```
源码
低级
中级
High CSRF Source
```

# 源码

## 低级

```
1
   <?php
2
3
      if (isset($_GET['Change'])) {
4
5
          // Turn requests into variables
6
          $pass_new = $_GET['password_new'];
7
          $pass_conf = $_GET['password_conf'];
8
9
10
          if (($pass_new == $pass_conf)){
11
              $pass_new = mysql_real_escape_string($pass_new);//防止sql注入的, 这是!!
12
              $pass_new = md5($pass_new);//用MD5加密
13
              $insert="UPDATE `users` SET password = '$pass_new' WHERE user = 'admin';"
14
              $result=mysql_query($insert) or die('' . mysql_error() . '' );
15
16
              echo " Password Changed ";
17
              mysql_close();
18
          }
19
20
21
          else{
22
              echo " Passwords did not match. ";
23
          }
24
25
      }
26 ?>
```

## 中级

```
1
   <?php
2
3
      if (isset($ GET['Change'])) {//$ POST和$ GET皆为接收用户的数据的
 4
 5
          // Checks the http referer header
          if ( eregi ( "127.0.0.1", $ SERVER['HTTP REFERER'] ) ){
6
                                                                        //$ POST和$ GET
7
8
              // Turn requests into variables
9
              $pass new = $ GET['password new'];
              $pass_conf = $_GET['password_conf'];
10
11
              if ($pass_new == $pass_conf){
12
13
                  $pass_new = mysql_real_escape_string($pass_new);
14
                  pass new = md5(pass new);
15
                  $insert="UPDATE `users` SET password = '$pass_new' WHERE user = 'admin
16
                  $result=mysql_query($insert) or die('' . mysql_error() . '
17
18
19
                  echo " Password Changed ";
20
                  mysql_close();
              }
21
22
23
              else{
24
                  echo " Passwords did not match. ";
              }
25
26
          }
27
28
29
      }
30 ?>
```

# CSRF漏洞分析

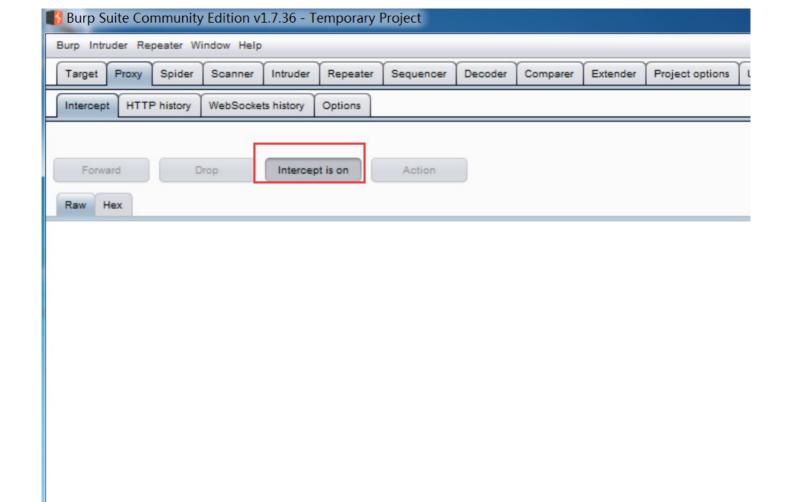
- low级别的CSRF源码,利用mysql\_real\_escape\_string()函数对\$pass\_new和 \$pass\_conf变量进行了过滤,可以防止SQL注入,但无法阻止CSRF攻击。
- medium级别的CSRF源码,在获取\$pass\_new和\$pass\_conf这两个变量之前, 先利用if语句以及eregi()函数来判断 "\$\_SERVER['HTTP\_REFERER']"的值是否 是127.0.0.1。

## 可以设置代理:



生活,我们就是一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个			
配置访问互联网的代理服务器			
不使用代理服务器(Y)			
自动检测此网络的代理设置( <u>W</u> )			
使用系统代理设置( <u>U</u> )			
● 手动代理配置(M)			
HTTP 代理(X) 127.0.0.1		端口( <u>P</u> )	8080
为所有协议使用相同代理	里服务器(S)		
SS <u>L</u> 代理		端口( <u>O</u> )	0
ETP 代理		端口( <u>R</u> )	0
	確	定取消	帮助( <u>H</u> )

