HTML Injection

Another major aspect of front end security is validating and sanitizing accepted user input. In many cases, user input validation and sanitization is carried out on the back end. However, some user input would never make it to the back end in some cases and is completely processed and rendered on the front end. Therefore, it is critical to validate and sanitize user input on both the front end and the back end.

HTML injection occurs when unfiltered user input is displayed on the page. This can either be through retrieving previously submitted code, like retrieving a user comment from the back end database, or by directly displaying unfiltered user input through JavaScript on the front end.

When a user has complete control of how their input will be displayed, they can submit HTML code, and the browser may display it as part of the page. This may include a malicious HTML code, like an external login form, which can be used to trick users into logging in while actually sending their login credentials to a malicious server to be collected for other attacks.

Another example of HTML Injection is web page defacing. This consists of injecting new HTML code to change the web page's appearance, inserting malicious ads, or even completely changing the page. This type of attack can result in severe reputational damage to the company hosting the web application.

Example

The following example is a very basic web page with a single button "Click to enter your name." When we click on the button, it prompts us to input our name and then displays our name as "Your name is ...":

Click to enter your name

Your name is user

If no input sanitization is in place, this is potentially an easy target for HTML Injection and Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) attacks. We take a look at the page source code and see no input sanitization in place whatsoever, as the page takes user input and directly displays it:

Code: html	

To test for HTML Injection, we can simply input a small snippet of HTML code as our name, and see if it is displayed as part of the page. We will test the following code, which changes the background image of the web page:

```
Code: html
```

```
<style> body { background-image: url('https://academy.hackthebox.com/images/logo.svg'); } </style>
```

Once we input it, we see that the web page's background image changes instantly:

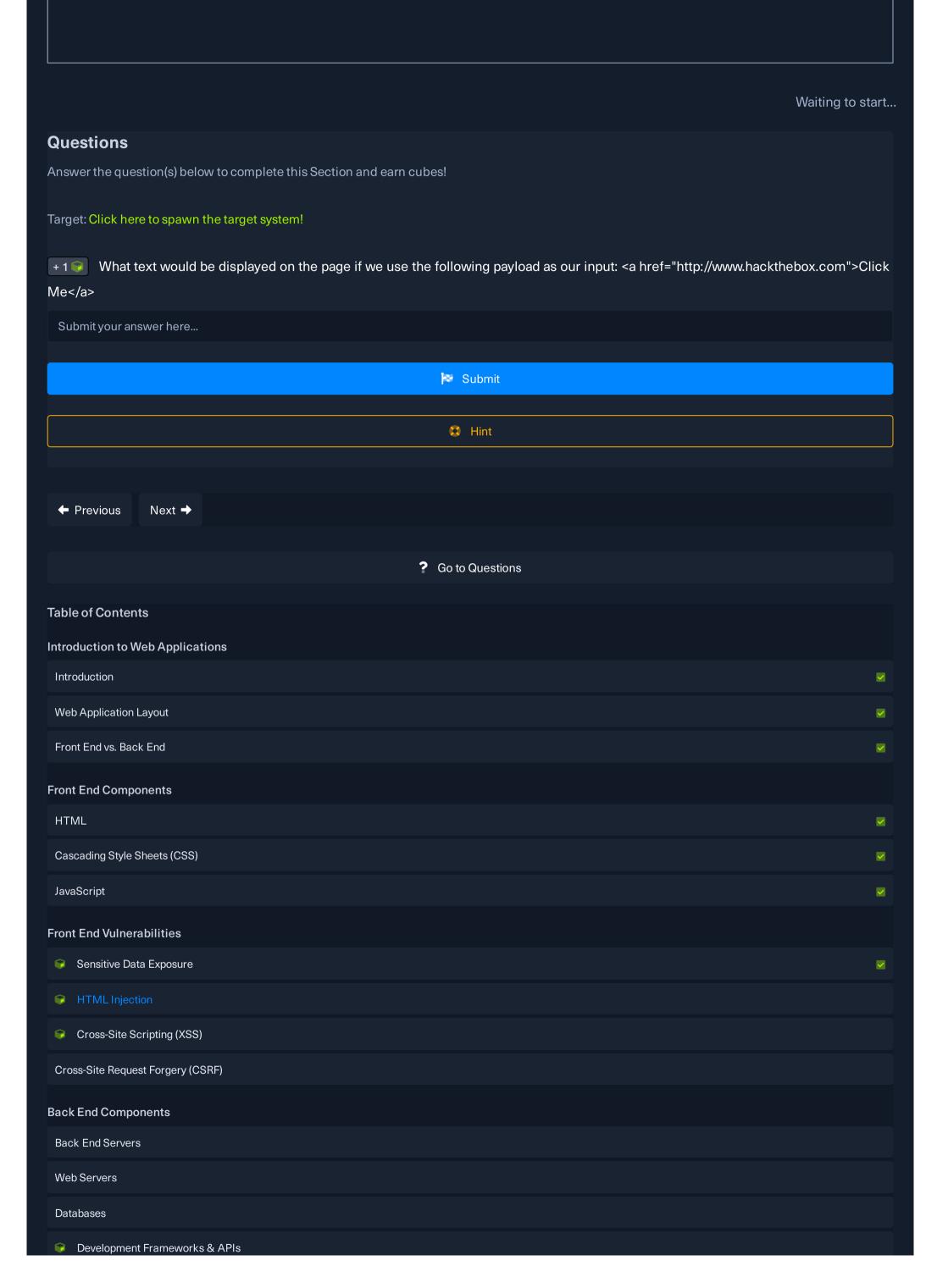




In this example, as everything is being carried out on the front end, refreshing the web page would reset everything back to normal.

Start Instance

1 / 1 spawns left



Back End Vulnerabilities	
Common Web Vulnerabilities	
Public Vulnerabilities	
Next Steps	
Next Steps	
My Workstation	
wy workstation	
	OFFLINE
	Start Instance
	1 / 1 spawns left
ould not connect to the reCAPTCHA service. Please check your internet co	onnection and reload to get a reCAPTCHA challenge.