

WAPH-Web Application Programming and Hacking

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Figure 1: LakshmaReddy Bandi

Hackathon 1: Cross-Site Scripting Attacks and Defenses

Overview: The main topics of discussion during this hackathon include OWASP rules, code vulnerabilities, XSS assaults, and countering cross-site scripting attacks. Task 2 uses input validation and output sanitization to mitigate XSS assaults, whereas Task 1 targets an Azure URL with six layers of attack. Markdown format is used for documentation, which is produced with Pandoc.

Link to the repository: <https://github.com/bandild/waph-bandild/blob/main/labs/Hackathon1/README.md>

Task 1 : ATTACKS

Level 0

URL : <http://waph-hackathon.eastus.cloudapp.azure.com/xss/level0/echo.php>

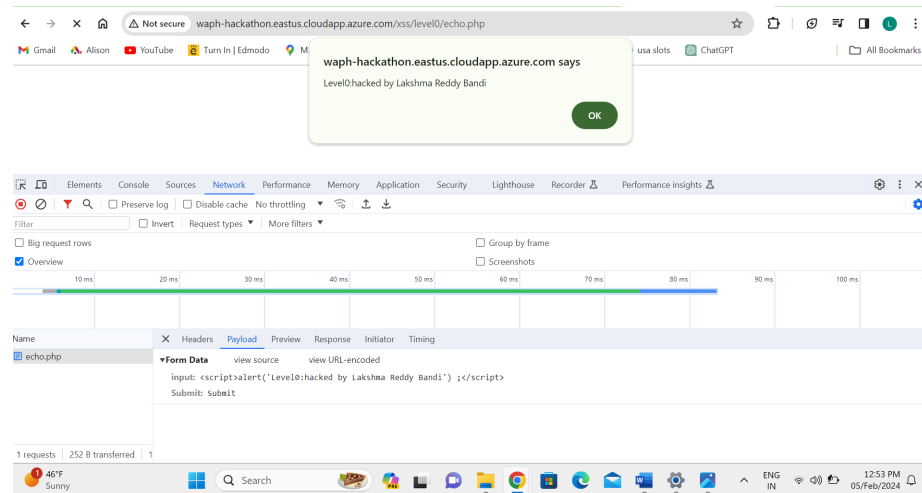


Figure 2: Level 0

Level 1

URL : <http://waph-hackathon.eastus.cloudapp.azure.com/xss/level1/echo.php>

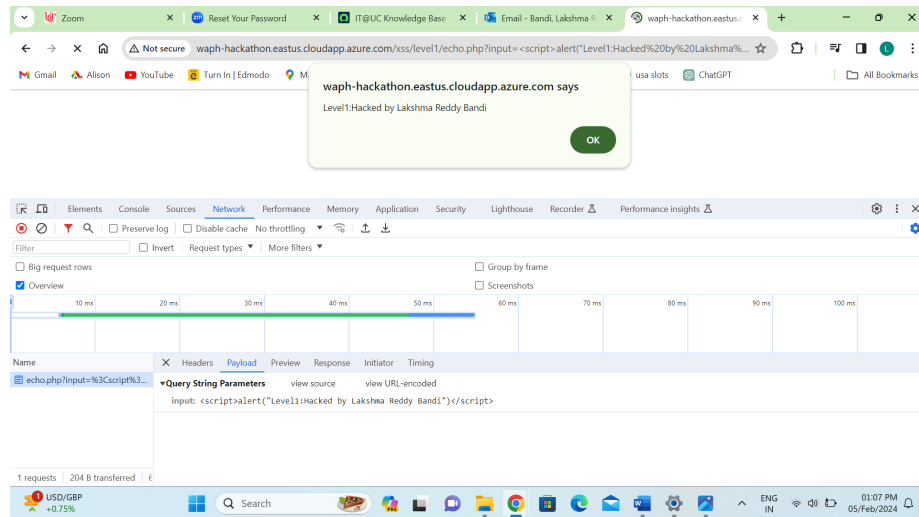


Figure 3: Level 1

Level 2

URL : <http://waph-hackathon.eastus.cloudapp.azure.com/xss/level2/echo.php>

Source code Guess of echo.php:

```
if(!isset($_POST['input'])){  
    die("{\"error\": \"Please provide 'input' field in an HTTP POST Request\"}");  
echo $_POST['input'];
```

