

**Sri Lanka Institute of Information technology**

**2025**

**Web Security-IE2062**

**Practical**

**Year 2, Semester 2**



IT23400368

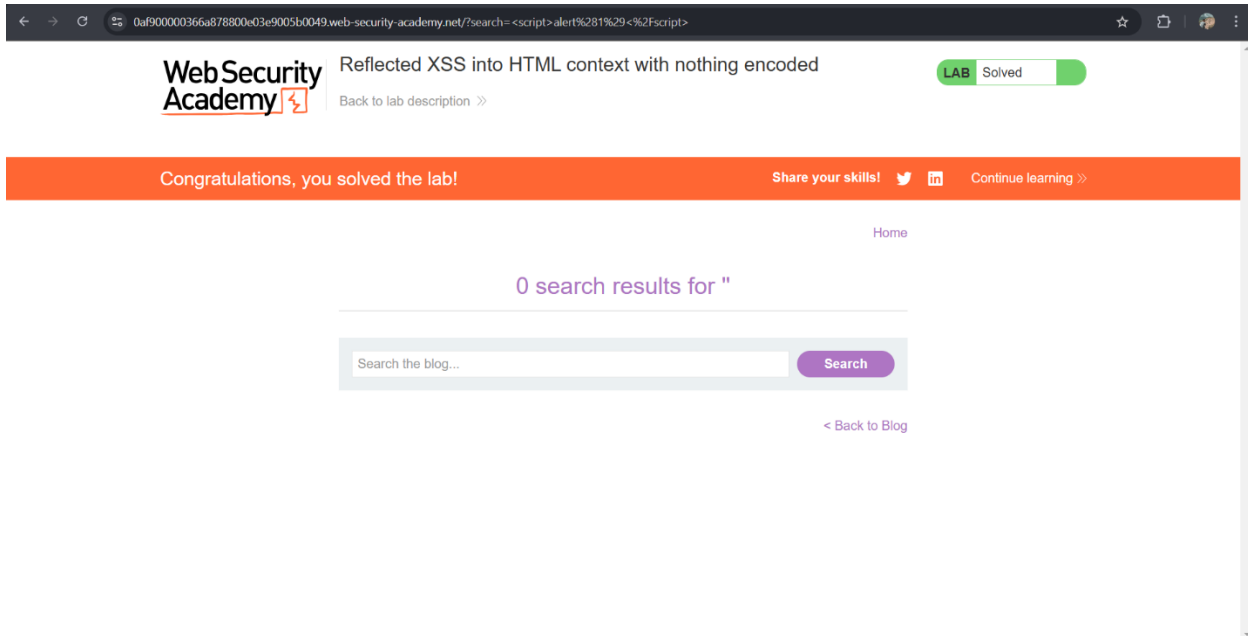
MMM ARKAM

Y2.S2.WD.CS.01.01

MALABE CAMPUS

## Lab1:

This lab has a reflected XSS vulnerability in the search box. When `<script>alert(1)</script>` is entered and "Search" is clicked, the website shows the input without blocking the script. This causes the browser to run the script and display an alert box, proving the XSS works.



## Lab 2:

This lab has a stored XSS vulnerability in the comment section. When `<script>alert(1)</script>` is submitted as a comment, the website saves it without blocking the script. When someone views the blog post, the script runs, showing an alert box, proving the stored XSS works.

At least I was honest about my affair!

Leave a comment

Comment:

`<script>alert(1)</script>`

Name:  
fake name

Email:  
test@gmail.com

Website:

Post Comment

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WebSecurity Academy

Stored XSS into HTML context with nothing encoded

LAB Solved

Back to lab description >>

Congratulations, you solved the lab!

