

# Web Sec - The SeQueL

with Adam & Ryan

# You've Been Attacked!

- Vulnerabilities
  - **Arbitrary redirect** on /login page
  - **Cross-site Request Forgery** on /transaction page

# Arbitrary Redirect

- Website, victim.com, has a redirect parameter that accepts any URL
- By carefully choosing a value for redirect, attacker can cause you to leave victim.com without noticing
- Result: you send the attacker information you meant for victim.com
- Useful for phishing

# Arbitrary Redirect

- Exploit URL we sent you:
- <http://128.213.33.210/login?redirect=%68%74%74%70%3A%2F%2F%31%32%38%2E%32%31%33%2E%33%33%2E%32%32%30%2F>
- What's in the redirect parameter? URL decode it:
- redirect=<http://128.213.33.220/>

# Arbitrary Redirect



bank.com

128.213.33.210



bank-online.com

128.213.33.220



# Arbitrary Redirect



bank.com

128.213.33.210



bank-online.com

128.213.33.220

Go Here:

<http://bank.com/login?redirect=http://bank-online.com>



# Arbitrary Redirect



bank.com

128.213.33.210



bank-online.com

128.213.33.220

http://bank.com/login?get  
↑  
redirect=http://bank-online.com



# Arbitrary Redirect



bank.com

128.213.33.210



bank-online.com

128.213.33.220

Please Login





# Arbitrary Redirect



bank.com

128.213.33.210



bank-online.com

128.213.33.220

send

<http://bank.com/login?redirect=http://bank-online.com>

user name = john  
password = money\$



# Arbitrary Redirect



bank.com

128.213.33.210



bank-online.com

128.213.33.220

go to <http://bank-online.com>

send

<http://bank.com/login?redirect=http://bank-online.com>

user name = john

password = money\$



# Arbitrary Redirect



bank.com

128.213.33.210



bank-online.com

128.213.33.220

get <http://bank-online.com>



# Arbitrary Redirect



bank.com

128.213.33.210



bank-online.com

128.213.33.220

get <http://bank-online.com>



Invalid Login

# Arbitrary Redirect



bank.com

128.213.33.210

send

<http://bank-online.com>

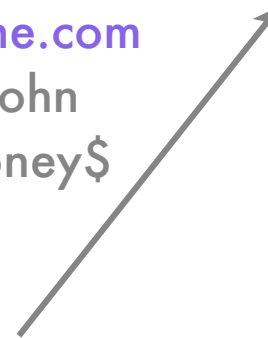
user name = john

password = money\$



bank-online.com

128.213.33.220



# Arbitrary Redirect



bank.com

128.213.33.210

log credentials  
john:money\$



bank-online.com

128.213.33.220

send

<http://bank-online.com>

user name = john

password = money\$



# Arbitrary Redirect



bank.com

128.213.33.210

log credentials  
john:money\$



bank-online.com

128.213.33.220

send

<http://bank-online.com>

user name = john

password = money\$



go to

<http://bank.com/home>

# Cross-site Request Forgery

- Cross-site Request Forgery (CSRF) forces a user to perform unwanted actions on a website in which he is authenticated



# CSRF - How'd I Lose \$\$?

[http://www.cs.rpi.edu/academics/courses/spring10/  
csci4971/websec2/directions.html](http://www.cs.rpi.edu/academics/courses/spring10/csci4971/websec2/directions.html)

# CSRF - How'd I Lose \$\$?

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Web Security Lecture 2 - Directions</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>SSP - Web Security 2 - Directions</h1>
<p>Before we look at today's material, let's review what we covered last time. There
were two primary topics: <b>sessions</b> and <b>cross-site scripting (XSS)</b>.</p>

<p>Session IDs allow a website to remember you.

...


</body>
</html>
```

# CSRF - How'd I Lose \$\$?

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Web Security Lecture 2 - Directions</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>SSP - Web Security 2 - Directions</h1>
<p>Before we look at today's material, let's review what we covered last time. There
were two primary topics: <b>sessions</b> and <b>cross-site scripting (XSS)</b>.</p>

<p>Session IDs allow a website to remember you.

...


</body>
</html>
```

# CSRF - How'd I Lose \$\$?

```

```

Fetches image at:

[http://128.213.33.210/transaction?to=1 &amount=13.37](http://128.213.33.210/transaction?to=1&amount=13.37)

This image fetch causes a transfer of \$13.37 to account 1

# CSRF - Mitigation?

- What if `/transaction` only transfers money for POST requests?
- **Won't Work**
- You can use JavaScript to perform POST requests
- We could have changed `directions.html` to the following:

# CSRF - JavaScript POST

```
<html>
```

```
<body onload="document.getElementById('transaction-form').submit()">
```

```
<form id="transaction-form" method="post" action="http://128.213.33.210/transaction">
```

```
<input type="hidden" name="to" value="1">
```

```
<input type="hidden" name="amount" value="13.37">
```

```
</form>
```

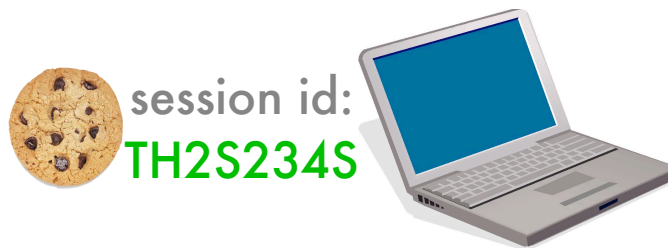
```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

# CSRF - Mitigation

- Website sends form to web browser, also sends a **CSRF token**
- Correct CSRF token must be sent back with form or else form data rejected
- Foils CSRF attacks because:
  - attacker cannot retrieve victim's CSRF token

# CSRF Mitigation Demo





# CSRF Mitigation Demo



get  
/transaction



session id:  
**TH2S234S**



# CSRF Mitigation Demo



CSRF Tokens for **TH2S234S**:  
**EF9XA2UE**

get  
/transaction

Transaction Form  
- To field  
- Amount field  
- CSRF Token = **EF9XA2UE**



session id:  
**TH2S234S**



# x CSRF Mitigation Demo



CSRF Tokens for **TH2S234S**:  
**EF9XA2UE**

send /transaction  
to = 1  
amount = 13.37



session id:  
**TH2S234S**



# x CSRF Mitigation Demo



CSRF Tokens for **TH2S234S**:  
EF9XA2UE

send /transaction  
to = 1  
amount = 13.37

**Incorrect CSRF Token**



session id:  
**TH2S234S**



# ✓ CSRF Mitigation Demo



CSRF Tokens for **TH2S234S**:  
**EF9XA2UE**

send /transaction  
to = 1

amount = 13.37

CSRF Token = **EF9XA2UE**



session id:  
**TH2S234S**



# ✓ CSRF Mitigation Demo



CSRF Tokens for **TH2S234S**:  
**EF9XA2UE**

send /transaction  
to = 1

amount = 13.37

CSRF Token = **EF9XA2UE**

Transaction Completed



session id:  
**TH2S234S**