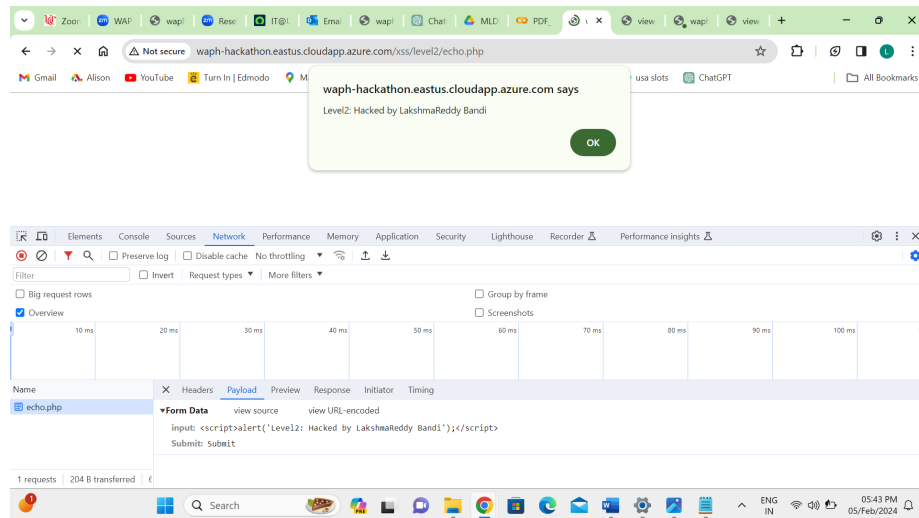


Figure 4: Level 2

Level 3

URL : <http://waph-hackathon.eastus.cloudapp.azure.com/xss/level3/echo.php>

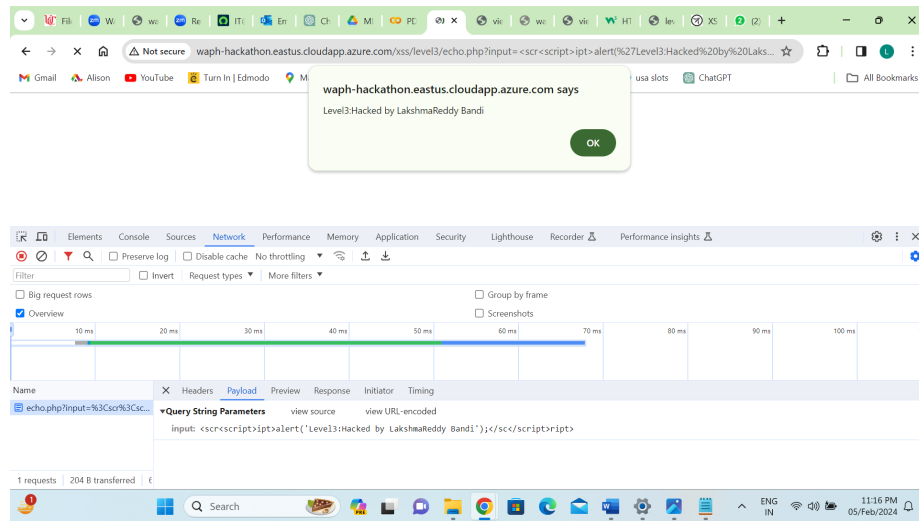


Figure 5: Level 3

Source code Guess of echo.php:

```
str_replace(['<script>', '</script>'], '', $input)
```

