

Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology



Bug Bounty - Report 10

Vulnerable JS Library

DOMPurify.version="3.0.3"

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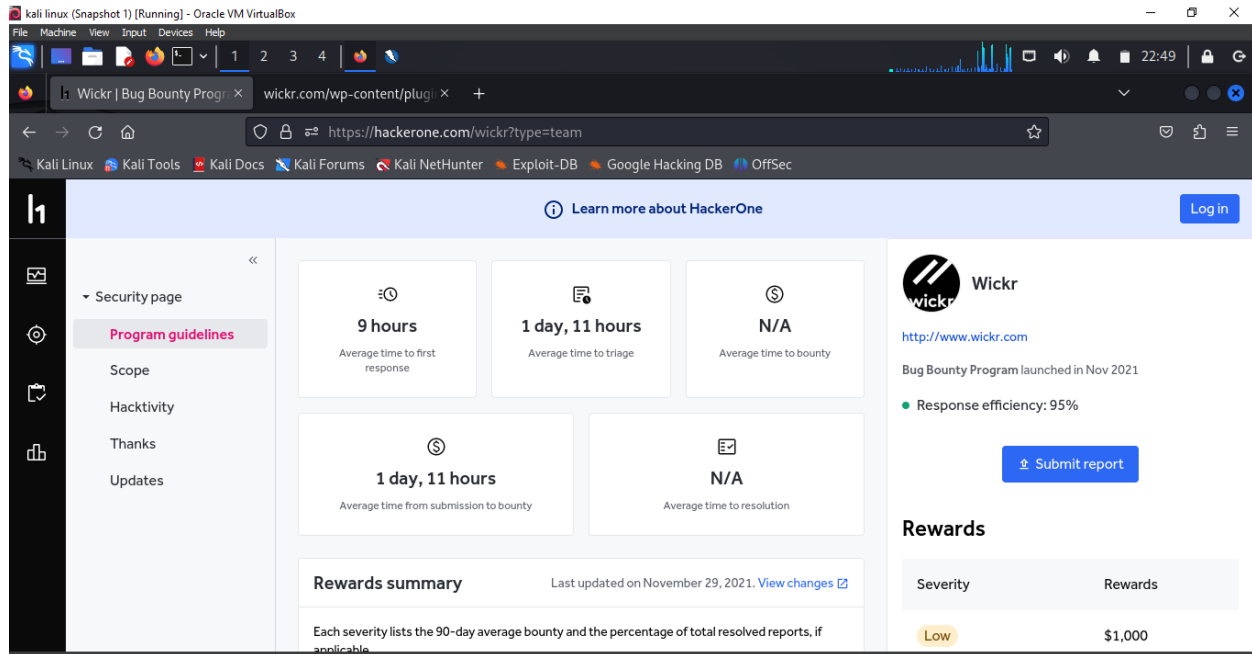
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IE2062 - Web Security

B.Sc. (Hons) in information Technology Specializing in Cyber Security

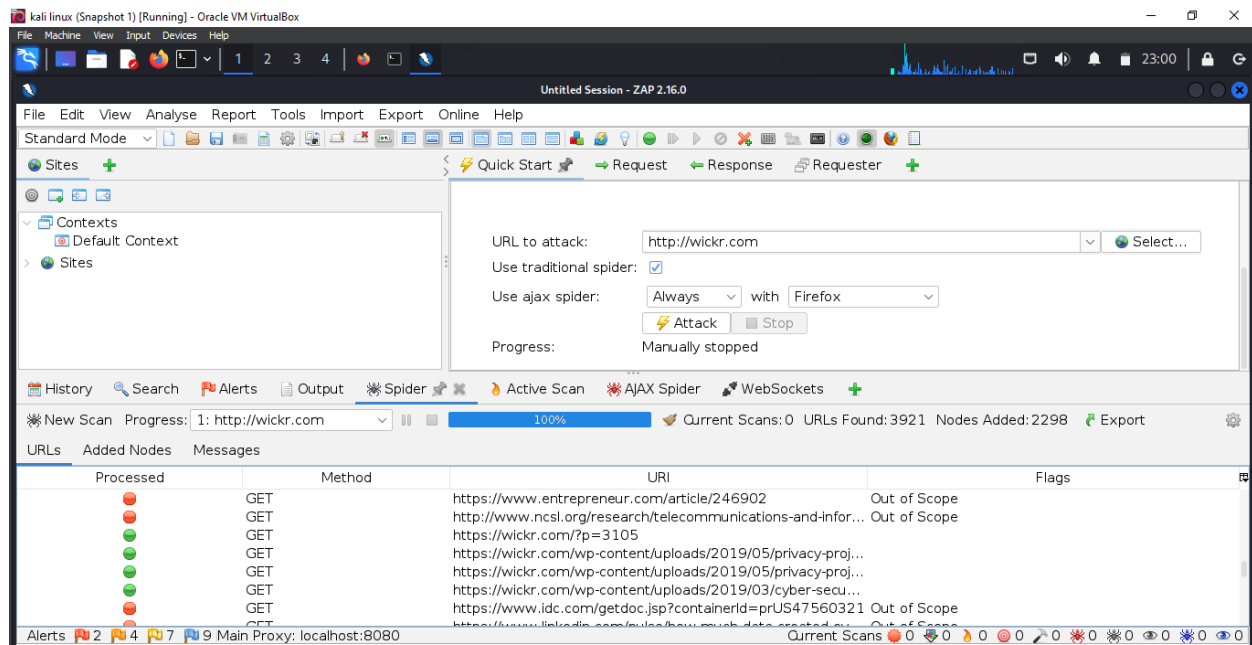
Report 10 – wickr.com (Hackerone)