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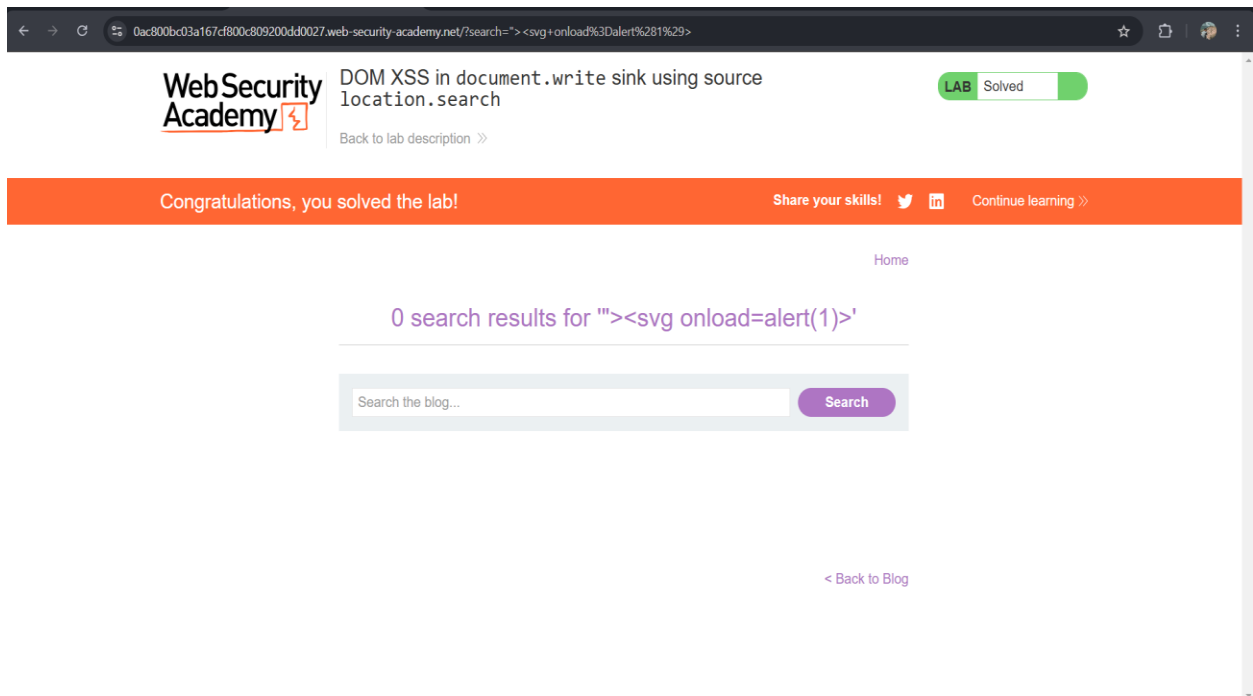
Thank you for your comment!

Your comment has been submitted.

[< Back to blog](#)

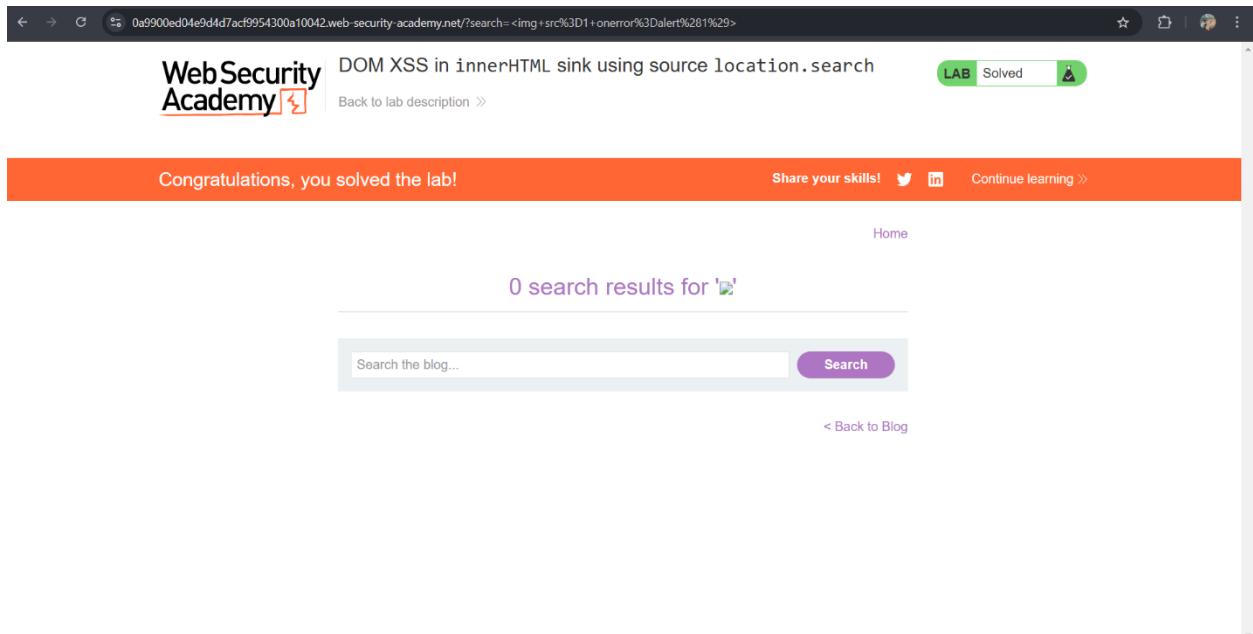
## Lab 3:

This lab has a DOM-based XSS vulnerability in the search function. The website takes input from the URL and inserts it into an **img** tag using **document.write**. By searching for **"><svg onload=alert(1)>**, the **img** attribute is broken, and a new **<svg>** element with an onload event is injected. This makes the browser execute **alert(1)**, proving the XSS works.



