# Cross-Site Scripting Chameleon Website



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# Executive summary:

This report presents the findings of a Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) vulnerability assessment conducted on the City of Melbourne – open data (MOP) website The assessment aimed to identify potential XSS vulnerabilities within the web application and provide recommendations for mitigation.

# Introduction

### What is Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)?

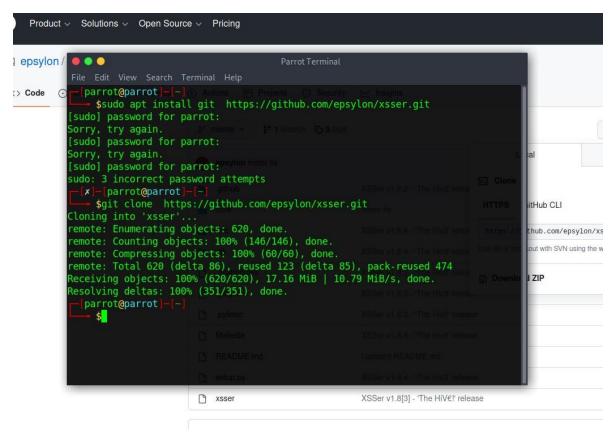
A security flaw in web applications known as cross-site scripting (XSS) allows for the insertion of malicious scripts into user-viewed web pages. These scripts may be kept on the server, diverted away from it, or subjected to user browser manipulation. Stored XSS, reflected XSS, and DOM-based XSS are the three main forms. XSS attacks can have serious repercussions, such as data theft, session hijacking, defacement, and malware propagation. Secure coding techniques like input validation and output encoding are crucial for preventing XSS attacks. Input validation libraries and common security techniques like Content Security Policy can reduce the risk posed by XSS vulnerabilities. Web developers should constantly test their applications for vulnerabilities and stay up to date on security best practises.

### Tools used

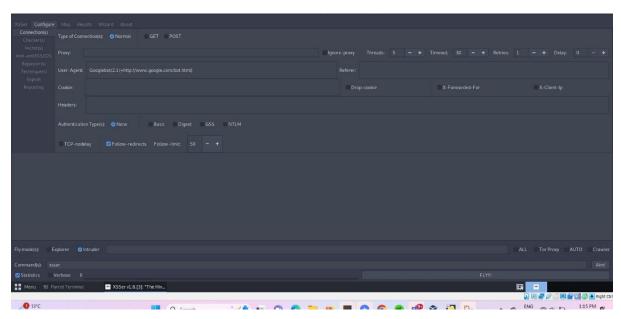
- Parrot OS
- Kali Linux
- BurpSuite
- Foxy Proxy
- OWASP
- Xsser

# Results Using Xsser

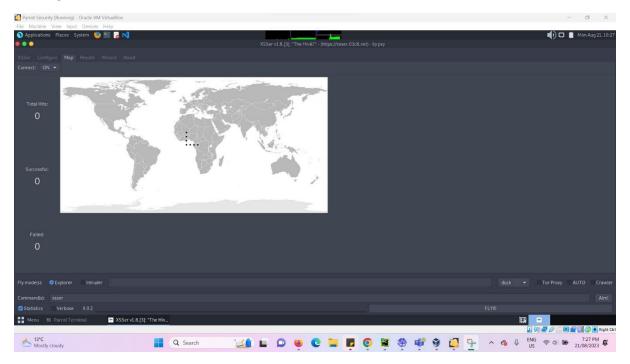
The screenshot below illustrates the required packages that needed to be downloaded.



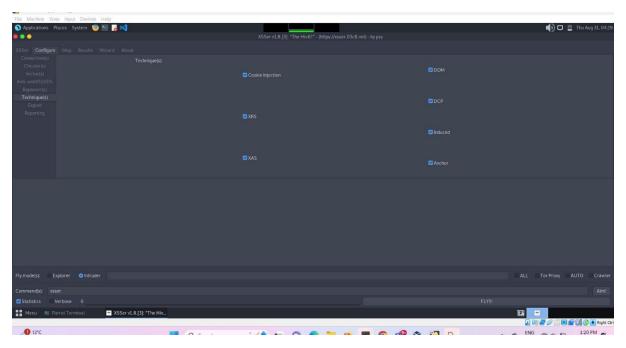
The screenshot below showcases selected options, including those for following redirects and setting the follow-limit.