Main domain – www.wickr.com/



I used OWASP ZAP tool to scan the website.

I found all the in scope and out of scope domains by running a spider attack.



Then I used **sublist3r** tool to find the subdomains of the webpage.

```
kali linux (Snapshot 1) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
nelushi@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(nelushi@kali)~$ sublist3r -d wickr.com

Sublist3r
# Coded By Ahmed Aboul-Ela - @aboul3la

[-] Enumerating subdomains now for wickr.com
[-] Searching now in Baidu..
[-] Searching now in Yahooo..
[-] Searching now in Google..
[-] Searching now in Bing..
[-] Searching now in Ask..
[-] Searching now in Netcraft..
[-] Searching now in DNSdumpster..
[-] Searching now in Virustotal..
[-] Searching now in ThreatCrowd..
[-] Searching now in SSL Certificates..
[-] Searching now in PassiveDNS..
Process DNSDumpster-B:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/usr/lib/python3.13/multiprocessing/process.py", line 313, in _bootstrap
    self.run()
    ~~~~~^
  File "/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/sublist3r.py", line 269, in run
    domain_list = self.enumerate()
  File "/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/sublist3r.py", line 649, in enumerate
    token = self.get_csrf_token(resp)
  File "/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/sublist3r.py", line 644, in get_csrf_token
    token = csrf_regex.findall(resp)[0]
```

```
kali linux (Snapshot 1) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
nelushi@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
IndexError: list index out of range
[!] Error: Virustotal probably now is blocking our requests
[-] Total Unique Subdomains Found: 38

www.wickr.com
admin.wickr.com
amazon.wickr.com
www.amazon.wickr.com
api.prod.calling.wickr.com
api-fips.prod.calling.wickr.com
enterprise.wickr.com
enterprise-download.wickr.com
fed.wickr.com
www.fed.wickr.com
fedramp.wickr.com
finra.wickr.com
fips-gw-pro-prod.wickr.com
gov.wickr.com
gov-cloud-download.wickr.com
gw-pro-prod.wickr.com
incyte.wickr.com
www.incyte.wickr.com
me-download.wickr.com
messaging-pro-prod.wickr.com
niap.wickr.com
nic.wickr.com
www.nic.wickr.com
partners.wickr.com
www.partners.wickr.com
preprod-amazon.wickr.com
pro-download.wickr.com
status.wickr.com
support.wickr.com
temp-admin.wickr.com
```

Nmap – Network scanning and enumeration

I found all the open ports and detected the running services on the target server using Nmap.

```
(nelushi@kali)-[~]
$ nmap wickr.com -vv
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-05-01 15:16 CDT
Warning: Hostname wickr.com resolves to 4 IPs. Using 13.35.202.50.
Initiating Ping Scan at 15:16
Scanning wickr.com (13.35.202.50) [4 ports]
Completed Ping Scan at 15:16, 0.01s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 15:16
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 15:16, 0.01s elapsed
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 15:16
Scanning wickr.com (13.35.202.50) [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 13.35.202.50
Discovered open port 443/tcp on 13.35.202.50
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 15:16, 4.17s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Nmap scan report for wickr.com (13.35.202.50)
Host is up, received reset ttl 255 (0.0096s latency).
Other addresses for wickr.com (not scanned): 13.35.202.73 13.35.202.112 13.35.202.54
rDNS record for 13.35.202.50: server-13-35-202-50.sin2.r.cloudfront.net
Scanned at 2025-05-01 15:16:25 CDT for 5s
Not shown: 998 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE REASON
80/tcp    open  http   syn-ack ttl 64
443/tcp   open  https  syn-ack ttl 64

Read data files from: /usr/share/nmap
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.43 seconds
Raw packets sent: 2005 (88.184KB) | Rcvd: 6 (248B)
```