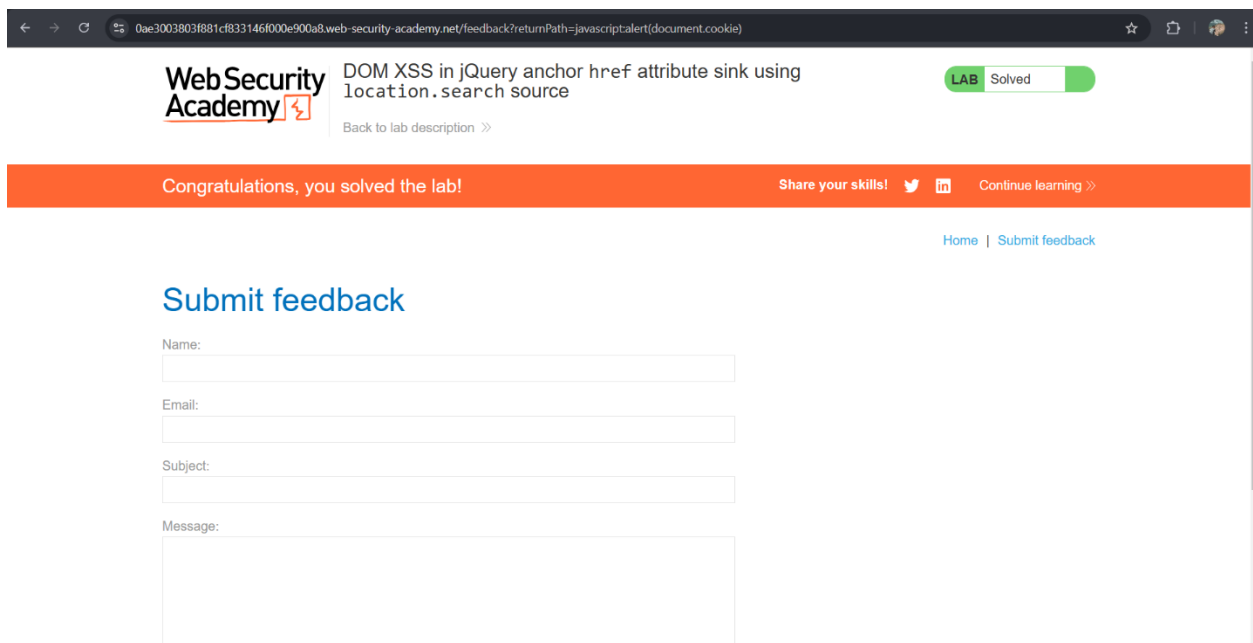
## Lab 4:

This lab has a DOM-based XSS vulnerability in the search function. The website takes input from the URL and inserts it into a div using **innerHTML**. By searching for **<img src=1 onerror=alert(1)>**, an invalid image (**src=1**) is injected, causing an error. The **onerror** event is triggered, executing **alert(1)**, proving the XSS works.



## Lab 5:

This lab has a DOM-based XSS vulnerability in the "Submit feedback" page. The website uses jQuery to update the **"back"** link's href using input from the URL. By changing **returnPath** to **javascript:alert(document.cookie)**, the **"back"** link becomes a JavaScript URL. When clicked, the browser runs **alert(document.cookie)**.