Level 4

URL : <http://waph-hackathon.eastus.cloudapp.azure.com/xss/level4/echo.php>

Source code guess of echo.php:

```
$data = $_GET['input']
if (preg_match('/<script\b[^\>]*>(.*?)</script>/is', $data)) {
    exit('{"error": "No \'script\' is allowed!"}');
}
else
    echo($data);
```

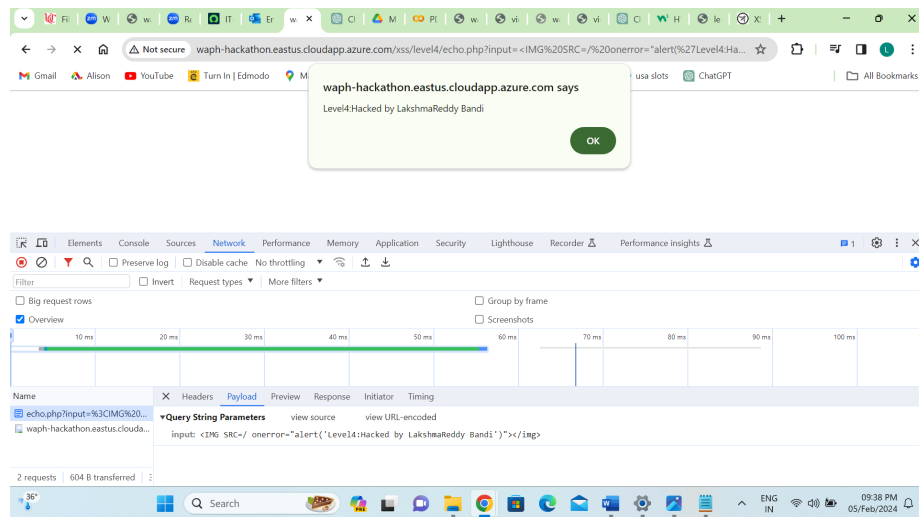


Figure 6: Level 4

Level 5

URL : <http://waph-hackathon.eastus.cloudapp.azure.com/xss/level5/echo.php>

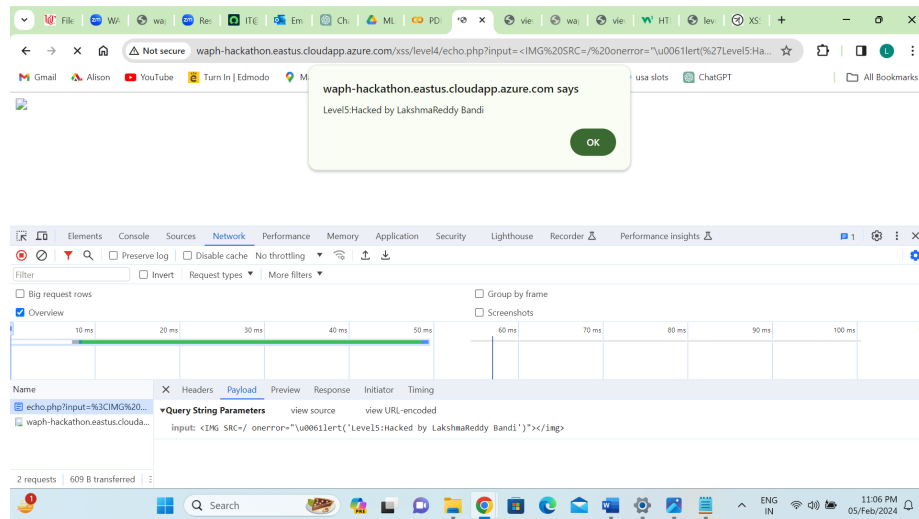


Figure 7: Level 5

source code guess of echo.php:

```
$data = $_GET['input']
if (preg_match('/<script\b[^\>]*>(.*?)</script>/is', $data)
    || strpos($data, 'alert') !== false) {
    exit('{"error": "No \'script\' is allowed!"}');
}
else
    echo($data);
```

