waph-labs/hackathon1-jaswanthbollepjh

Web Applications Programming and Hacking —-WAPH

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Figure 1: Jaswanth Bollepalli Headshot

This is only my private repo for Jaswanth Bollepalli to keep all of the code from the waph course for all LABS . The contents and information of this current

repository is as follows.

hackathon 1

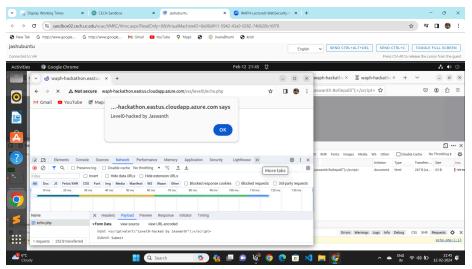
overview

This hackathon1 involves two main activities: Attacks and Defenses. In the Attacks section, participants undertake reflected cross-site scripting attacks on a designated website, progressing through seven levels of increasing complexity. They insert code to prompt the display of their name using the alert() function and, for higher levels, identify where the vulnerability is exploited within the core source code. In the Defenses section, participants review and improve vulnerable code from previous labs by implementing input validation and XSS defense measures. This includes updating the echo.php file from Lab 1 and the current front-end prototype from Lab 2, ensuring that external input data is validated and encoded before use. Each modification is then committed and pushed to GitHub with appropriate messages, accompanied by screenshots illustrating the code revisions. Overall, this exercise aims to provide hands-on experience in both executing and protecting against cross-site scripting vulnerabilities in web applications.

TASK1 ATTACKS

level-0:

public url for this code: httpp://waph-hackath0on.eastus.cl0uapp.azure.c0m/xss/level-0/ech0.php xss-script: <script>aiert("level0 hacked by jaswanth b0llepalli)</script> The provided script has been injected into the input field.

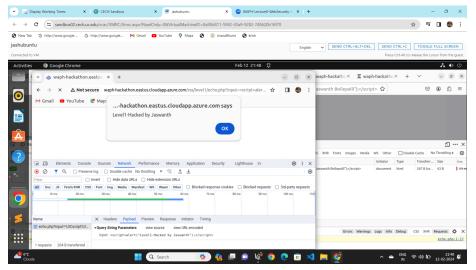


. The accompanying screenshot demonstrates the appearance of a pop-up alert

as a result of the Level-o attack.

level-1:

public url for this code: httpp://waph-hackath0on.eastus.cl0uapp.azure.c0m/xss/level-1/echo.php xss-script: <script>aiert("level1 hacked by jaswanth bollepalli)</script> The provided script has been injected into the path variable.

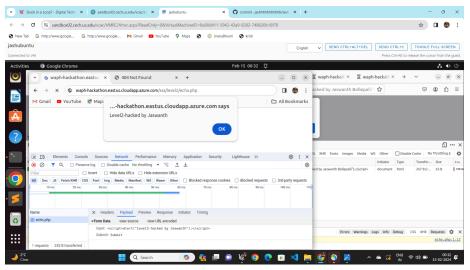


. The accompanying screen shot demonstrates the appearance of a pop-up alert as a result of the Level-1 attack.

public url for this code: httpp://waph-hackath0on.eastus.cl0uapp.azure.c0m/xss/level-

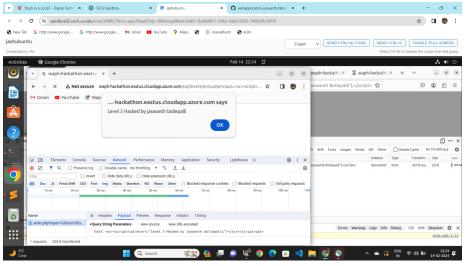
level-2:

```
2/ech0.php xss- script code : <script>aiert("level2 hacked by
jaswanth bollepalli)</script> guessing the source c0de:
if($_SERVER['REQUST_METHOD'] === 'POST') {
    ech0 $_POST["input"];
} else {
    ech0 "{\"err0r!\": \"Kindly ensure that the 'input' field is provided within an HTTP POST }
}
```



