token Pattern Add a generated session-unique token to requests (via previous GET request)	Yes, disabled by default (since Django 1.2)	Yes, enabled by default (since Rails 2.0, before with Plugin CSRF Killer)
- **POST/PUT/DELETE/GET**	Yes/Yes/Yes/No	Yes/Yes/Yes/No
- **Protected request types**	HTML, AJAX, others unknown	HTML, AJAX, others manually
- **What happens on CSRF?**	HTTP 403 Forbidden is send to user	Exception ActionController ::InvalidAuthenticityToken is thrown
- RFC 2616-Compliant regarding un/safe operations	Yes	Yes
Double submitted cookies Send a secure value via header and form and verify match on server	No	No
Non-working/weak protections:		
- **Checks referrer on retrieval** Referrers can easily be faked (HTTP)	Yes, only for HTTPS	No
- **Using a Secret Cookie** Cookies are always send and thus easily available	No	No
- **Only Accepting POST Requests** POST requests can easily be faked	No	No
- **Multi-Step Transactions** If attacker may predict the transaction steps CSRF is still possible	No	No

Sources:

- http://archives.ryandaigle.com/articles/2007/9/24/what-s-new-in-edge-rails-better-cross-site-request-forging-prevention
- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross-Site_Request_Forgery_(CSRF)_Prevention_Cheat_Sheet
- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross-Site_Request_Forgery_(CSRF)
- https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/dev/ref/contrib/csrf/
- http://guides.rubyonrails.org/security.html