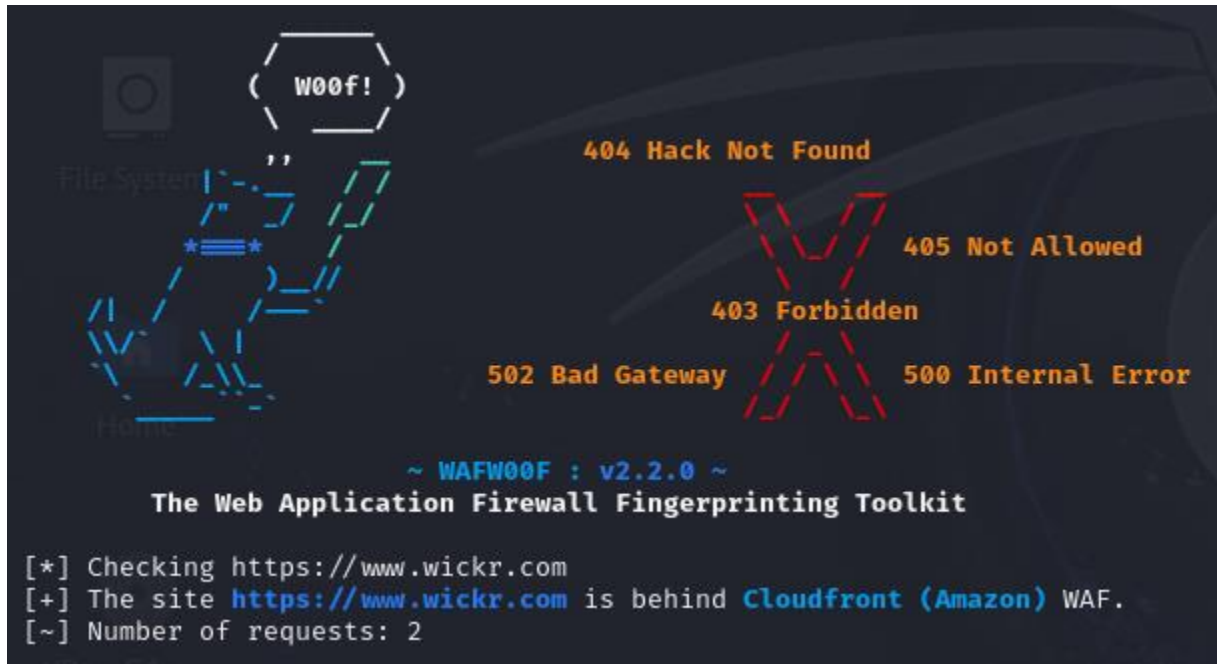
Amass – Subdomain and DNS mapping

I found all the subdomains related to the target domain using Amass.

```
(nelushi@kali)-[~]
$ amass enum -d wickr.com
... is a disabled or a static unit not running, not starting it.
File /etc/passwd not found (2:No such file or directory)
File /etc/passwd not found, adding winbind to /etc/nsswitch.conf...
wickr.com (FQDN) → ns_record → ns-8.awsdns-01.com (FQDN)
wickr.com (FQDN) → ns_record → ns-1258.awsdns-29.org (FQDN)
wickr.com (FQDN) → ns_record → ns-571.awsdns-07.net (FQDN)
wickr.com (FQDN) → ns_record → ns-1790.awsdns-31.co.uk (FQDN)
status.wickr.com (FQDN) → cname_record → tkbvpll3gdwl.stspg-customer.com (FQDN)
register.wickr.com (FQDN) → a_record → 3.165.75.49 (IPAddress)
register.wickr.com (FQDN) → a_record → 3.165.75.57 (IPAddress)
register.wickr.com (FQDN) → a_record → 3.165.75.114 (IPAddress)
register.wickr.com (FQDN) → a_record → 3.165.75.63 (IPAddress)
