

XSS Attack & Defense Lab: Identifying, Exploiting, and Mitigating Cross-Site Scripting Vulnerabilities

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Objectives

- To understand the fundamentals of Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities.
- To identify XSS weaknesses in a vulnerable web application.
- To practically exploit Stored, Reflected, and DOM-Based XSS using DVWA.
- To analyze HTTP requests and responses through Burp Suite.
- To apply effective security mechanisms to mitigate XSS attacks.

Lab Environment & Tools

Attacker Machine: Kali Linux

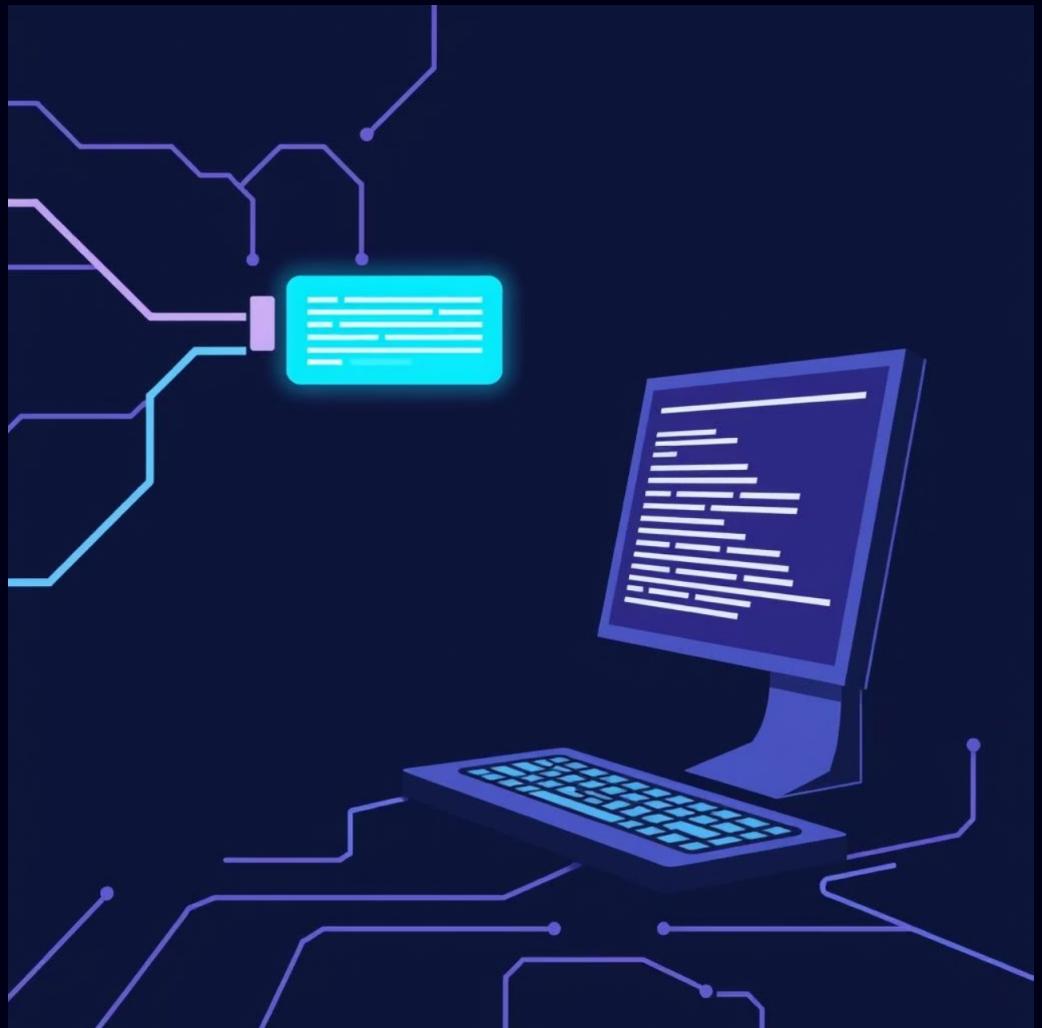
Target Server: Metasploitable2

Vulnerable Application: Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA)

Tools Used: Firefox Browser, Burp Suite, Apache Server, ModSecurity WAF

What is Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)?

- Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) is a common web application security vulnerability
- It allows attackers to inject malicious JavaScript code into a web application
- The injected script executes in the victim's browser
- This can lead to cookie theft, session hijacking, and unauthorized actions



The Attack Surface: Three Primary Types

Understanding the delivery method is key to identifying where your application is most vulnerable.



Reflected XSS

- Script is reflected in server response
- Executes when victim clicks a malicious link



Stored (Persistent) XSS

- Malicious script is stored in the database
- Executes automatically when page loads
- Affects multiple users



DOM-Based XSS

- Occurs entirely on the client side
- Vulnerability exists in JavaScript handling of user input
- Server-side processing is not involved

DVWA Overview

Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) is a purposely insecure web application. It is designed for learning and practicing web security attacks. The security level was set to **Low** to demonstrate XSS vulnerabilities.



Fig -1 : Home page



Fig-2 : Security page

XSS Vulnerability Identification

- Application input fields were tested using JavaScript payloads.
- User input was reflected without proper validation or sanitization
- Multiple XSS vulnerabilities were successfully identified

Stored XSS Exploitation

- A malicious JavaScript payload was submitted through an input form
- The payload was stored in the application database
- The script executed automatically whenever the page was loaded

KaliNetHunter - Exploit-DB - Google Hacking DB

DVWA

Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Name * test 4
<script src="data:text/plain\x2Cjavascript:alert(1)">

Message *
Sign Guestbook

Name: test
Message: This is a test comment.

Name: test 1
Message: <script>alert("hi")</script>

Name: test 2
Message: <script>alert("hacked");</script>

Name: test 3
Message: <script src=1 href=1 onerror="javascript:alert(1)"

More info

<http://ha.ckers.org/xss.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_scripting
<http://www.cgisecurity.com/xss-faq.html>

Username: admin
Security Level: high
PHPIDS: disabled

View Source | View Help

Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA) v1.0.7



Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Home
Instructions
Setup

Brute Force
Command Execution
CSRF
File Inclusion
SQL Injection
SQL Injection (Blind)
Upload
XSS reflected
XSS stored

DVWA Security
PHP Info
About

Logout

Name *
Message *

Name: test
Message: This is a test comment.

Name: test 1
Message: <script>alert("hi")</script>

Name: test 2
Message: <script>
alert("hacked");</script>

Name: test 3
Message: <script src=1 href=1
onerror="javascript:alert(1)"