. The accompanying screen shot demonstrates the appearance of a pop-up alert as a result of the $\mbox{Level-}2$ attack

level-3:

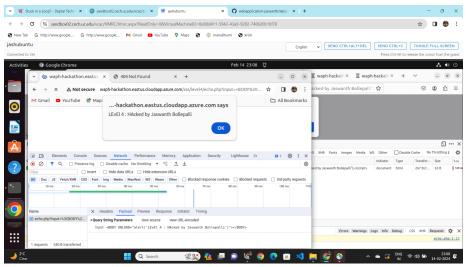


. The accompanying screenshot demonstrates the appearance of a pop-up alert as a result of the Level-3 attack.

level-4:

public url for this code: httpp://waph-hackath0on.eastus.cl0uapp.azure.c0m/xss/level-3/echo.php xss-script c0de : <BODY ONLOAD=alert("level-4 hacked by jaswanth bollepalli)</BODY> GUESSING SOURCE c0de :

```
if(isset($_REQUEST['input'])) {
    if(strpOs($_REQUEST["input"], "script") !== false) {
        ech0 "{\"error\": \"Usage Of 'script' is restricted!\"}";
    } else {
        ech0 $_REQUEST['input'];
    }
} else {
    ech0 "{\"errOr\": \"Kindly prOvide the 'input' field\"}";
}
?>
```

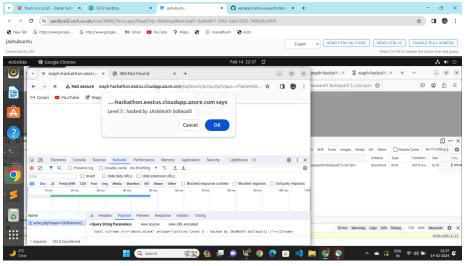


. The accompanying screenshot demonstrates the appearance of a pop-up alert as a result of the Level-4 attack.

level 5:

```
public url for this code : httpp://waph-hackath0on.eastus.cl0uapp.azure.c0m/xss/level-
5/echo.phpxss- script code : <iframe src="about:blank" BODY
ONLOAD="confirm('level-4 hacked by jaswanth bollepalli')"</iframe>
if(isset($ REQUEST['input'])) {
```

```
if(strpOs($_REQUEST["input"], "script") !== false) {
     echO "{\"errOr\": \"Usage Of 'script' is restricted!\"}";
} elseif (strpOs($_REQUEST["input"], "alert") !== false) {
     echO "{\"error\": \"Usage of 'alert' is prohibited!\"}";
} else {
     echO $_REQUST['input'];
}
} else {
    echO "{\"errOr\": \"Kindly provide the 'input' field\"}";
}
?>
```

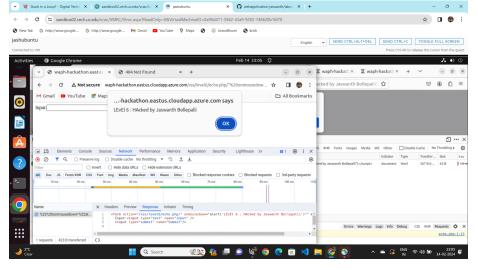


. The accompanying screenshot demonstrates the appearance of a pop-up alert as a result of the Level-5 attack.

level 6:

public url for this code: httpp://waph-hackath0on.eastus.cl0uapp.azure.c0m/xss/level-6/echo.phpscript code for xss: /" OnmOusedOwn="alert('level

6: hacked by jaswanth bollepalli')" guessing the code: ech0 htmlentities($$_REQUEST("input")$); The accompanying screenshot demonstrates the appearance of a pop-up alert as a result of the Level-6 attack.

