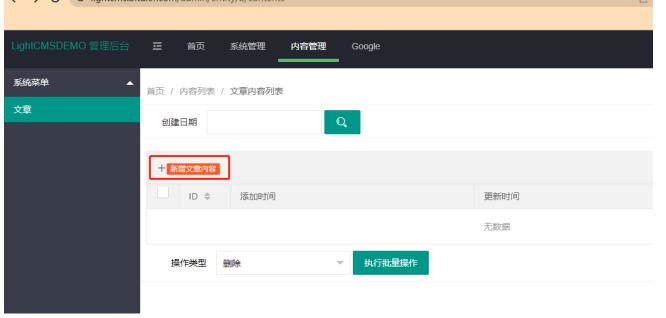


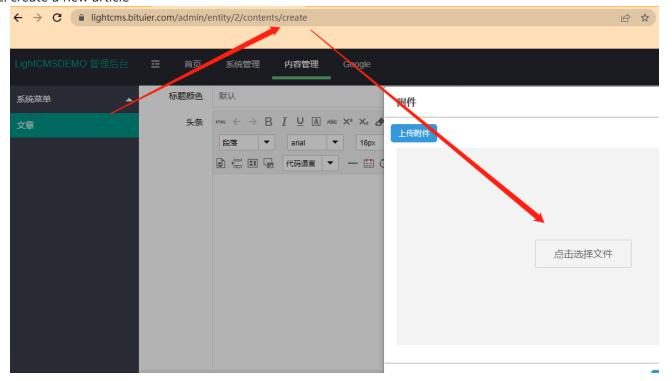
A stored cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerability exists in LightCMS "contents" field #30



SKdft opened this issue on Jun 6 · 2 comments



2. create a new article



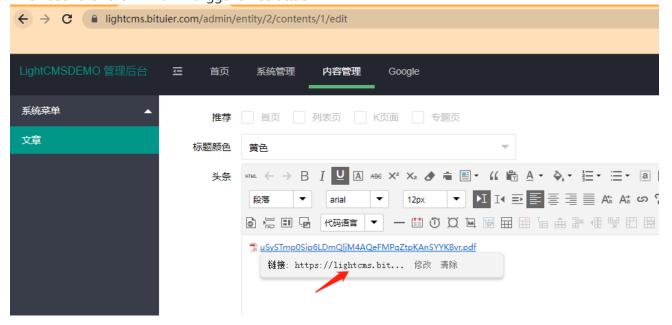
3. upload the malicious pdf. the content of xss.pdf:

```
%PDF-1.4
%1111
1 0 obj
/CreationDate (D:20210619104632+08'00')
/Creator (xss)
/Producer (PDF-XChange Core API SDK \(7.0.324.2\))
>>
endobj
2 0 obj
/Metadata 3 0 R
/Pages 4 0 R
/Type /Catalog
>>
endobj
3 0 obj
<<
/Length 2983
/Subtype /XML
/Type /Metadata
stream
<?xpacket begin="" id="W5M0MpCehiHzreSzNTczkc9d"?>
<x:xmpmeta xmlns:x="adobe:ns:meta/" x:xmptk="XMP Core 5.5.0">
        <rdf:RDF xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#">
                <rdf:Description rdf:about=""
                                xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"
                                xmlns:xmpMM="http://ns.adobe.com/xap/1.0/mm/"
                                xmlns:xmp="http://ns.adobe.com/xap/1.0/"
```

4. back to content then wo edit this upload:



5. when user click the link it will trigger a XSS attack





eddy8 commented on Jun 8

Owner

No better solution have been found except to prohibit users from uploading PDF files, can you give some help to me, thanks.

Adding the "Content-Disposition: Attachment" and "X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff" headers to the response of static files

https://owasp.org/www-community/vulnerabilities/Unrestricted_File_Upload

SKdft commented on Jun 8

Author

reference, we recommend the following:

1. nginx configure the reverse proxy which can add a header to the specified url.

2. if it is possible, refer to

https://owasp.org/www-community/vulnerabilities/Unrestricted_File_Upload --- It is recommended that this practice be performed for all of the files that users need to download in all the modules that deal with a file download.currently we do this.

3.nginx detects the uploaded pdf and find the xss features such as 'app.alert(....)'.

Hope can help you!