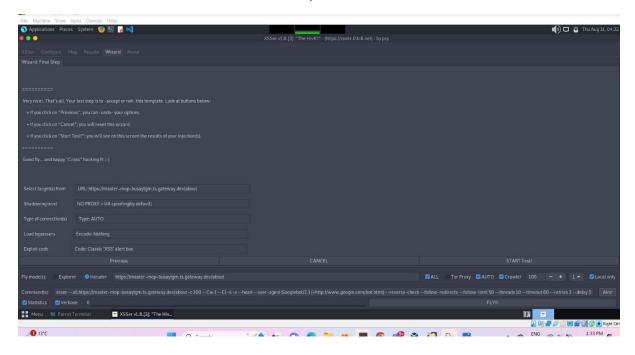
The screenshot below provides visual confirmation that the map has been successfully downloaded, marking the commencement of the attack.



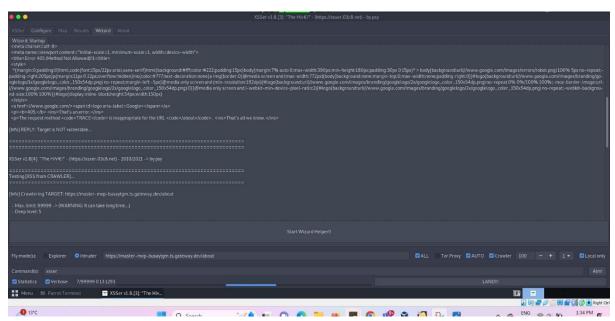
The screenshot below reveals that all available techniques have been selected, thereby broadening the scope of the attack and maximizing its chances of success.

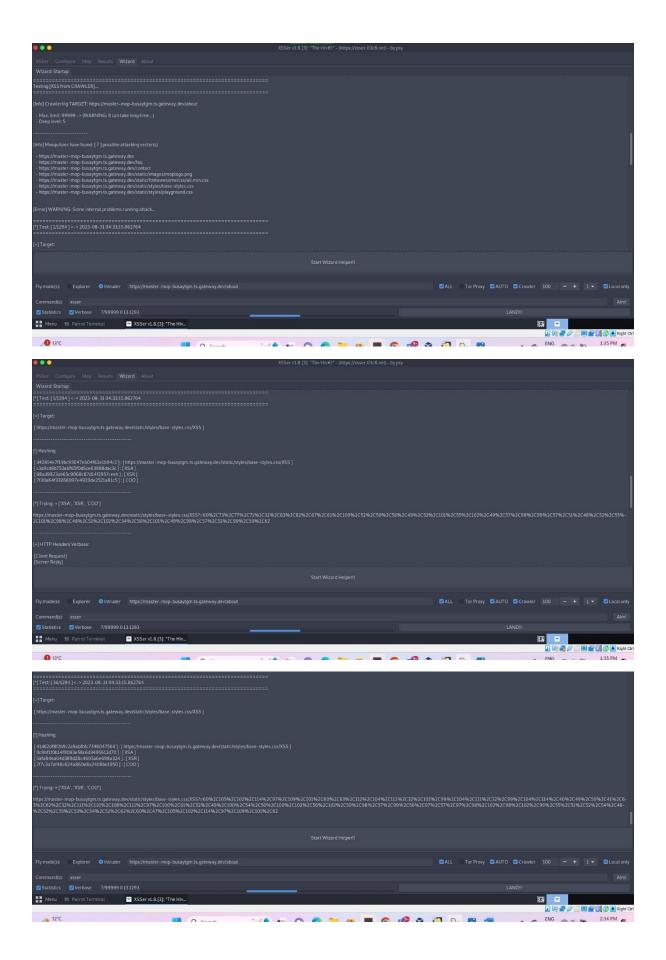


The screenshot below showcases a selection of options utilised within the Xsser Wizard.

