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

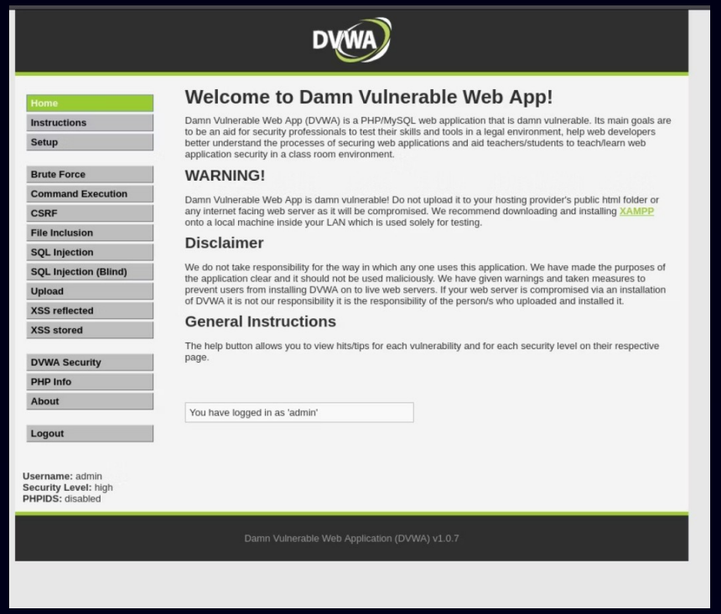


Fig -1 : Home page

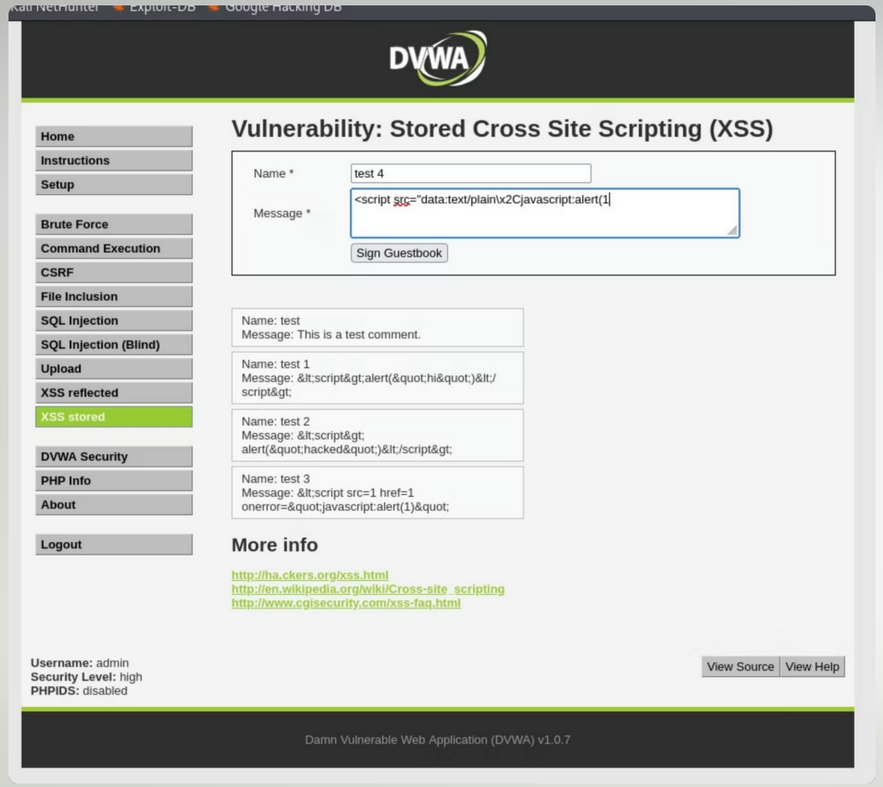
Fig-2 : Security page