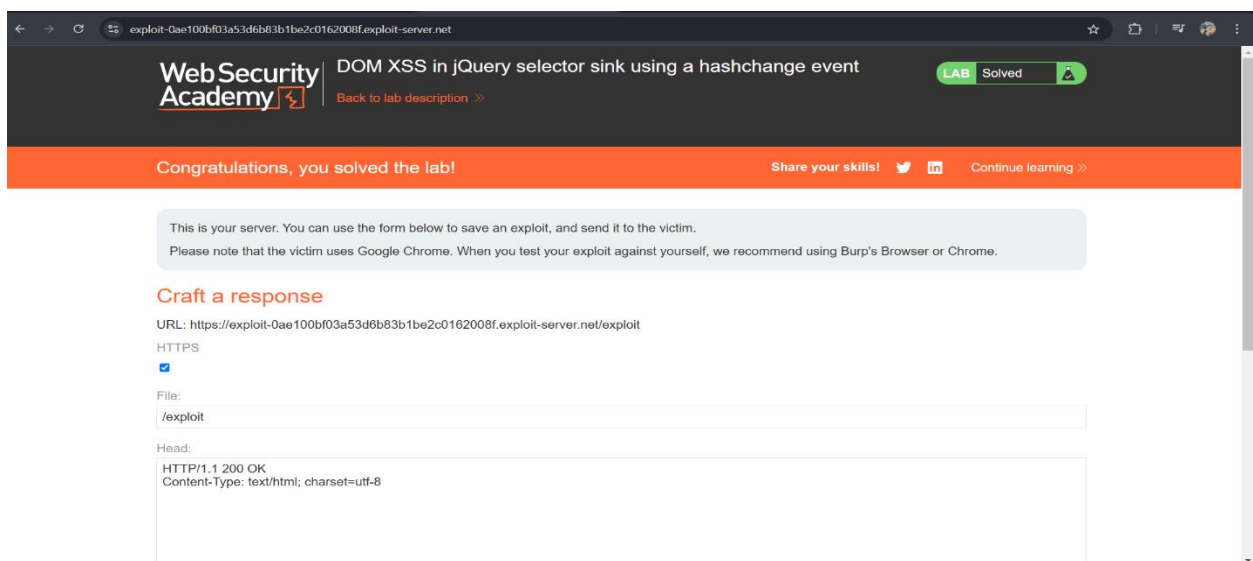
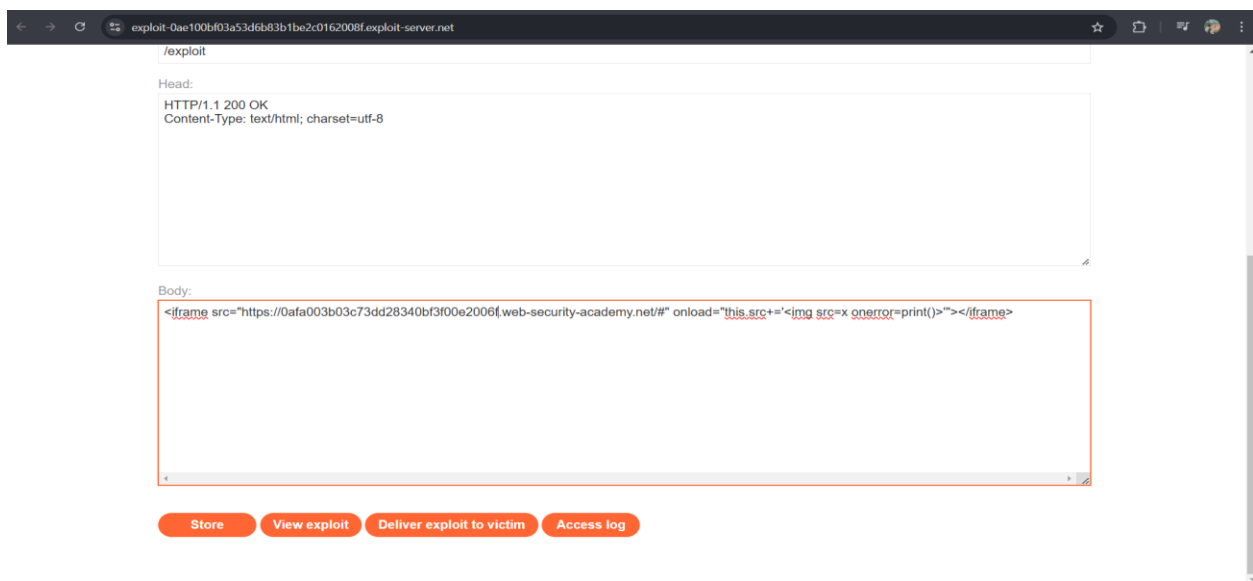
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying the URL: `0ae3003803f881cf833146f000e900a8.web-security-academy.net/feedback?returnPath=javascript:alert(document.cookie)`. The page header includes the Web Security Academy logo, the lab title "DOM XSS in jQuery anchor href attribute sink using location.search source", and a "LAB Solved" indicator. A green banner across the page reads "Congratulations, you solved the lab!". Below this, there are links to "Share your skills!" (with Twitter and LinkedIn icons) and "Continue learning >". The main heading is "Submit feedback". The form contains four input fields: "Name:", "Email:", "Subject:", and "Message:". The "Message:" field is a larger text area. At the bottom right, there are links for "Home" and "Submit feedback".