Name: test 4
Message: <script src="data:text/plainx2Cjavascript:alert(1

More info

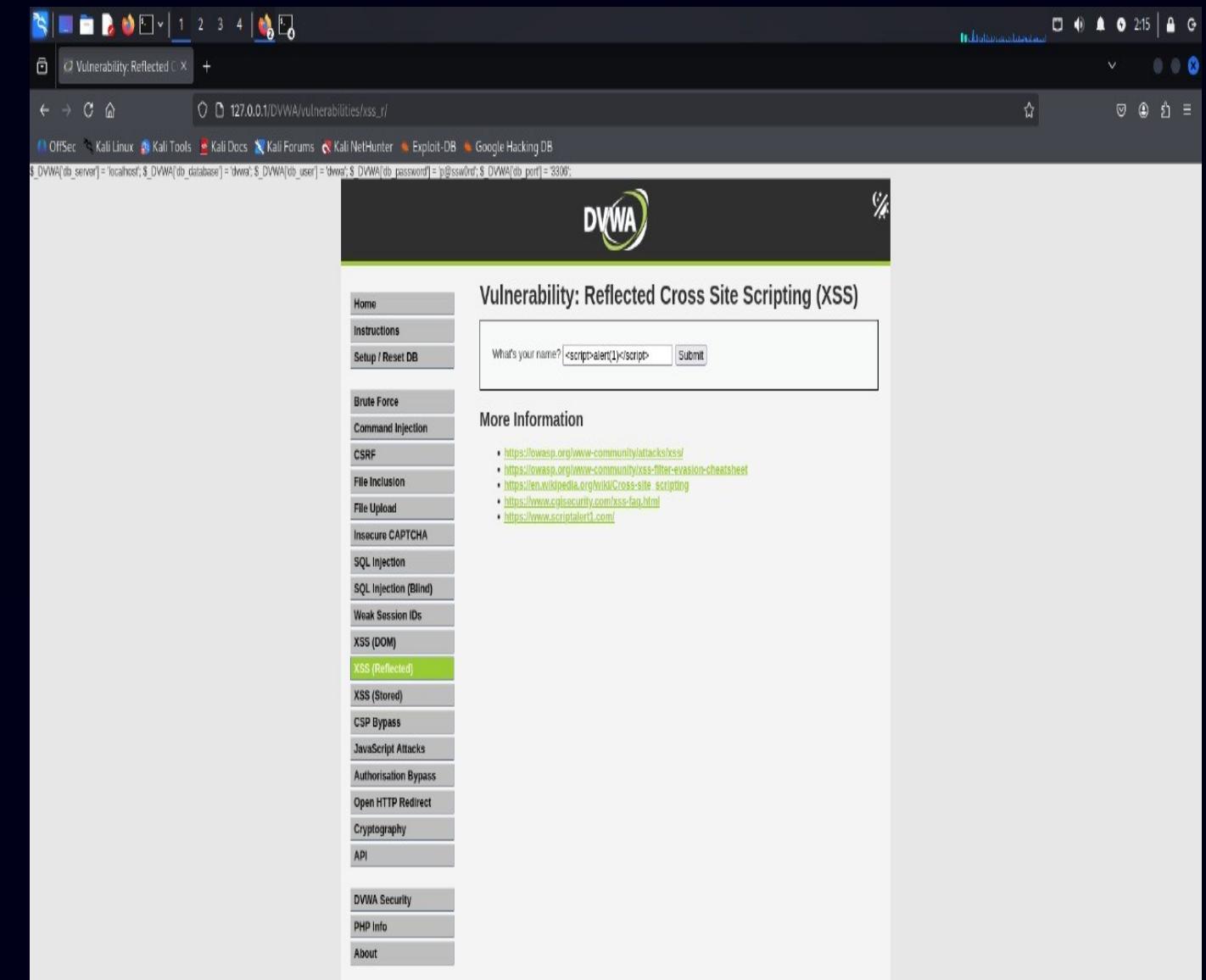
<http://ha.ckers.org/xss.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_scripting
<http://www.cgisecurity.com/xss-faq.html>

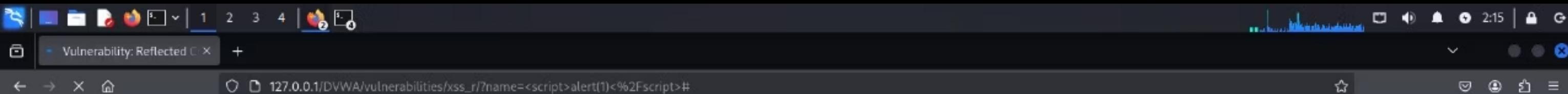
Username: admin
Security Level: high
PHPIDS: disabled

[View Source](#) [View Help](#)

Reflected XSS Exploitation

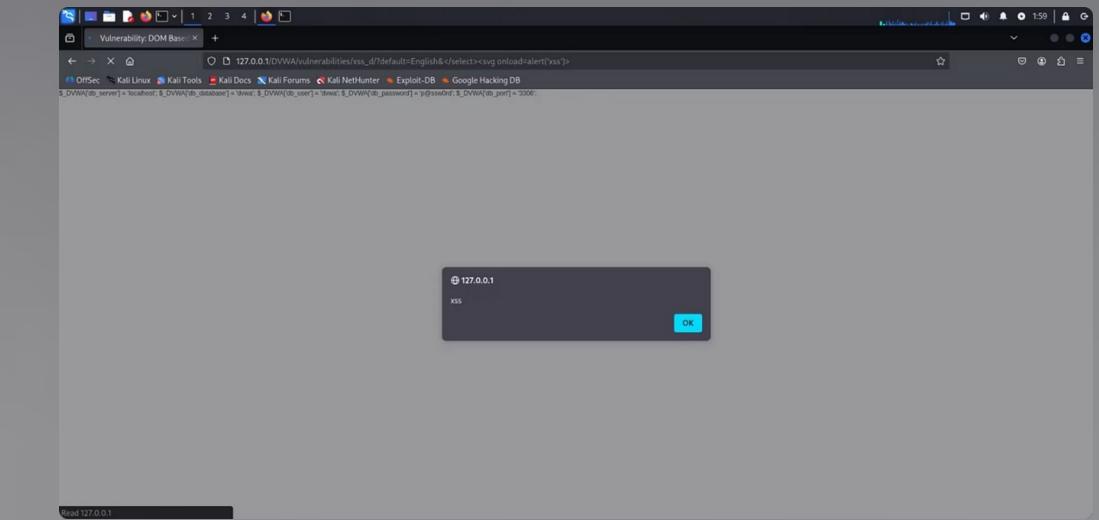
- A crafted payload was sent through an HTTP request
- The server reflected the input in its response
- JavaScript executed immediately in the browser