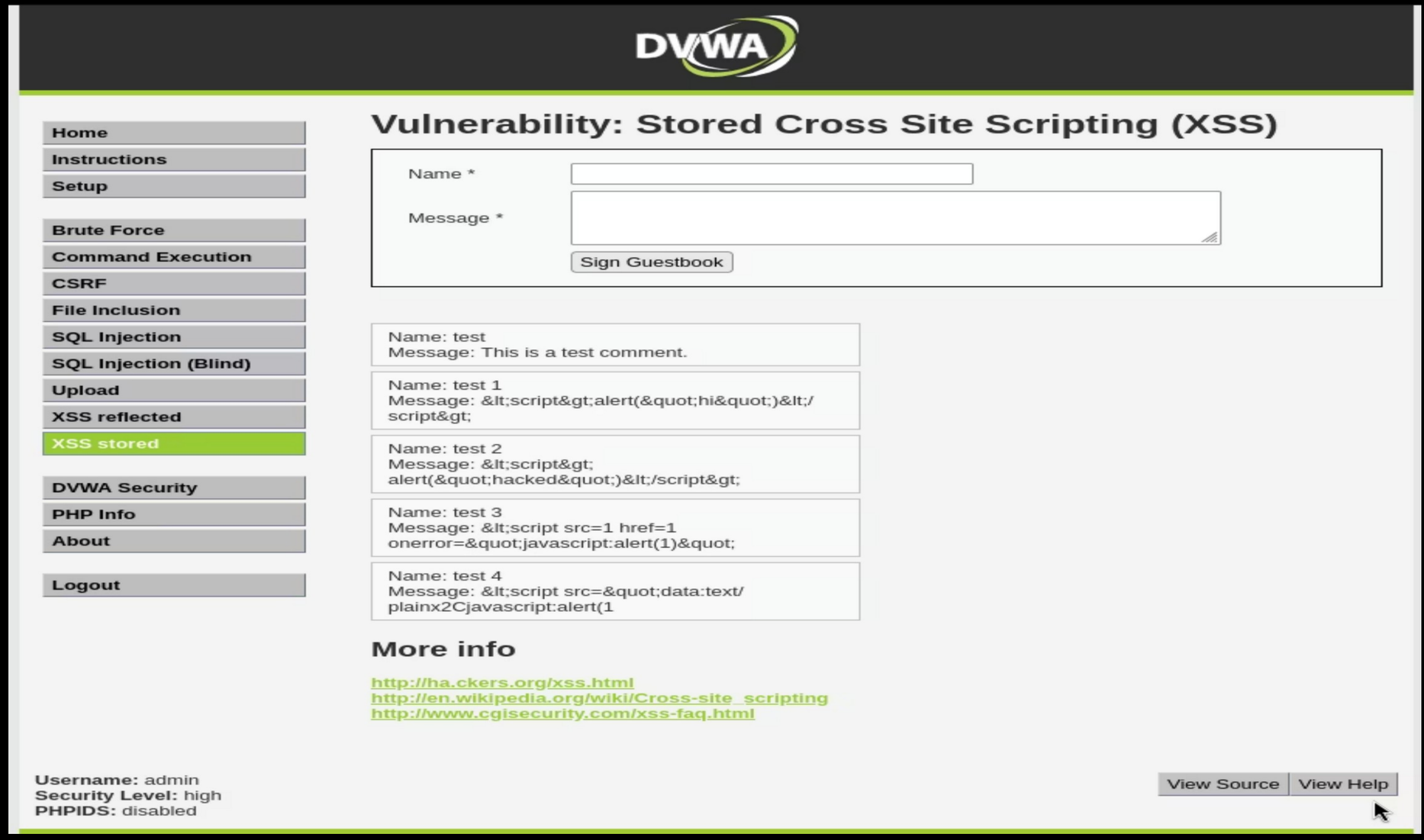
XSS Vulnerability Identification

- 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

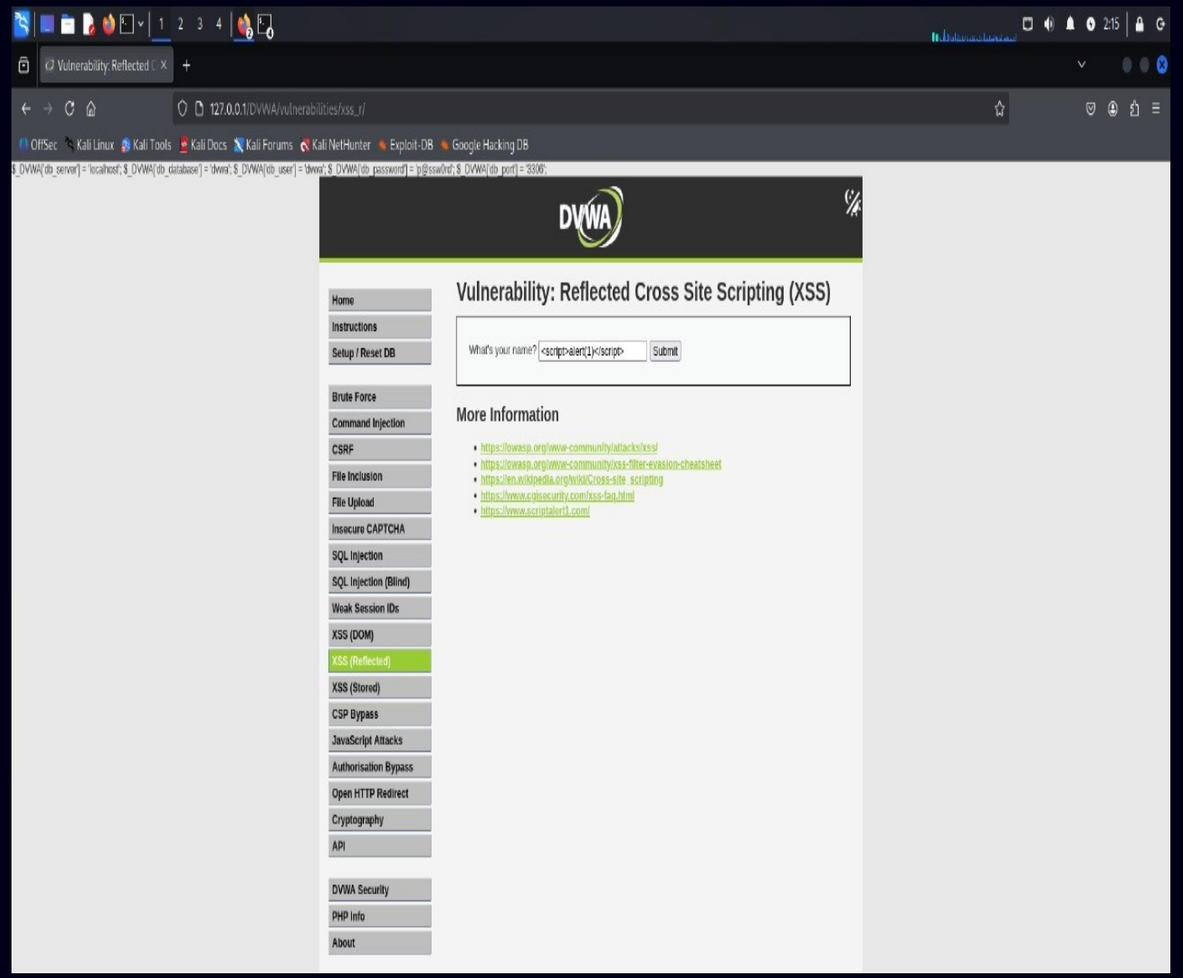
- A malicious JavaScript payload was submitted through an input form
- The payload was stored in the application database
- The script executed automatically whenever the page was loaded