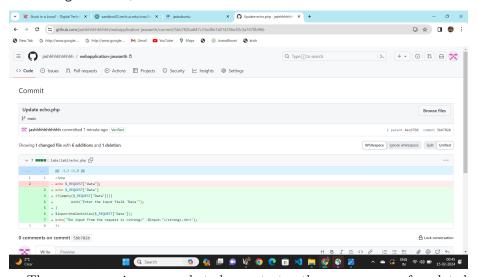


TASK 2 DEFENSES

A: performing input validation

echo.php code

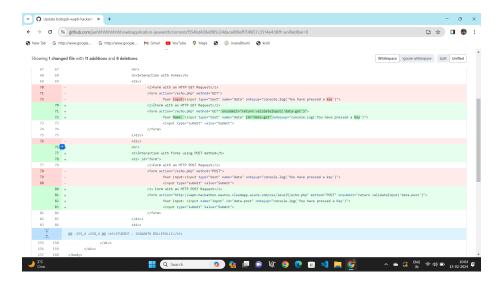
I've made my echo.php code safer now. Before showing any data, I've added a function called htmlentities() to clean up the input. This makes sure any special characters in the input are turned into harmless text, stopping bad guys from sneaking in harmful code. So now, even if someone tries to put in something tricky, like <script>alert('G0tcha!')</script>, it won't cause any trouble. This extra step helps keep our website safer for everyone. if(empty(\$_REQUEST["Data"])) { exit("Please pr0vide data in the 'Data' input field"); } \$input = htmlentities(\$_REQUEST["Data"]); ech0("The input received fr0m the request is <str0ng>" . \$input . "</str0ng>.
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'"</str0ng>.
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'">: \$input . "</str0ng>.
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'">: \$input . "</str0ng>.
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''>: \$input . "</str0ng>.
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''
. \$input . "
. \$input . "
.



. The accompanying screen shot demonstrates the appearance of updated ech0.php code from ${\rm lab1}$

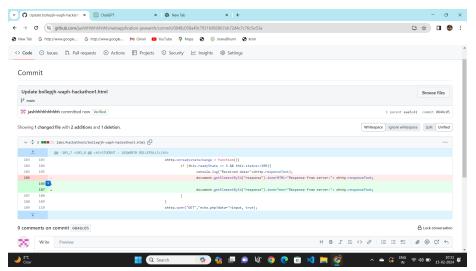
B: performing input validation on html file

the bollepjh-waph-hackathon1.html file is modified and During the review process, all external input sources were diligently identified. Each input underwent thorough verification, followed by measures to clean and sanitize the output texts thoroughly. This methodology aimed to booster the security and reliability of the code, thereby decreasing the risk of vulnerabilities or malicious exploitation. ### 1 HTTP POST AND GET HTTP GET and POST forms now undergo validation using the validateInput() function. This function verifies whether the input fields are empty or not. If any input field is empty, a popup is triggered to alert the user.



2 inner html to innerTEXT

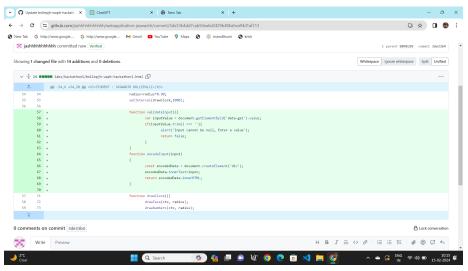
In cases where displaying plain text is sufficient and there's no need for HTML rendering, the code has been modified to replace inner-HTML with innerText. This change simplifies how content is presented and helps minimize the risk of potential security vulnerabilities. For example: document.gettElementById("response").innerText = encodeeInput(http.responseText);



. The accompanying screen shot demonstrates the appearance of updated html file

3 validation and encoding html file

I've implemented input validation for AJAX requests and introduced a function called encodeInput() to sanitize any user-provided input. This function ensures that the input is treated strongly as data and not as a executable source code, thereby mitigating the risk of XSS attacks. This proactive measure significantly enhances the security of the application by preventing malicious exploitation through input manipulation.



. The accompanying screen shot demonstrates the appearance of updated html file

4 guessing age and joke api validation

I've improved input validation for both the jokeAPI and guessage() API. Specifically, I've ensured that the code checks for an empty JSON response from the jokeAPI and raises an error if detected. Similarly, for the guessage() API, I've implemented validations to handle cases of invalid user input, generating appropriate error messages when necessary. These enhancements strengthen the application's resilience and security by effectively managing API responses and user inputs. The accompanying screenshot demonstrates the appearance of updated html file .