## Lab 6:

This lab has a DOM-based XSS vulnerability on the home page, where the website uses **location.hash** to scroll to a post. A malicious **iframe** is created with the following code:

```
<iframe src="https://LAB-ID.web-security-academy.net/#" onload="this.src+='<img src=x onerror=print()>'"></iframe>
```

The onload event triggers an error in the image, calling the **print()** function in the victim's browser. After delivering the exploit, the **print()** function is executed, solving the lab.

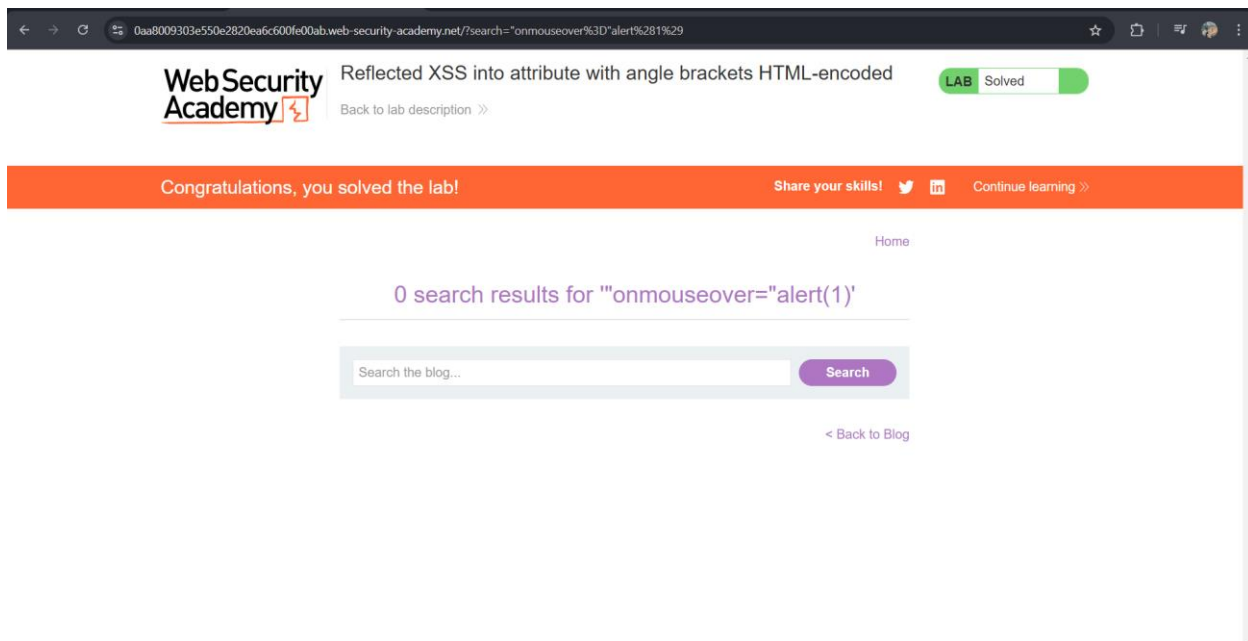


## Lab 7:

This lab has a reflected XSS vulnerability in the search function, where input is HTML-encoded. A random string is submitted in the search box, and the string is reflected inside a quoted attribute. To inject the alert, the input is replaced with:

**"onmouseover="alert(1).**

This breaks out of the attribute and injects an **onmouseover** event handler. Hovering over the element triggers an alert, proving the XSS works.





## Lab 8:

This lab has a stored XSS vulnerability in the comment section. To exploit it, a comment is posted with a random string in the **"Website"** input. When viewing the post, the string gets reflected inside an anchor **href** attribute.

To trigger the alert, the input is replaced with the following payload.

**javascript:alert(1).**

This injects a JavaScript URL that calls **alert(1)**. By clicking the name above the comment, the alert is triggered, proving the XSS works.

javascript:alert(1)

---

Leave a comment

Comment:

test comment

Name:

fake name

Email:

test@gmail.com

Website:

javascript:alert(1)

Post Comment

< Back to Blog

WebSecurity Academy

Stored XSS into anchor href attribute with double quotes HTML-encoded

LAB Solved

Congratulations, you solved the lab!

Share your skills! [Twitter](#) [LinkedIn](#) [Continue learning >>](#)

Home

Thank you for your comment!

Your comment has been submitted.

< Back to blog

## Lab 9:

This lab has a reflected XSS vulnerability where the search query is reflected inside a JavaScript string. To exploit this, a random string is submitted in the search box, and it is reflected inside the JavaScript code.

To break out of the JavaScript string and trigger an alert, the input is replaced with:

**'-alert(1)-'**

This breaks the string and injects the **alert(1)** function. When the page is loaded, it triggers the alert, proving the XSS works.