register.wickr.com (FQDN) → aaaa_record → 2600:9000:275b:d000:b:fdd:d2c0:93a1 (IPAddress)
register.wickr.com (FQDN) → aaaa_record → 2600:9000:275b:c400:b:fdd:d2c0:93a1 (IPAddress)
register.wickr.com (FQDN) → aaaa_record → 2600:9000:275b:c800:b:fdd:d2c0:93a1 (IPAddress)
register.wickr.com (FQDN) → aaaa_record → 2600:9000:275b:8c00:b:fdd:d2c0:93a1 (IPAddress)
register.wickr.com (FQDN) → aaaa_record → 2600:9000:275b:8400:b:fdd:d2c0:93a1 (IPAddress)
register.wickr.com (FQDN) → aaaa_record → 2600:9000:275b:b800:b:fdd:d2c0:93a1 (IPAddress)
register.wickr.com (FQDN) → aaaa_record → 2600:9000:275b:2200:b:fdd:d2c0:93a1 (IPAddress)
register.wickr.com (FQDN) → aaaa_record → 2600:9000:275b:600:b:fdd:d2c0:93a1 (IPAddress)
me-download.wickr.com (FQDN) → a_record → 18.66.41.43 (IPAddress)
me-download.wickr.com (FQDN) → a_record → 18.66.41.51 (IPAddress)
```

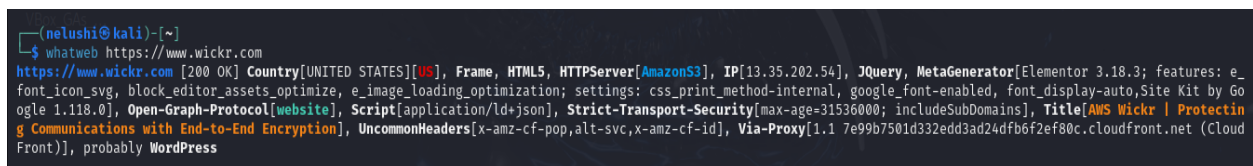
Wafw00f – Firewall Detection

Command used – wafw00f <https://www.wickr.com>



Whatweb – to identify the technologies used by the site.