Level 6

URL : <http://waph-hackathon.eastus.cloudapp.azure.com/xss/level6/echo.php>

```
<form action="/xss/level6/echo.php/"
  onkeyup="alert('Level 6 : Hacked by LakshmaReddy Bandi')" method="POST">
  Input:<input type="text" name="input" />
  <input type="submit" name="Submit"/>
```

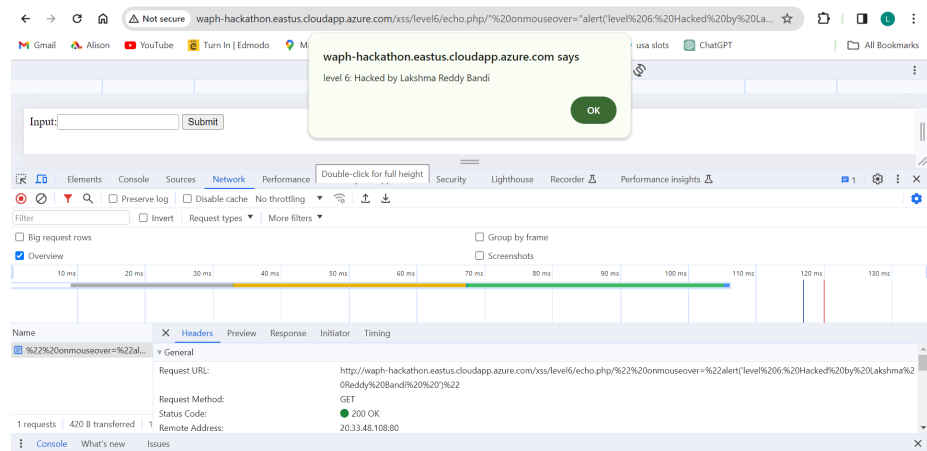


Figure 8: Level 6

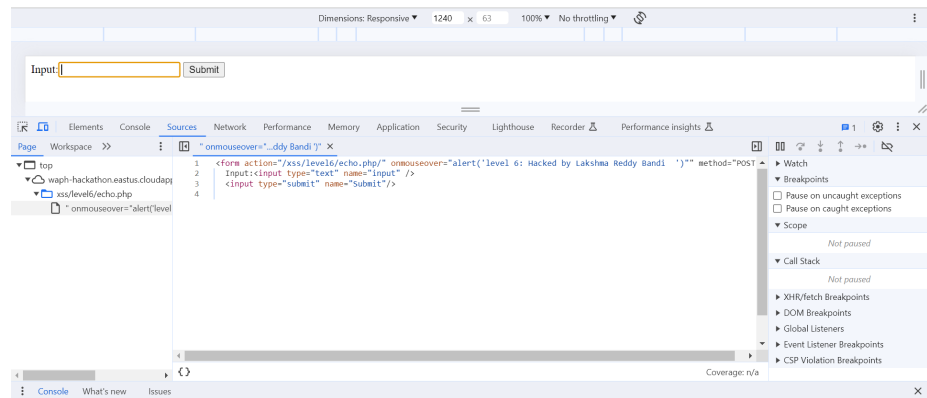


Figure 9: Level 6 after injecting XSS code

source code guess of echo.php:

```
echo htmlentities($_REQUEST('input'));
```


TASK 2 : DEFENSE

A . echo.php

The echo.php file in Lab 1 has been revised, incorporating input validation and XSS defense code. The input is checked for emptiness, and if valid, the htmlentities() method is used to convert it to HTML.

