



Cross-site request forgery (CSRF)

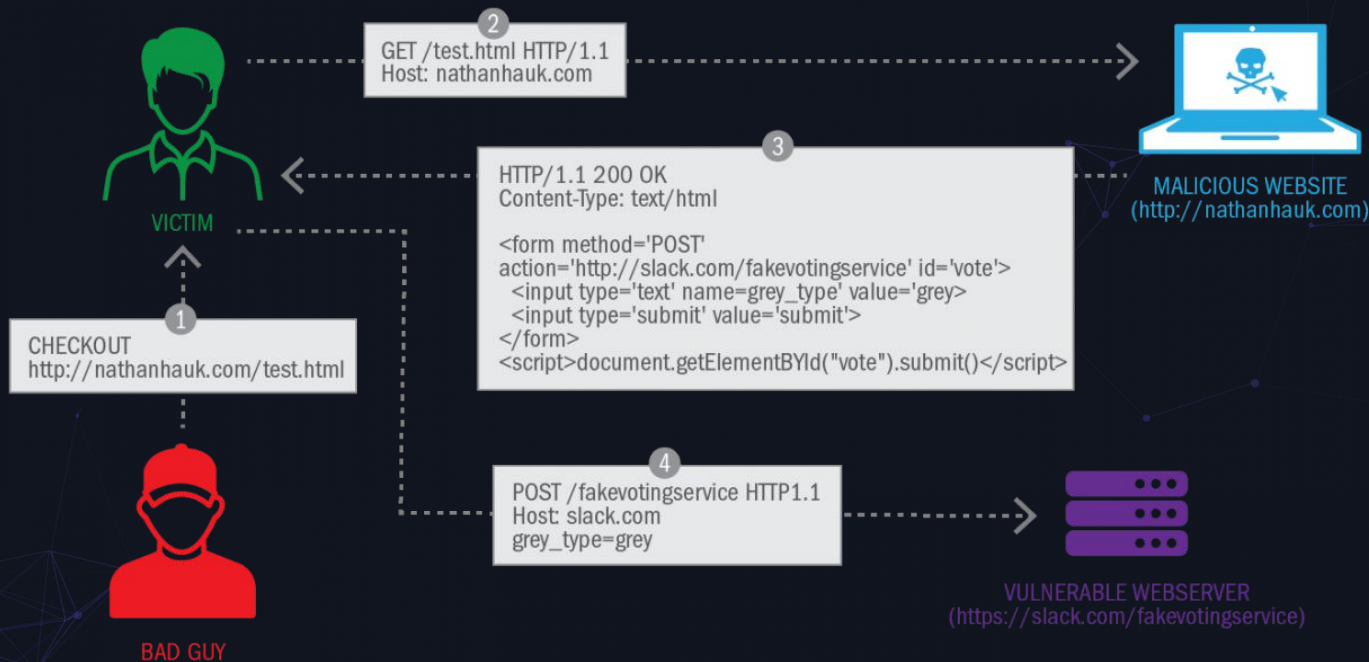
Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) is an attack that forces an end user to execute unwanted actions on a web application in which they're currently authenticated. With a little help of social engineering, an attacker may trick the users of a web application into executing actions of the attacker's choosing. If the victim is a normal user, a successful CSRF attack can force the user to perform state changing requests like transferring funds, changing their email address, and so forth. If the victim is an administrative account, CSRF can compromise the entire web application.

Source: owasp.org

CSRF

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CSRF



```
npm install  
node server.js  
  
# Open another terminal  
node server-malicious.js
```

Don't mind the code, we will talk about sessions and authentication later.

Now go there: <http://localhost:3000>

You need to login to sign the petition.

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Now go there: <http://localhost:3001> and complete the form.

What happened?

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Ok, how could we fix that?

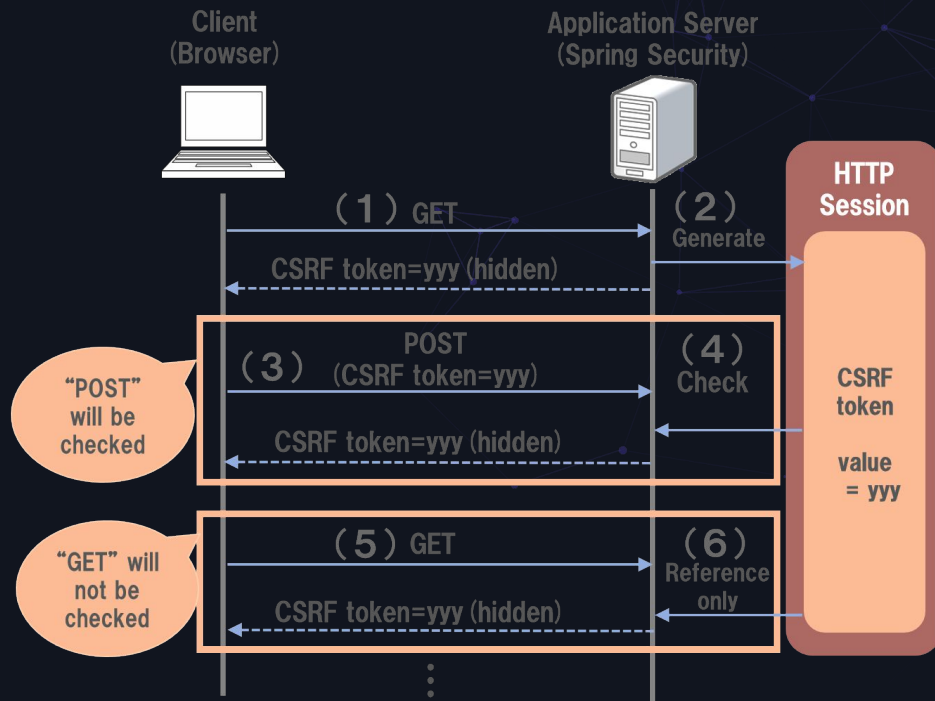


CSRF

We will use **token-based mitigation**.
This defense is one of the most popular and recommended methods to mitigate CSRF.

There is a popular npm package for that:

<https://www.npmjs.com/package/csrf>



CSRF



Practical work

Only modifying the `server.js` file, fix the security flaw.

You can install and use the following package to help you:

<https://www.npmjs.com/package/csurf>

Particularly look at that part of the documentation:

<https://www.npmjs.com/package/csurf#simple-express-example>