Commans used – whatweb <https://www.wickr.com>



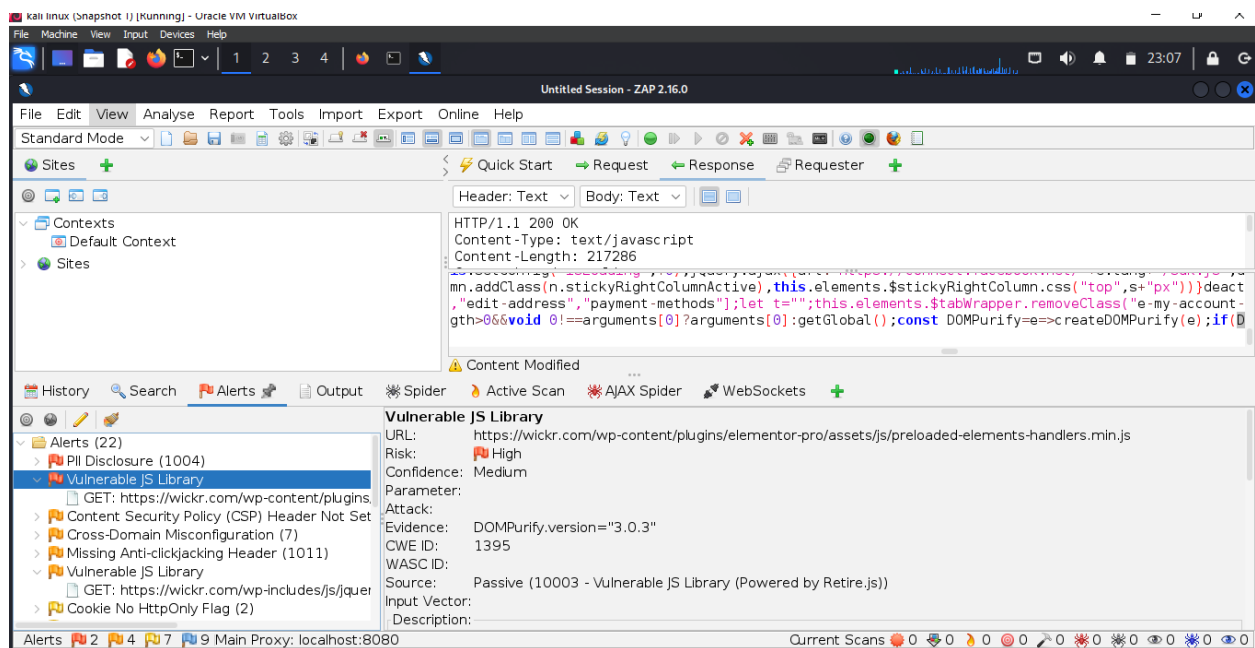
Vulnerability 01

Domain

<https://wickr.com/wp-content/plugins/elementor-pro/assets/js/preloaded-elements-handlers.min.js>

Vulnerability title

Vulnerable JS Library - DOMPurify.version="3.0.3"



Vulnerability description

Vulnerable JS Library Vulnerability

The website third party is using an old or vulnerable JavaScript library for the web application. This would initiate this type of Vulnerable JS Library exposure.

Different types of security issues can arise due to this, but the most important ones are cross-site scripting (XSS), output data leakage, and unauthorized access.

This kind of attack may be performed when an attacker injects a malicious script inside the web application and affects either the user or the system in question with that particular implementation.

Vulnerability in DOMPurify v3.0.3:

It is a JavaScript library used for HTML sanitization and XSS protection by purifying input given by users.

DOMPurify version 3.0.3 was found to have some vulnerability.

Possible Issue: DOMPurify fails to cleanse some user inputs and exposes the application to XSS attacks where scripts can be executed directly on the user's browser.

Attack: Attackers can insert scripts into inputs or URLs and harvest user data and execute code without any permission in the browser.

Key Points:

Although it is meant for input sanitization, version 3.0.3 of DOMPurify often fails to consider some edge cases or inputs and it could give ways for attack through injection of malicious scripts leading to data theft, session hijacking or performance of other malicious activities.

Upgrading to the latest patched version of DOMPurify will eliminate the risk and ensure sanitization procedures are performed accurately.

Affected Components

- DOMPurify v3.0.3

The vulnerable version is capable of sanitizing HTML input and prone to an XSS attack.

- Web Applications

All web applications that use DOMPurify to sanitize user input will be affected.

For example, form submissions, file uploads, and comments.

- Content Management Systems

If using DOMPurify v3.0.3 for sanitization, WordPress, Joomla, etc., will also be vulnerable.

- Web frameworks

React, Angular, Vue.js apps that sanitize HTML with the help of DOMPurify.

- Frontend Libraries

A UI library that depends on this version of DOMPurify for sanitization.

- Custom Applications

Any application that carries out unconventional HTML sanitization procedures which refer back to DOMPurify may be compromised.

Impact assessment

Severity – High

- Security implications

XSS vulnerabilities can be employed to enable attackers to inject harmful client-side scripts on the trusted sites and, as a result, compromise the user data.

- Data theft

The malicious scripts can steal sensitive data such as user login details, personal data, or even session cookies.

- Negative impact on reputation

The vulnerability can negatively impact the reputation of all the concerned organizations by triggering distrust against their platforms.

- Legal risks and compliance issues

Disclosure of any user information or personally identifiable information (PII) is sure to trigger offenses under the personal data protection legislations (ex: GDPR, CCPA) with penalties as a punishment.

- Disruption of Services

XSS attacks may also lead to a denial-of-service attack (DoS) by crashing the site or extreme malfunctioning of the user interface.

- Access Control Issues

Attackers use unauthorized access to restricted areas in the web application by elevating themselves to higher privileges.