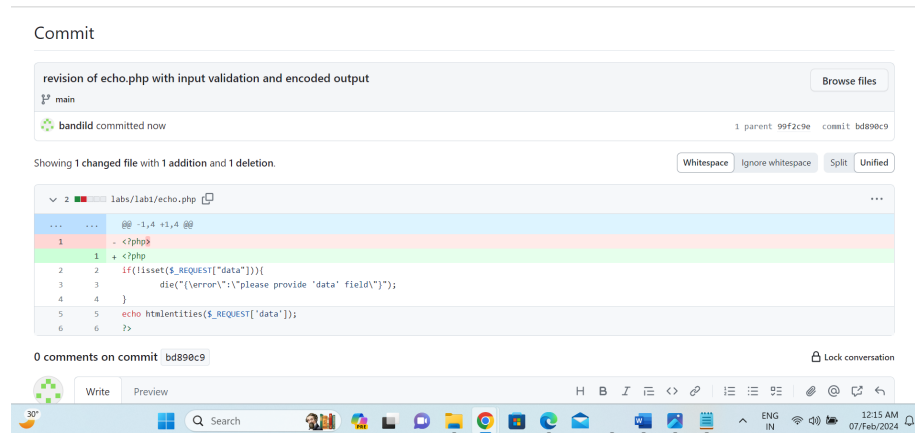


Figure 10: Adding defence to echo

B . Lab 2 front-end part

i) A new function, `validateInput()`, has been added to the HTTP GET and POST request forms, requiring users to input text before executing the request.

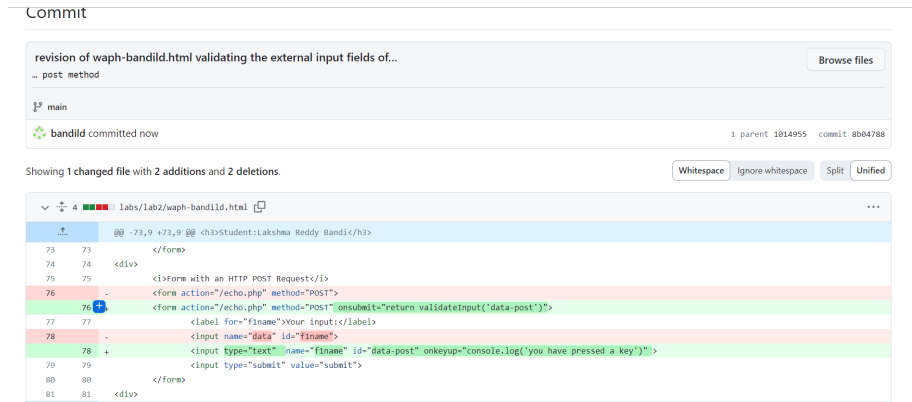


Figure 11: Defense waph-bandild.html in post and get request

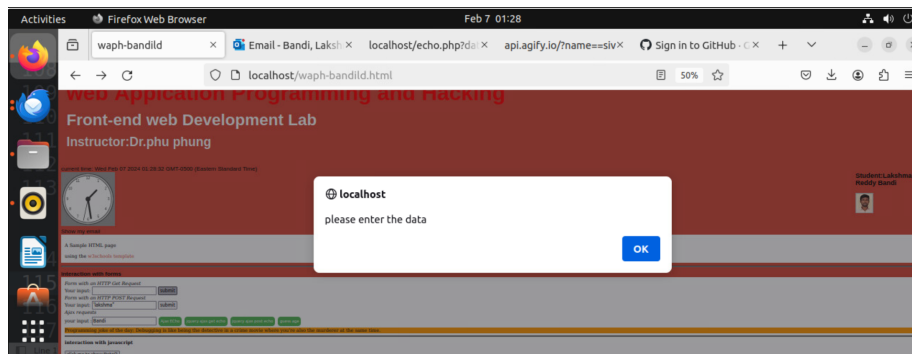


Figure 12: verifying the defence request

ii) The `.innerHTML` file was converted to `.innerText` when HTML rendering is not required, allowing only plain text to be displayed.

