

<b>Vulnerability Name</b>	Reflected Cross-site Scripting
<b>Affected Vendor, Version</b>	OpenKM 6.3
<b>Affected Endpoint</b>	http://localhost:8080/OpenKM/frontend/index.jsp
<b>Product Official Website URL</b>	https://www.openkm.com/
<b>Affected Component:</b>	Affected parameter: Keywords

**Description:** - Reflected Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) is a web application vulnerability in which an attacker injects malicious script code into a request that is immediately returned by the server in the response and executed in the victim's browser. Unlike Stored XSS, the payload is not saved on the server. Instead, it is reflected through dynamic content such as search results, error messages, or URL parameters when user input is included in the response without proper validation or encoding.

**Root Cause:** - The root cause of Reflected XSS is insufficient input validation and lack of proper output encoding. The application trusts and reflects user-controlled input directly into the response page, allowing malicious scripts to execute in the browser.

**Impact:** - Reflected XSS can lead to the theft of sensitive information such as session tokens, login credentials, or personal data. It may also allow attackers to perform unauthorized actions on behalf of the victim user. Additionally, attackers can use Reflected XSS to deliver phishing content, distribute malware, or manipulate page content, which can result in reputational and security risks for the organization.

**Mitigation:** -Apply strict input validation to filter unexpected or dangerous characters and patterns. Sanitize all user input and implement proper context-aware output encoding before displaying user-controlled data in the browser. Enforce Content Security Policy (CSP) headers to restrict script execution and reduce the impact of injected payloads.

**Remediation:** -Developers should implement secure coding practices, including robust input validation, context-aware output encoding, and a properly configured Content Security Policy (CSP). Conduct regular security audits and penetration testing to identify XSS issues early. Deploying a Web Application Firewall (WAF) can also help detect and block malicious requests targeting XSS vulnerabilities.

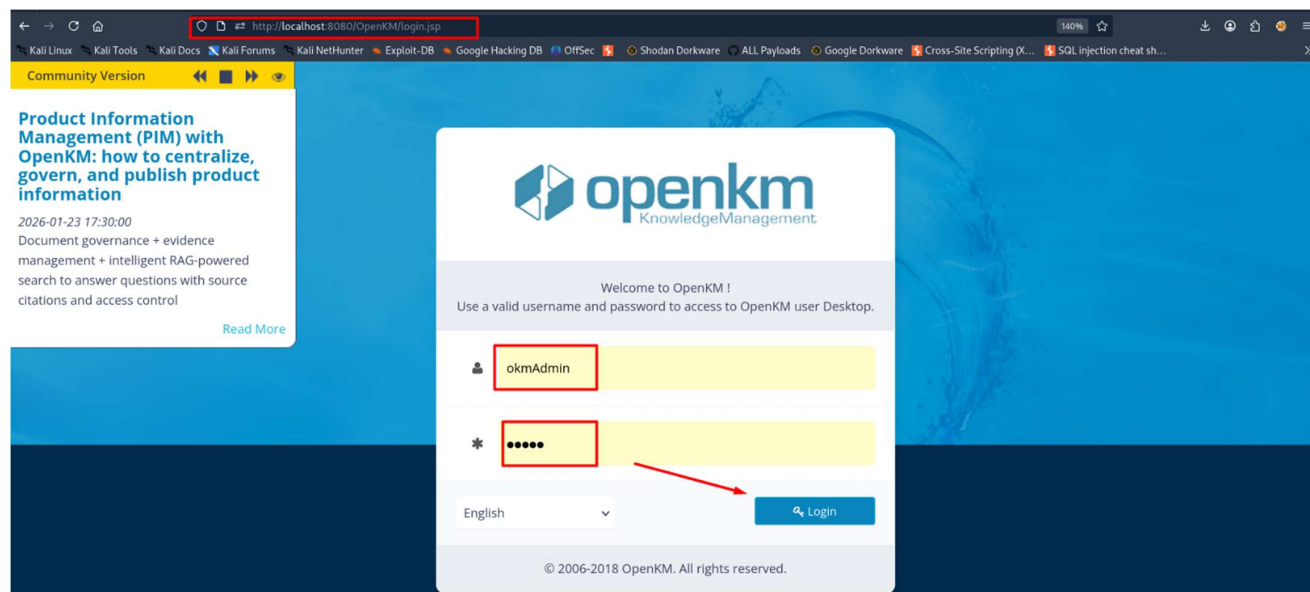
### Severity Score

CVSS v3.1 Base Score: 6.1 (Medium)

Vector: AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:R/S:C/C:L/I:L/A:N

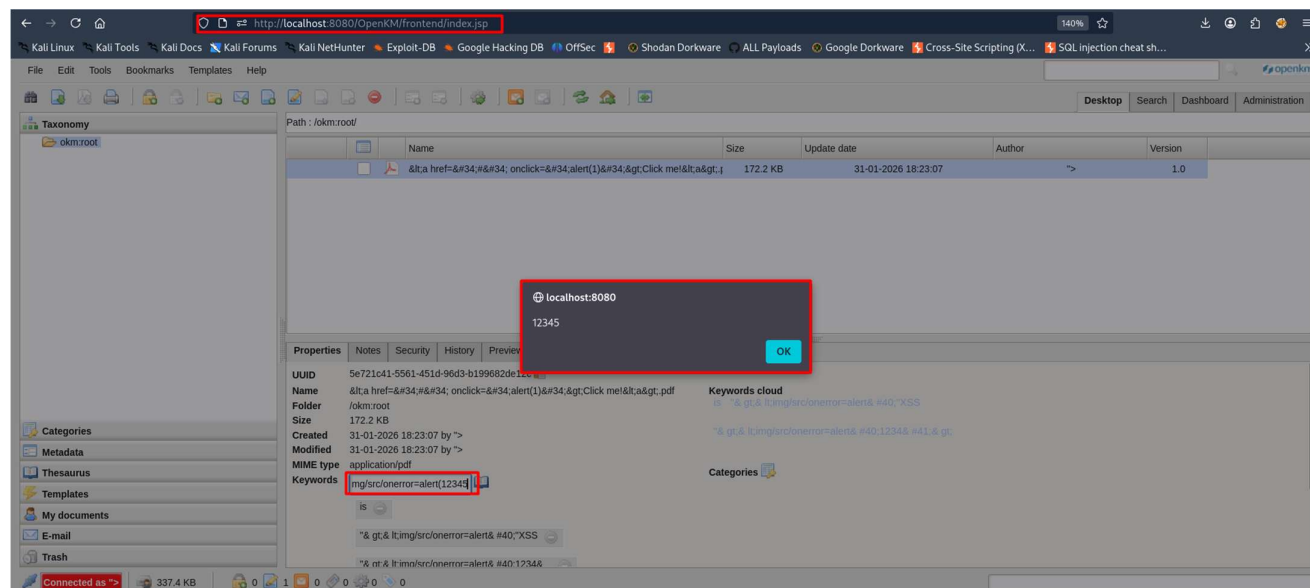
## Proof of Concept

**Step 1:** - First navigate to <http://localhost:8080/OpenKM/login.jsp> and login with username and Password.



**Step 2:** - The vulnerability can be reproduced by injecting a crafted payload into the **Keywords** parameter, for example:

**"><img/src/onerror=alert(1)>"**



## References

1. OWASP — Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)  
<https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/xss/>
2. OWASP — XSS Prevention Cheat Sheet  
<https://owasp.org/www-community/xss-prevention>

Thankyou