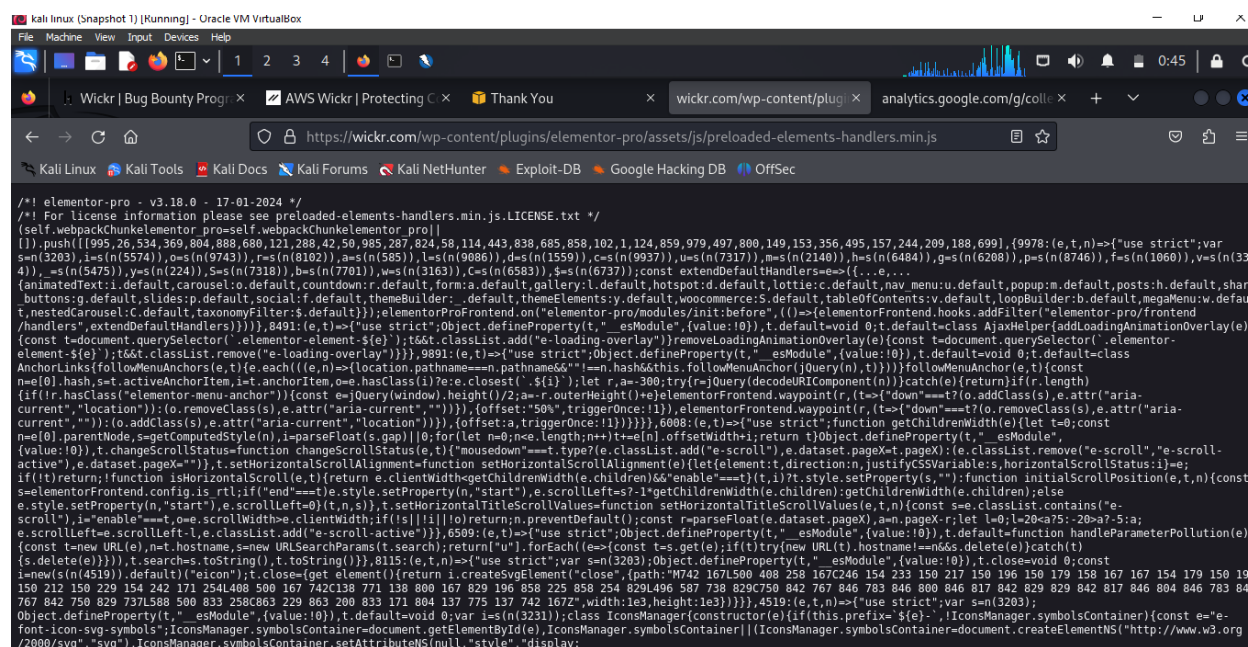
Overall Effect:

The vulnerability can result in extreme security compromise, loss of information, and negative impact. It should be fixed as soon as possible, updating to the latest version of DOMPurify, is highly recommended.

Steps to reproduce with Proof of Concept (poc)

1. First, I ensured that the js file is being included correctly on the page.

To check that I open the JS file URL (<https://wickr.com/wp-content/plugins/elementor-pro/assets/js/preloaded-elements-handlers.min.js>).



I saw that I can access it.

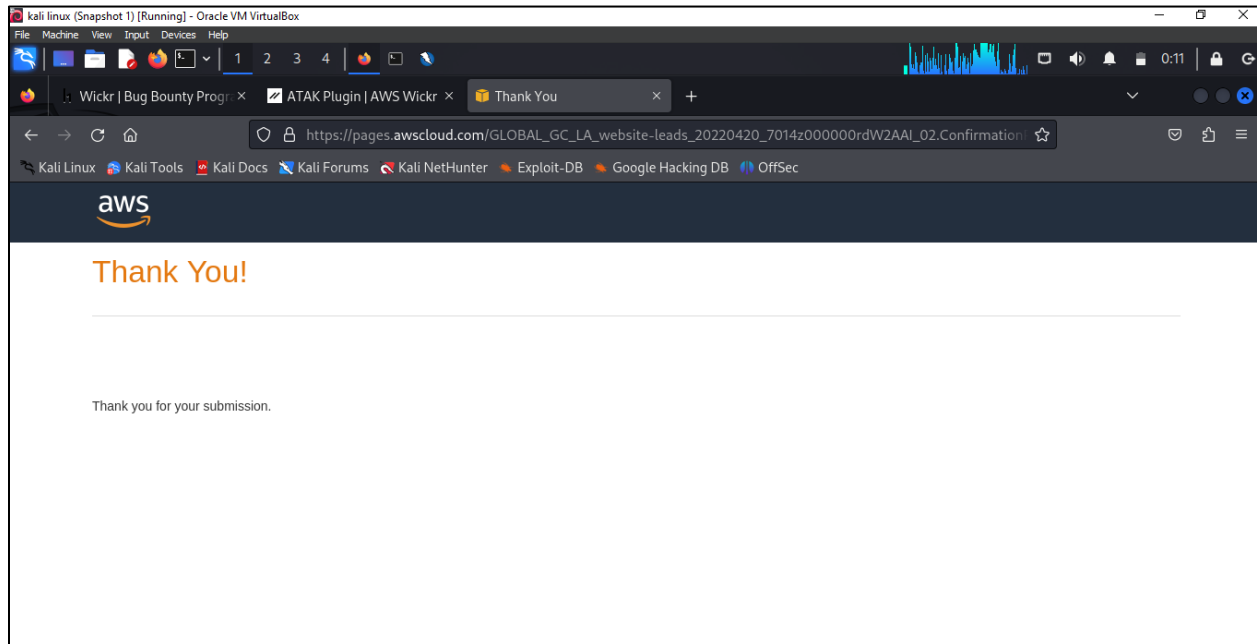
2. Then, I inspect whether this file is included in the page's HTML <script> tags (in the source code).