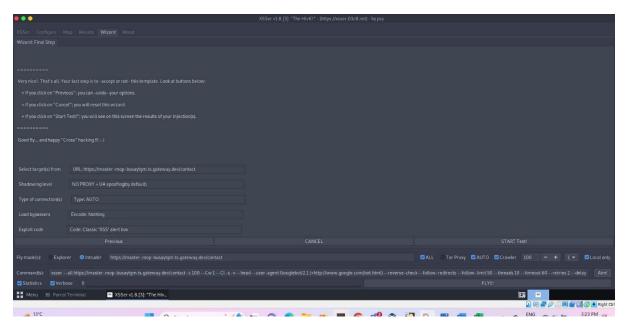


The following screenshots illustrate the outcomes of the initial scanning and attack attempt. While the attempt was not successful, it did uncover several vulnerable pages.



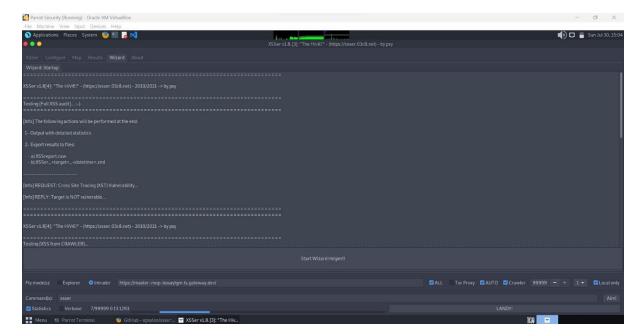


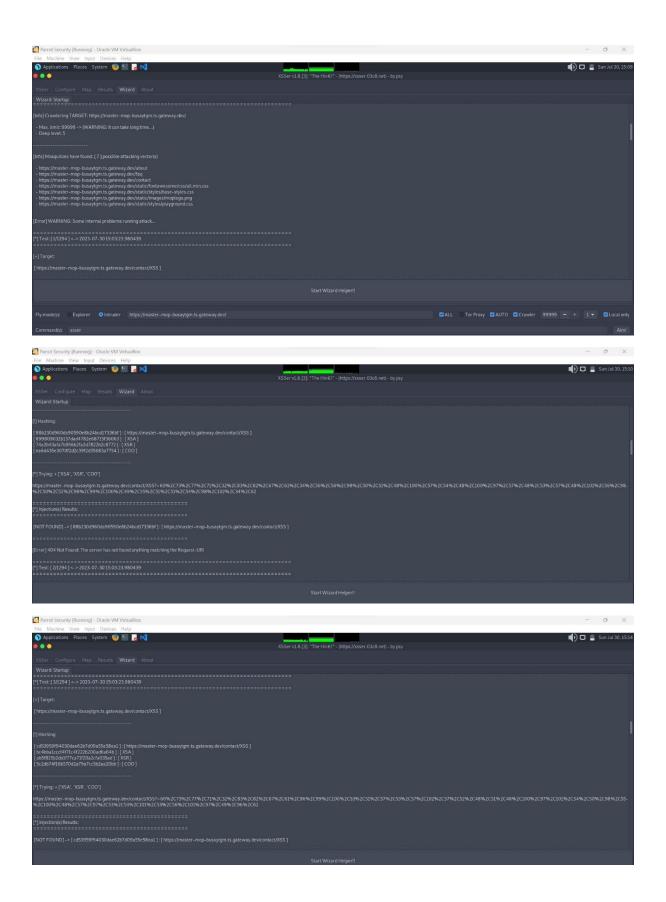
The screenshot below displays the chosen options during the second scan and attack attempt using the Xsser Wizard.

