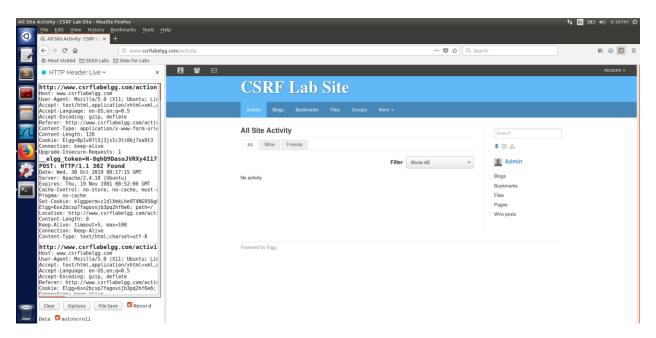
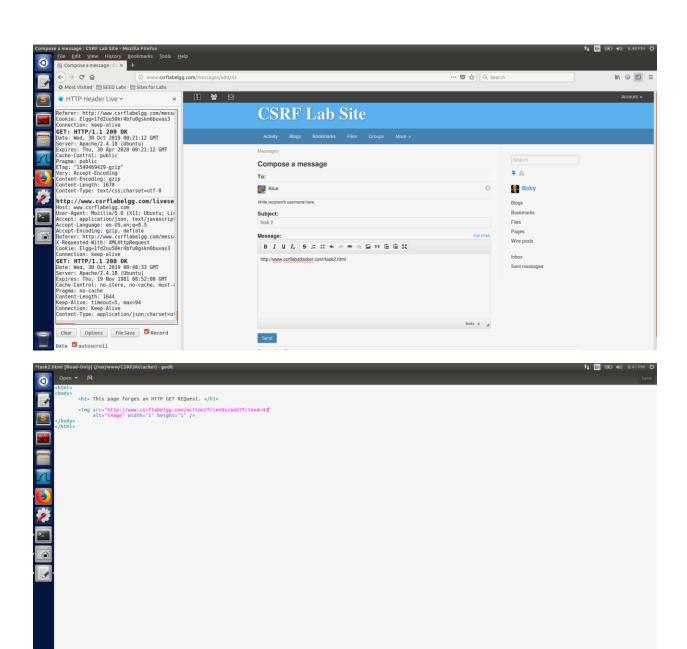
CSRF LAB

Task 1

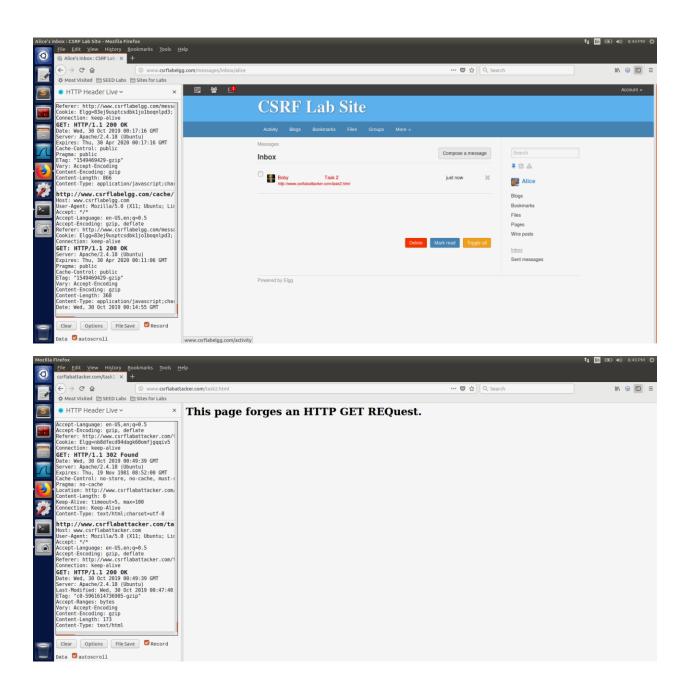




The 1st screenshot is the GET request and the 2nd is POST request. In the GET request the data is attached in the url whereas in the POST request the data is attached in the body.



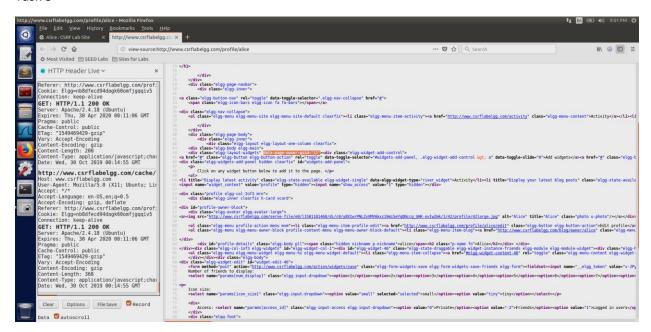
HTML ▼ Tab Width: 8 ▼ Ln 5, Col 74 ▼ INS