DOM-Based XSS Exploitation

- Payloads were injected through URL parameters
- Client-side JavaScript processed the malicious input
- Script execution occurred without server involvement



Request & Response Analysis Using Burp Suite

- Burp Suite Proxy was enabled to intercept HTTP traffic
- Requests containing malicious payloads were captured
- Server responses confirmed payload reflection or storage

Importance of Burp Suite

- Provides visibility into HTTP request and response flow
- Helps trace how malicious payloads travel through the application
- Acts as strong evidence of XSS vulnerabilities

XSS Stored

Burp Suite Community Edition v2025.11.4 - Temporary Project

Dashboard Target Proxy Intruder Repeater View Help

HTTP history WebSockets history Match and replace Proxy settings

Filter settings: Hiding CSS and image content; hiding specific extensions

| # | Host | Method | URL | Params | Edited | Status code | Length | MIME type | Extension | Title | Notes | TLS | IP | Cookies | Time | Listener port | Start respons... |
|---|------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 | https://www.google.com | GET | /warmup.html | | | 200 | 1366 | HTML | html | Warmup Page | ✓ | 172.217.24.68 | _Secure-STRP=AD... | 10:08:27 22 D... | 8080 | 158 | |
| 2 | https://www.google.com | GET | /warmup.html | | | 200 | 1366 | HTML | html | Warmup Page | ✓ | 172.217.24.68 | _Secure-STRP=AD... | 10:08:50 22 D... | 8080 | 157 | |
| 3 | http://192.168.0.104 | GET | /dvwa/security.php | | | 200 | 4452 | HTML | php | Damn Vulnerable Web Ap... | | 192.168.0.104 | | 10:40:15 22 D... | 8080 | 18 | |
| 4 | http://192.168.0.104 | GET | /dvwa/vulnerabilities/xss_s/ | | | 200 | 5935 | HTML | | Damn Vulnerable Web Ap... | | 192.168.0.104 | | 10:40:17 22 D... | 8080 | 18 | |
| 5 | http://192.168.0.104 | POST | /dvwa/vulnerabilities/xss_s/ | ✓ | | 200 | 6031 | HTML | | Damn Vulnerable Web Ap... | | 192.168.0.104 | | 10:41:55 22 D... | 8080 | 13 | |

Inspector

Request

Pretty Raw Hex

Protocol: HTTP/1 HTTP/2

Name Value

Method: POST

Path: /dvwa/vulnerabilities/...

Request body parameters

Name Value

txtName test 6

mtxMessage <script>alert(2)</script>

btnSign Sign Guestbook

Request cookies

Name Value

security low

PHPSESSID daf649d40e808ed7b...

Request headers

Name Value

Host 192.168.0.104

User-Agent Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:140.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/140.0

Accept text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Language en-US,en;q=0.5

Accept-Encoding gzip, deflate, br

Content-Type application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Content-Length: 94

Origin: http://192.168.0.104

Connection: keep-alive

Referer: http://192.168.0.104/dvwa/vulnerabilities/xss_s/

Cookie: security=low; PHPSESSID=daf649d40e808ed7b73f07b9ed96c5d8

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

Priority: u=0, i

txtName=test&mtxMessage=%3Cscript%3Ealert%282%29%3C%2Fscript%3E%0D%0A&btnSign=Sign+Guestbook

Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Mon, 22 Dec 2025 16:41:55 GMT

Server: Apache/2.2.8 (Ubuntu) DAV/2

X-Powered-By: PHP/5.2.4-2ubuntu5.10

Pragma: no-cache

Cache-Control: no-cache, must-revalidate

Expires: Tue, 23 Jun 2009 12:00:00 GMT

Content-Length: 5683

Keep-Alive: timeout=15, max=100

Connection: Keep-Alive

Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">

<head>

<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />

<title> Damn Vulnerable Web App (DVWA) v1.0.7 :: Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="....../dvwa/css/main.css" />

<link rel="icon" type="image/ico" href="....../favicon.ico" />

<script type="text/javascript" src="....../dvwa/js/dvwaPage.js">

.....