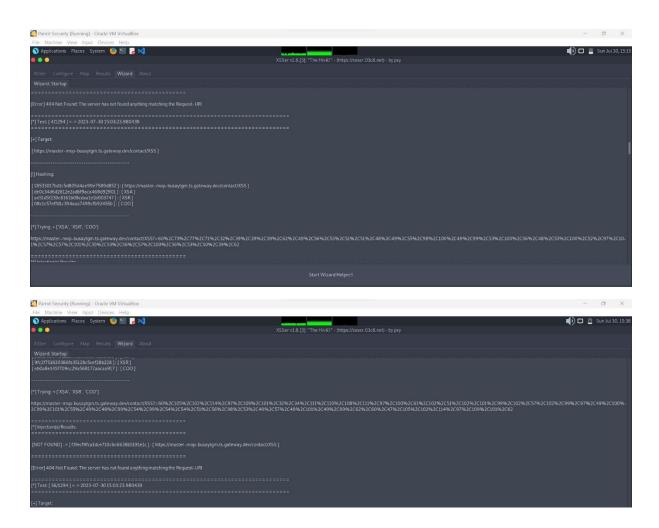


# Possible vulnerabilities

The following screenshots depict the results obtained from the second scan and attack attempt. While the attempt was still unsuccessful, it revealed the highest number of vulnerable pages to date, totalling 8.

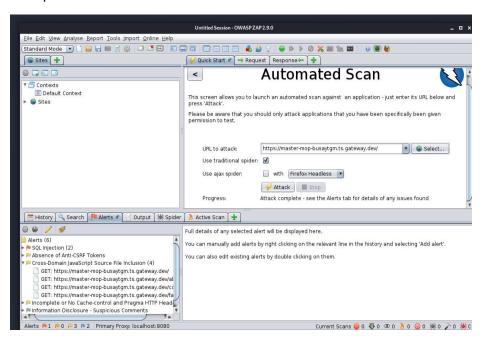






# Results of OWASP Scan

The screenshot below provides the results of the OWASP scan, indicating that the website is susceptible to DOM-based XSS attacks.

