

# CSRF（跨站请求伪造）

原创

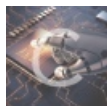
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## CSRF:

跨站请求伪造，利用受害者尚未失效的身份认证信息（cookie、会话等），诱骗其点击恶意链接或者访问包含攻击代码的页面，在受害人不知情的情况下以受害者的身份向（身份认证信息所对应的）服务器发送请求，从而完成非法操作（如转账、改密等）。

## Low:

源代码:

```

<?php

if( isset( $_GET[ 'Change' ] ) ) {
    // Get input
    $pass_new = $_GET[ 'password_new' ];
    $pass_conf = $_GET[ 'password_conf' ];

    // Do the passwords match? 密码匹配
    if( $pass_new == $pass_conf ) {
        // They do!
        $pass_new = ((isset($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"]) && is_object($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"])) ? mysqli_real_
escape_string($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"], $pass_new ) : ((trigger_error("[MySQLConverterToo] Fix the mysql_esca
pe_string() call! This code does not work.", E_USER_ERROR)) ? "" : ""));
        $pass_new = md5( $pass_new );

        // Update the database
        $insert = "UPDATE `users` SET password = '$pass_new' WHERE user = '" . dvwaCurrentUser() . "'";
        $result = mysqli_query($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"], $insert ) or die( '<pre>' . ((is_object($GLOBALS["__
__mysqli_ston"])) ? mysqli_error($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"]) : (($___mysqli_res = mysqli_connect_error()) ? $___m
ysqli_res : false)) . '</pre>' );

        // Feedback for the user
        echo "<pre>Password Changed.</pre>";
    }
    else {
        // Issue with passwords matching
        echo "<pre>Passwords did not match.</pre>";
    }

    ((is_null($___mysqli_res = mysqli_close($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"]))) ? false : $___mysqli_res);
}

?>

```

方法一：构造链接

```
http://127.0.0.1/DVWA/vulnerabilities/csrf/?password_new=password&password_conf=password&Change=Change#
```

只要受害者点击了这个链接，他的密码就会被修改成password。

可以使用短链接来伪装一下，由于这里使用的是本机的ip地址访问的，实际中的域名访问链接是可以生成相应的短链接。

方法二：构造攻击页面

```


<!-- 将图片的地址设置为需要访问的链接，在受害者打开页面时，会直接访问到图片的地址，通过设置样式将图片隐藏-->

<h1>404</h1>

<h2>file not found.</h2>
<!-- 用户会认为访问到错误页面-->

```

**Medium:**

源代码：

```

<?php

if( isset( $_GET[ 'Change' ] ) ) {
    // Checks to see where the request came from
    if( stripos( $_SERVER[ 'HTTP_REFERER' ] ,$_SERVER[ 'SERVER_NAME' ]) !== false ) {
        // Get input
        $pass_new = $_GET[ 'password_new' ];
        $pass_conf = $_GET[ 'password_conf' ];

        // Do the passwords match?
        if( $pass_new == $pass_conf ) {
            // They do!
            $pass_new = ((isset($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"]) && is_object($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"])) ? mysqli_real_escape_string($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"], $pass_new ) : ((trigger_error("[MySQLConverterToo] Fix the mysqli_escape_string() call! This code does not work.", E_USER_ERROR)) ? "" : ""));
            $pass_new = md5( $pass_new );

            // Update the database
            $insert = "UPDATE `users` SET password = '$pass_new' WHERE user = '" . dwwaCurrentUser() . "'";
            $result = mysqli_query($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"], $insert ) or die( '

```
>' . ((is_object($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"])) ? mysqli_error($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"]) : (($___mysqli_res = mysqli_connect_error()) ? $___mysqli_res : false)) . '</pre>' );

            // Feedback for the user
            echo "<pre>Password Changed.</pre>";
        }
        else {
            // Issue with passwords matching
            echo "<pre>Passwords did not match.</pre>";
        }
    }
    else {
        // Didn't come from a trusted source
        echo "<pre>That request didn't look correct.</pre>";
    }

    ((is_null($___mysqli_res = mysqli_close($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"])) ? false : $___mysqli_res);
}
?>

```


```

增加代码:

```
if( stripos( $_SERVER[ 'HTTP_REFERER' ] ,$_SERVER[ 'SERVER_NAME' ]) !== false )
```

- stripos() 函数查找字符串在另一字符串中第一次出现的位置（不区分大小写），格式stripos(string,find,start)。
- eregi()函数在指定字符串中搜索字符串，int eregi(string pattern, string string，意思是在string中寻找pattern字符串，不区分大小写。
- HTTP\_REFERER: http包头的Referer参数的值
- HTTP\_NAME: http包头的host参数的值

漏洞的利用:

- 本题的过滤规则是http包头的Referer参数的值中必须包含主机名

方法一：将攻击页面命名为192.168.153.130.html（页面被放置在攻击者的服务器里）就可以绕过了

方法二：也可以将攻击页面放在一个以host参数的值为名的文件夹下也可以绕过

## High: (未完)

源代码：

```
<?php

if( isset( $_GET[ 'Change' ] ) ) {
    // Check Anti-CSRF token
    checkToken( $_REQUEST[ 'user_token' ], $_SESSION[ 'session_token' ], 'index.php' );

    // Get input
    $pass_new = $_GET[ 'password_new' ];
    $pass_conf = $_GET[ 'password_conf' ];

    // Do the passwords match?
    if( $pass_new == $pass_conf ) {
        // They do!
        $pass_new = ((isset($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"]) && is_object($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"])) ? mysqli_real_
escape_string($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"], $pass_new ) : ((trigger_error("[MySQLConverterToo] Fix the mysql_esca
pe_string() call! This code does not work.", E_USER_ERROR)) ? "" : ""));
        $pass_new = md5( $pass_new );

        // Update the database
        $insert = "UPDATE `users` SET password = '$pass_new' WHERE user = '" . dvwaCurrentUser() . "'";
        $result = mysqli_query($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"], $insert ) or die( '<pre>' . ((is_object($GLOBALS["__
__mysqli_ston"])) ? mysqli_error($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"]) : (($___mysqli_res = mysqli_connect_error()) ? $___m
ysqli_res : false)) . '</pre>' );

        // Feedback for the user
        echo "<pre>Password Changed.</pre>";
    }
    else {
        // Issue with passwords matching
        echo "<pre>Passwords did not match.</pre>";
    }

    ((is_null($___mysqli_res = mysqli_close($GLOBALS["__mysqli_ston"]))) ? false : $___mysqli_res);
}

// Generate Anti-CSRF token
generateSessionToken();

?>
```

High级别的代码加入了Anti-CSRF token机制，增加了token的匹配，想要绕过这一机制，关键是需要获得受害者点击链接时对服务器请求中的token