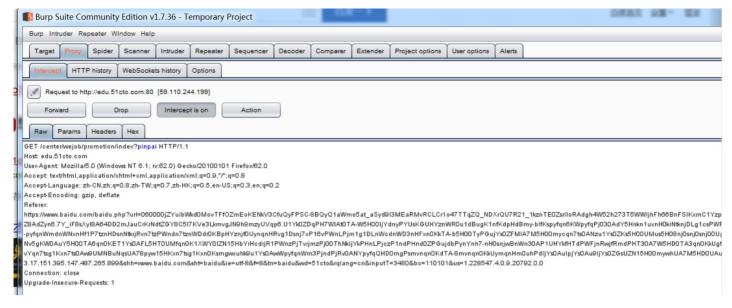
打开burp suite:



### 点击一个链接:



### 再来看一下burpsuite:



#### http协议头的信息:



### 这是用用get方法传递的消息;

```
GET /centerlwejob/promotion/index?pinpai HTTP/1.1

Host: edu.51cto.com

UserAgent: Mozilla/50 (Windows NT 6.1; rr/52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefow82.0

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,application/xhtml+xml,applicatio
```

#### host是目标网站;

User-agent:这是客户端的浏览器的信息;

Accept:访问的网页类型;

Accept-Language:访问的网页的语言!

refer,有的还有cookie; 再次访问的时候就有了:



你要 访问host这个 目标网站,你是从哪个网站开启 访问的;你访问目标网站之前,你是从哪个网站过去的,访问 之前的那个页面就叫做referer; referer就指明了你在访问某一个网站的时候是从哪一个网站过去的;

# 验证HTTP Referer字段

- HTTP头中的Referer字段,记录了该HTTP请求的来源地址。
- 比如通过百度搜索的方式访问51cto,利用Burpsuite拦截数据包。

GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: www.ficto.com
User-Agent: Hosilla/5.0 (Windows HT 6.1; WOW64; sw:47.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/47.0
Accept: text/html,application/shtml\*sml,application/sml;q=0.9,\*/\*;q=0.0
Accept-Language: sh-CH,sh;q=0.0,en-US;q=0.5,en;q=0.2
Accept-Encoding: qxip, deflate
Referer: https://www.baidu.com/link?url=LstvqyHZVIW2FVS0dM171UFQ\_OphvmnKxTyVRsh6FMV4
Connection: close

# 验证HTTP Referer字段

http://bank.example/withdraw?account=bob&amount=1000000&for=Mallor

用户必须先登陆 bank.example,转帐请求页面的Referer值通常是以bank.example 域名开头的地址。

通过CSRF攻击发出的转账请求, Referer是指向黑客的网站。

要防御CSRF攻击,银行网站只需要对于每一个转账请求验证其Referer值。

验证其referer值即可!

其实referer也是可以伪造的!! 这是一个缺陷!!

另外,有的单位他不用referer,因为他怕泄露内部信息!!

# **High CSRF Source**

二次验证即可!

## 二次确认

二次确认,就是在调用某些功能时进行二次验证:

- 删除用户时,产生一个提示对话框,提示"确定删除用户吗?"。
- 转账操作时,要求用户输入二次密码。
- 设置验证码也可以起到相同的效果。

```
<?php
 1
 2
 3
       if (isset($_GET['Change'])) {
 4
 5
           // Turn requests into variables
 6
           $pass curr = $ GET['password current'];
 7
           $pass_new = $_GET['password_new'];
 8
           $pass_conf = $_GET['password_conf'];
 9
           // Sanitise current password input
10
11
           $pass_curr = stripslashes( $pass_curr );
12
           $pass_curr = mysql_real_escape_string( $pass_curr );
           $pass_curr = md5( $pass_curr );
13
14
15
           // Check that the current password is correct
           $qry = "SELECT password FROM `users` WHERE user='admin' AND password='$pass_ci
16
17
           $result = mysql_query($qry) or die('' . mysql_error() . '' );
18
19
           if (($pass_new == $pass_conf) && ( $result && mysql_num_rows( $result ) == 1 )
20
               $pass_new = mysql_real_escape_string($pass_new);
21
               $pass_new = md5($pass_new);
22
23
               $insert="UPDATE `users` SET password = '$pass_new' WHERE user = 'admin';";
24
               $result=mysql_query($insert) or die('' . mysql_error() . '' );
25
26
               echo " Password Changed ";
27
               mysql_close();
28
           }
29
30
           else{
               echo " Passwords did not match or current password incorrect. '
31
           }
32
33
       }
34
35 ?>
```