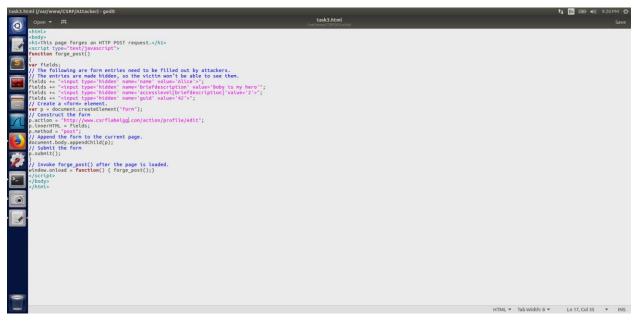


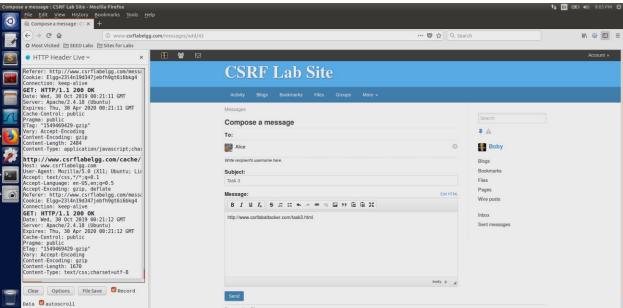


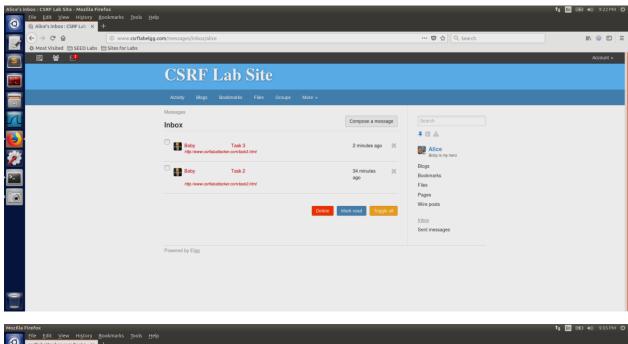
In this task boby is the attacker and alice is the victim. After logging in the boby's account we inspect the guid which is 43. We then create HTML file with the link to add friend with this guid and save this file in /var/www/CSRF/Attacker and send the message to Alice. Now when Alice clicks on this link boby is automatically added to the friend list.

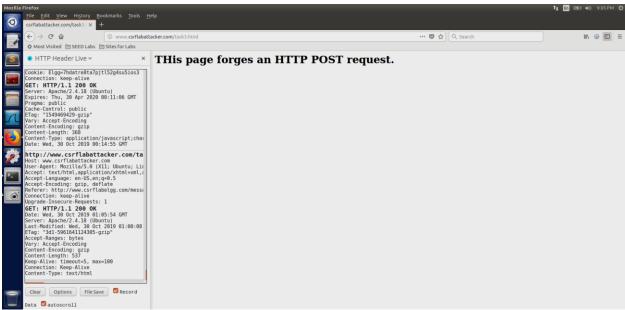
Task 3

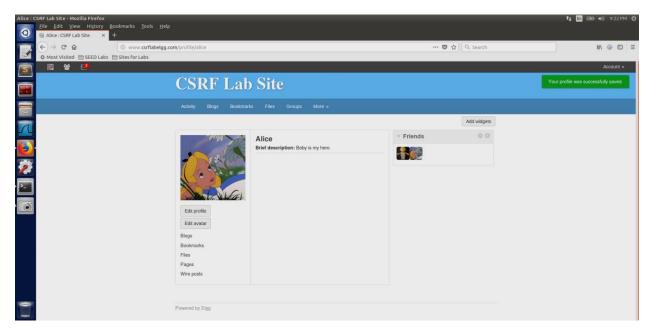












After inspecting Alice's profile we come to know that its guid is 42. We then create a html file where we put profile edit as a link triggered when the link is opened. And also input fields that are needed to be changed. As seen from the above screenshot when the link is opened the description of Alice is changed.

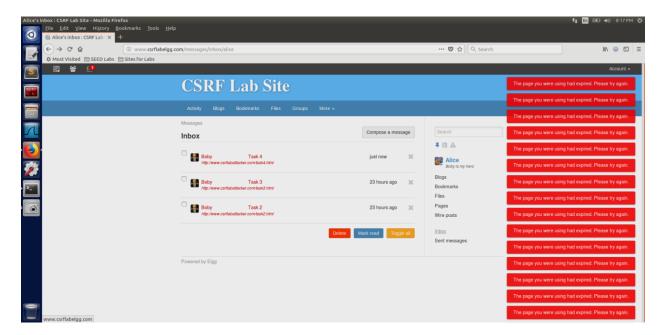
Question 1 – Any user can go to anyone's profile and inspect its element. Similarly Boby can go to Alice's profile and check for its guid.

Question 2 – Boby cannot launch the attack anybody who visits his profile since the user id of every user is different.

Task 4

```
Actions/order php (var)/evar/Catifligg/rendu/riggs/egg/engine/rissexy(ligg)-godd)

Grand Grand Branch Branc
```



We comment the return true statement in Actionservice.php. And also add elgg_ts (timestamp) and elgg_token (secret token) in the code so that the attacker cannot forge cross site request, if it is incorrect the server does not process the request.

If we turn on the countermeasure it assumes this as a cross site attack and not as a user request.