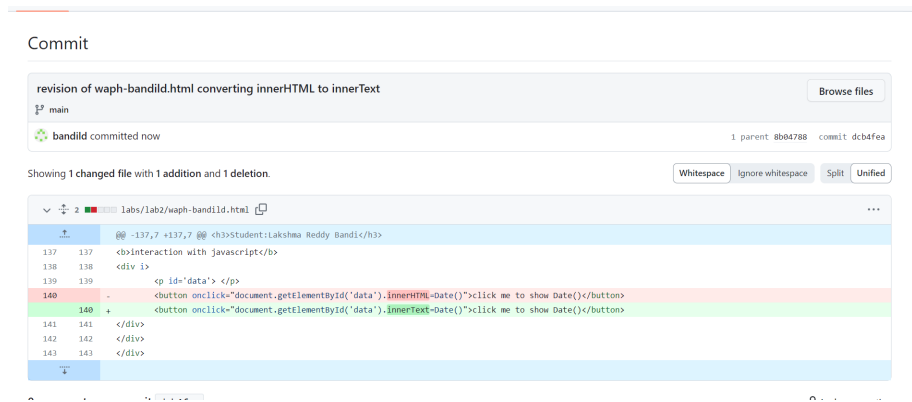
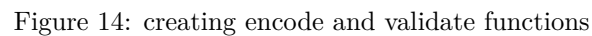


Figure 13: changing innerHTML to innerText

```
function encodeInput(input){
    const encodedData = document.createElement('div');
    encodedData.innerText=input;
    return encodedData.innerHTML;
}
```



iv) The API for retrieving Jokes has been updated with new validations to ensure the received result and result.joke in JSON are not empty.

```
if (result && result.joke) {
    var encodedJoke = encodeInput(result.joke);
    $("#response").text("Programming joke of the day: " + encodedJoke);
}

else{
    $("#response").text("Could not retrieve a joke at this time.");
}
```

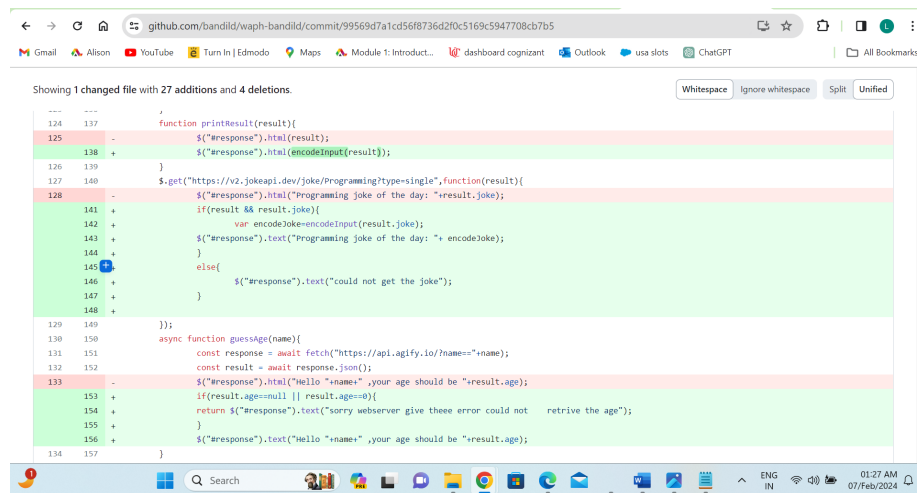


Figure 15: encoding joke and age

v) The asynchronous function `guessAge()` validates both received results and user inputs, ensuring they are not empty or null, and throws an error message on both occasions.

```
if(result.age==null || result.age==0)
    return $("#response")
        .text("Sorry, the webserver threw an error cannot retrieve your age");
$("#response").text("Hello "+name+" ,your age should be "+result.age);
```



Figure 16: verifying the age api after encoding

*****END*****