And it is included.

4. In the input field, I tried to inject a simple XSS payload to see if the application reflects it.

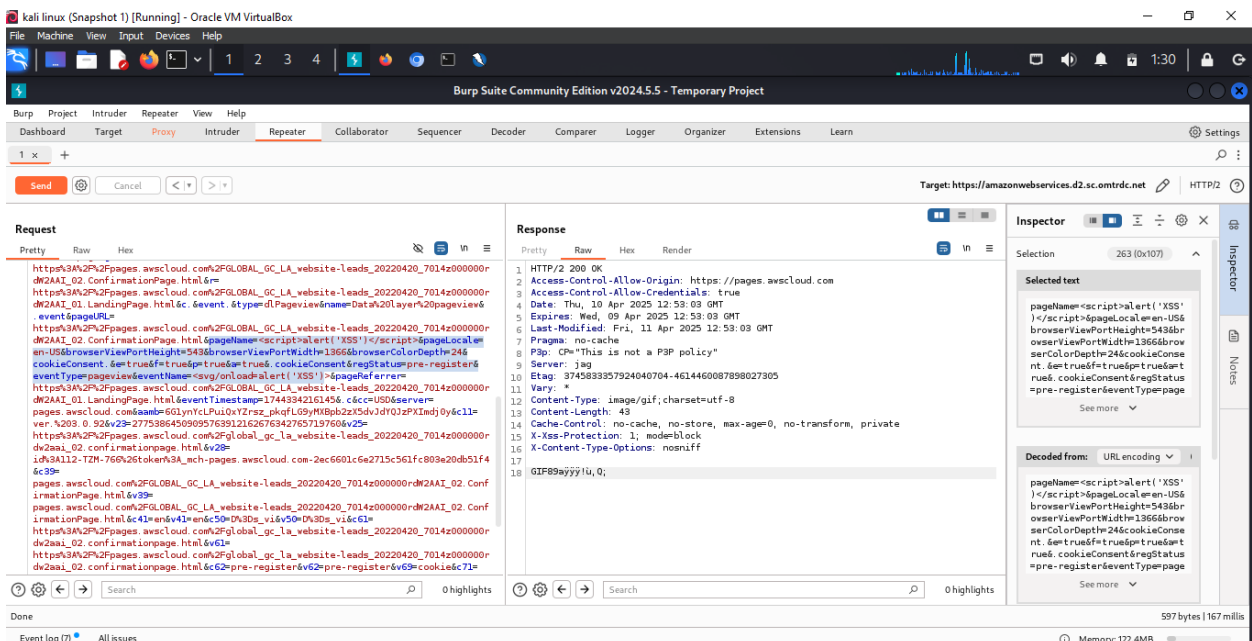
`<svg/onload=alert('XSS')>`

I submitted the form and checked if the payload is reflected back on the page.



I saw "Thank you for your submission" but no alert, the payload is not executed. But the server processes my details even they are invalid.

5. I tried using burp suite for deeper testing. I submitted the form and captured the request. I tried to modify parameters like **pageName**, **eventName** in the request with the payload, but it didn't work. The server blocks my payload by enabling XSS protection.



Reflection of the report

XSS injection tests I conducted against the DOMPurify library under the tag of vulnerable version 3.0.3 included user input fields were particularly unsuccessful, we must keep in mind that the DOMPurify version 3.0.3 is vulnerable and the consideration of this should not be ignored.

The payload not executing in my case, could be a result of the input sanitization working in this case but does not take away from the idea that some other scenarios or configurations may well exist where that same payload might succeed.

Even if exploitation was not successful with my testing, I think the issue should be fixed for maximum security, as there are exploit scenarios for DOMPurify 3.0.3 under certain configurations that can allow attacks to succeed. So, I strongly recommend an upgrade to the latest version of DOMPurify to eliminate any possible risk.