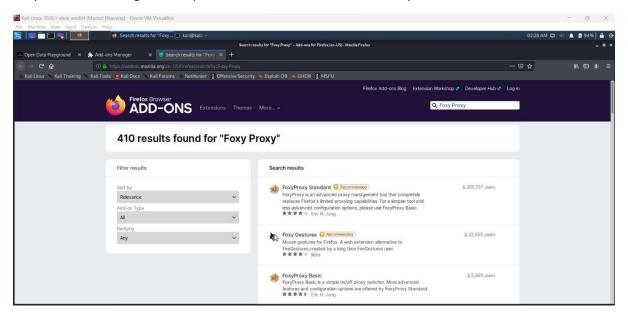


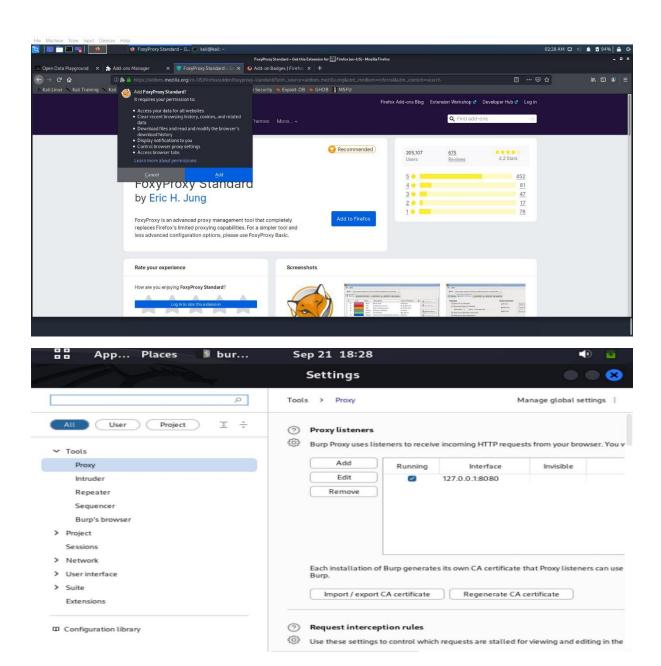
# **CMS**

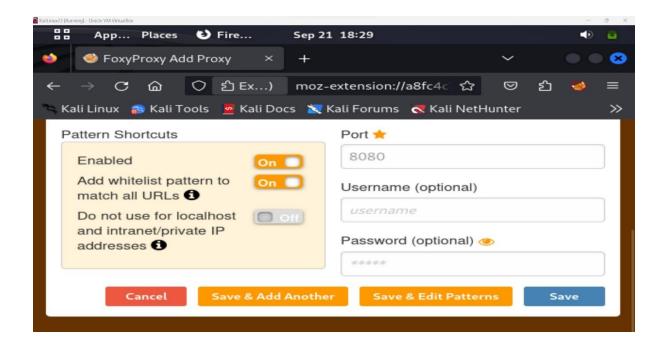
The below screenshot demonstrates that a scan of the website was conducted to gain a better understanding of what CMS it uses to rule out specific CMS scanners such as WPScan which is used to scan WordPress websites for vulnerabilities.



The following screenshots illustrate the process of downloading and connecting FoxyProxy to BurpSuite, facilitating the analysis of the website's HTTP traffic for potential vulnerabilities.









The screenshot below highlights that the website restricts users from connecting through a proxy, thereby preventing the attack from progressing further.



# Result Comparison:

Below are the similarities and differences between the two attacks.

Similarities	Differences
- <b>Toolset</b> : Both attacks utilized common	- <b>Scope:</b> The first attack focused on an
tools such as Parrot OS, Kali Linux,	initial scan and attack attempt using
BurpSuite, Foxy Proxy, OWASP, and	Xsser, whereas the second attack aimed
Xsser, indicating a consistent	to enhance the scan's scope, leading to
methodology.	the discovery of a higher number of vulnerable pages.
<ul> <li>Initial Unsuccessful Attempt: Both</li> </ul>	
scans resulted in an initial unsuccessful attempt, revealing potential vulnerabilities but not achieving the intended exploitation.	<ul> <li>Vulnerable Pages: The second scan uncovered a significantly greater number of vulnerable pages, totalling 8, compared to the first scan.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>OWASP Scan: The second scan included an OWASP scan, which specifically identified the susceptibility to DOM- based XSS attacks on the website. This crucial finding was absent in the first scan.</li> </ul>

#### Recommendations:

Based on the assessment findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

- **Implement Input Validation:** Implement strong input validation and output encoding to prevent XSS vulnerabilities in the application.
- **Security Education:** Conduct regular security training for developers to ensure they are aware of best practices for secure coding and XSS prevention.
- **Regular Scans:** Continuously perform security scans and assessments on the web application to proactively identify and address emerging vulnerabilities.
- **Content Security Policy (CSP):** Consider implementing a strict Content Security Policy to mitigate the impact of XSS attacks.
- **Update Tools and Methodology:** Ensure that you are using the latest versions of security assessment tools and methodologies. Cybersecurity tools and attack techniques are continually evolving, so staying current is crucial.

#### Conclusion:

In conclusion, this XSS vulnerability assessment of the City of Melbourne – open data (MOP) website provided valuable insights into potential security risks. While both scan attempts using Xsser initially yielded no successful exploits, the second scan revealed a more extensive list of vulnerable pages, emphasizing the importance of thorough testing.

The OWASP scan results highlighted the susceptibility to DOM-based XSS attacks, a critical finding that necessitates immediate attention. By addressing the identified vulnerabilities and implementing recommended security measures, the website can significantly enhance its resilience against XSS attacks.

Continuous vigilance, regular security assessments, and an emphasis on secure coding practices are essential to maintaining the security and integrity of web applications in today's threat landscape. This assessment serves as a starting point for improving the website's security posture and ensuring the protection of user data and sensitive information.

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