Event log (1) All issues

Memory: 156.2MB of 2.81GB

Disabled

0 highlights

0 highlights

Made with GAMMA

XSS Reflected

The screenshot shows the DVWA security test interface. The left sidebar has tabs for 'Inspector' (selected), 'Raw', 'Hex', and 'Notes'. The main area has tabs for 'Request' (selected) and 'Response'. The 'Request' tab contains sections for 'Pretty' (selected), 'Raw', and 'Hex'. The 'Pretty' section shows the following request details:

| Name | Value |
|-----------|----------------------|
| security | low |
| PHPSESSID | daf649d40e808ed7b... |

Below this is a 'Request headers' section with a count of 10. A table lists the headers:

| Name | Value |
|---------------------------|--|
| Host | 192.168.0.104 |
| User-Agent | Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:140.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/140.0 |
| Accept | text/html,application/ |
| Accept-Language | en-US,en;q=0.5 |
| Accept-Encoding | gzip, deflate, br |
| Connection | keep-alive |
| Referer | http://192.168.0.104/ |
| Cookie | security=low; PHPSESSID=daf649d40e808ed7b73f07b9ed96c5d8 |
| Upgrade-Insecure-Requests | 1 |
| Priority | u=0, i |

The 'Response' tab is currently empty.

Fig-1: Request

Fig-2: Respons

XSS Dom

The screenshot displays a penetration testing environment with two main windows:

- Burp Suite Community Edition v2025.7.4 - Temporary Project**:
 - Proxy Tab** (selected): Shows a list of captured requests. One request from `https://spocs.getpocket.com` is selected, showing a POST payload for the endpoint `/spocs`.
 - Request Panel**: Displays the raw POST request:

```
POST /spocs HTTP/1.1
Host: spocs.getpocket.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/128.0
Accept: /*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: 197
Priority: u=4
Te: trailers
Connection: keep-alive
{
  "pocket_id": "{7fa93ab1-dd1e-4458-af85-05b5d239e6bc}",
  "version": 2,
  "consumer_key": "40249-e88c401elb1f2242d9e441c4",
  "placements": [
    {
      "name": "sponsored-topsites",
      "ad_types": [
        3120
      ],
      "zone_ids": [
        280143
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```
 - Response Panel**: Displays the raw JSON response:

```
HTTP/2 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=31536000
Date: Tue, 23 Dec 2025 07:24:32 GMT
Content-Length: 1168
Via: 1.1 google
Alt-Svc: h3=":443"; ma=2592000,h3-29=:443; ma=2592000
{
  "settings": {
    "feature_flags": {
      "collections": false,
      "spoc_v2": true
    },
    "spocsPerNewTabs": 1,
    "domainAffinityParameterSets": {
      "default": {
        "combinedDomainFactor": 0.5,
        "frequencyFactor": 0.5,
        "itemScoreFactor": 1,
        "multiDomainBoost": 0,
        "perfectCombinedDomainScore": 2,
        "perfectFrequencyVisits": 10,
        "recencyFactor": 0.5
      },
      "fully-personalized": {
        "combinedDomainFactor": 0.5,
        "frequencyFactor": 0.5,
        "itemScoreFactor": 0.01,
        "multiDomainBoost": 0,
        "perfectCombinedDomainScore": 0
      }
    }
  }
}
```
- DVWA Application**:
 - Vulnerability: DOM Based XSS**: A browser window showing the DVWA application. The URL is `127.0.0.1/DVWA/vulnerabilities/xss_d/?default=<script>alert(1)`. The page content includes the injected script and an **OK** button.
 - Left Sidebar**: Lists various DVWA vulnerabilities: Home, Instructions, Setup / Reset DB, Brute Force, Command Injection, CSRF, XSS (DOM), XSS (Reflected), XSS (Stored), CSP Bypass, JavaScript Attacks, Authorisation Bypass, Open HTTP Redirect, Cryptography, API.

Defense Phase Overview

- Defense mechanisms were applied after successful exploitation
- The goal was to prevent JavaScript execution
- Multiple security layers were implemented

XSS ATTACKS



Stored XSS

DVWA

Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Name *

Message *

Name: test
Message: This is a test comment.

Name: test 1
Message: <script>alert(1)</script>

More Information

- <https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/xss>
- <https://owasp.org/www-community/xss-filter-evasion-cheatsheet>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_scripting
- <https://www.cgisecurity.com/xss-faq.html>
- <https://www.scriptalert1.com/>

Username: admin
Security Level: Security Level: impossible
Locale: en

Reflected XSS

DVWA

Vulnerability: Reflected Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

What's your name? Submit

Hello <script>alert(1)</script>

More Information

- <https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/xss/>
- <https://owasp.org/www-community/xss-filter-evasion-cheatsheet>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_scripting
- <https://www.cgisecurity.com/xss-faq.html>
- <https://www.scriptalert1.com/>

Username: admin
Security Level: Security Level: impossible
Locale: en
SQLI DB: mysql

[View Source](#) [View Help](#)

Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA)

DOM-Based XSS

 DVWA

Please choose a language:

English

Vulnerability: DOM Based Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

More Information

- <https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/xss/>
- https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/DOM_Based_XSS
- <https://www.acunetix.com/blog/articles/dom-xss-explained/>

Username: admin
Security Level: Security Level: impossible
Locale: en
SQLi DB: mysql

Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA)

Defense & Mitigation Strategies

Input Validation

User inputs were validated before processing. Suspicious script tags were filtered. Reduced the risk of malicious injection.



Output Encoding

Special characters were converted into HTML entities. Scripts were displayed as plain text. Browser execution was successfully prevented



ModSecurity Web Application Firewall (WAF)

ModSecurity was integrated with the Apache web server. OWASP Core Rule Set (CRS) was enabled. Incoming requests were inspected for attack patterns

ModSecurity Configuration & Log Analysis

- ModSecurity engine was enabled successfully
- Suspicious XSS payloads were detected
- OWASP CRS rules were triggered
- Audit logs were generated for analysis



Result Analysis



Stored XSS

- No alert box was executed
- Payload was automatically HTML-encoded
- Stored XSS vulnerability was mitigated



Reflected XSS

- JavaScript execution was blocked
- Payload appeared as harmless text
- WAF successfully detected malicious patterns



DOM-Based XSS

- No JavaScript execution occurred
- Web page loaded normally
- Client-side protection proved effective

Overall Defense Evaluation

The overall defense implementation in this project proved to be effective in mitigating Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities. After enabling input validation, output encoding, and deploying ModSecurity Web Application Firewall with the OWASP Core Rule Set, all previously exploited XSS payloads failed to execute. The browser treated injected scripts as harmless text, preventing unauthorized JavaScript execution and protecting user sessions.

Additionally, ModSecurity actively inspected incoming HTTP requests and successfully detected suspicious patterns related to XSS attacks. Relevant security rules were triggered, and detailed audit logs were generated, confirming that the Web Application Firewall was functioning as intended. This layered defense approach significantly reduced the attack surface of the application and demonstrated how combining secure coding practices with automated security controls can effectively protect web applications from XSS attacks.

Conclusion

This project provided a comprehensive understanding of Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities by combining both theoretical knowledge and practical experimentation. Through the use of Damn Vulnerable Web Application (DVWA), different types of XSS attacks—Stored, Reflected, and DOM-Based—were successfully identified and exploited in a controlled lab environment. These experiments demonstrated how improper input handling and lack of output sanitization can allow malicious JavaScript to execute in a user's browser, leading to serious security risks such as session hijacking and data theft.

Furthermore, the project emphasized the importance of defensive mechanisms in securing web applications. By implementing input validation, output encoding, and deploying ModSecurity with the OWASP Core Rule Set, the effectiveness of layered security defenses was clearly observed. After enabling these protections, malicious scripts failed to execute, and suspicious activities were detected and logged by the Web Application Firewall. Overall, this project highlights the critical need for secure coding practices and proactive security measures to mitigate XSS vulnerabilities and strengthen the security of modern web applications.