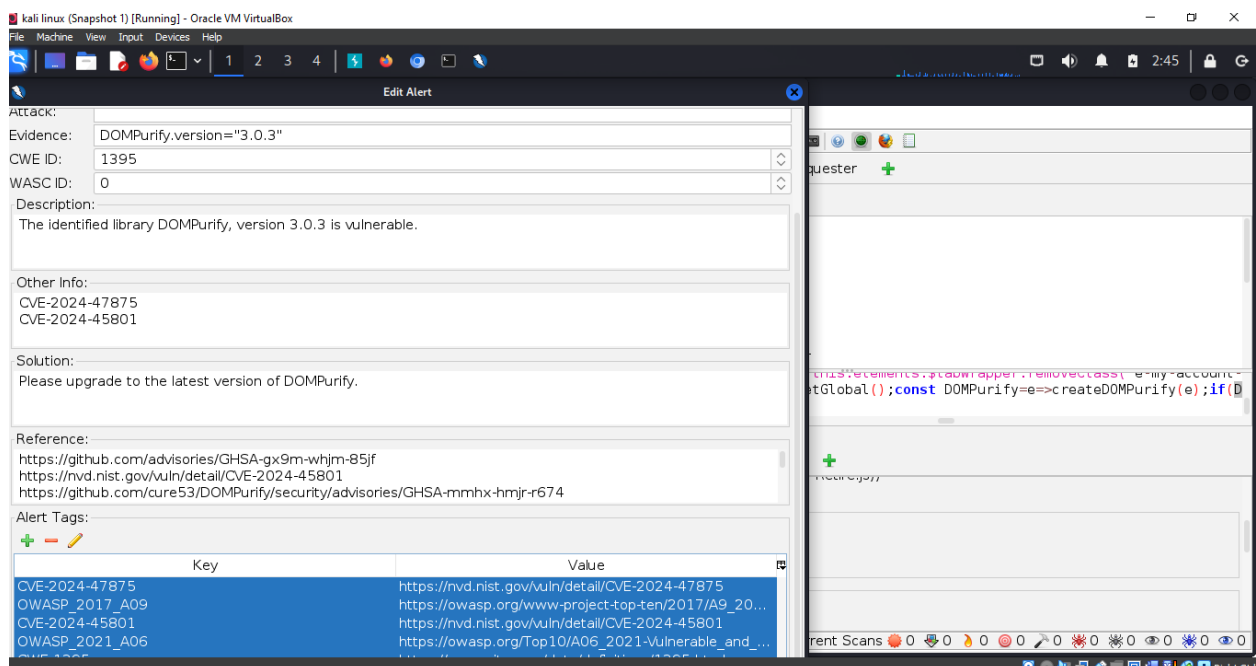
Keys and values of the alert

CVE-2024-47875 <https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2024-47875>

OWASP_2017_A09 https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/2017/A9_2017-Using_Components_with_Known_Vulnerabilities.html

OWASP_2021_A06 https://owasp.org/Top10/A06_2021-Vulnerable_and_Outdated_Components/

CWE-1395 <https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/1395.html>



This vulnerability is defined as **OWASP 2021 A06: Vulnerable and Outdated Components** and **OWASP 2017 A09: Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities**. The application is running with an old version of the DOMPurify library, which is vulnerable to security issues. Although the XSS attack configuration set by me failed, it adds risk to future attacks due to dependence on obsolete components. It is recommended to update that library to a more secure version and renew regular patching of all third-party components.

Proposed mitigation or fix

- **Update DOMPurify** - The first thing to do is to upgrade DOMPurify to the latest version—new releases would have patched against such security vulnerabilities and introduced improvements in input sanitization.
- **Configuration Hardening** - Properly configure DOMPurify to ensure it blocks any form of malicious content getting into the system, especially when **dealing with HTML or SVG inputs**.
- **Content Security Policy (CSP)**: Implementation of a content security policy could serve as an added control mechanism to restrict any executable content that could be loaded. This would increase the odds of blocking a successful XSS attack even when DOMPurify might fail to appropriately sanitize the inputs.
- **Continued Validation and Auditing** - Both the client and server-side input sanitization have to be checked for validity at regular intervals to ensure malicious scripts are not being executed.
- **Regular Monitoring and Patching** - Security patching of libraries like DOMPurify is part of general security practice so monitoring updates and vulnerabilities in third-party libraries is very important.