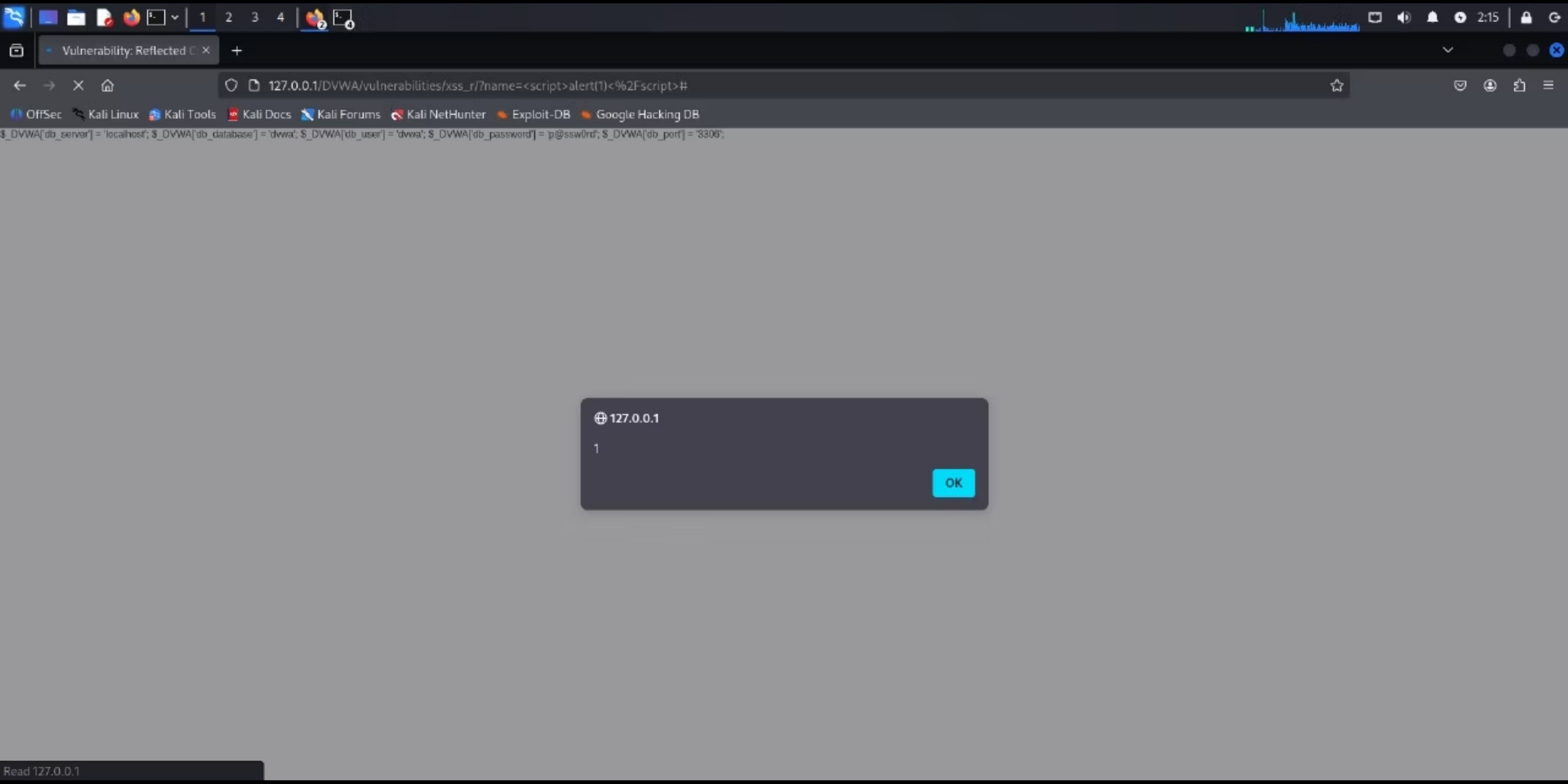



DVWA
Home
Instructions
Setup
Brute Force
Command Execution
CSRF
File Inclusion
SQL Injection
SQL Injection (Blind)
Upload
XSS reflected
XSS stored
DVWA Security
PHP Info
About
Logout
Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
Name *
Message *
Sign Guestbook
Name: test
Message: This is a test comment.
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)"
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

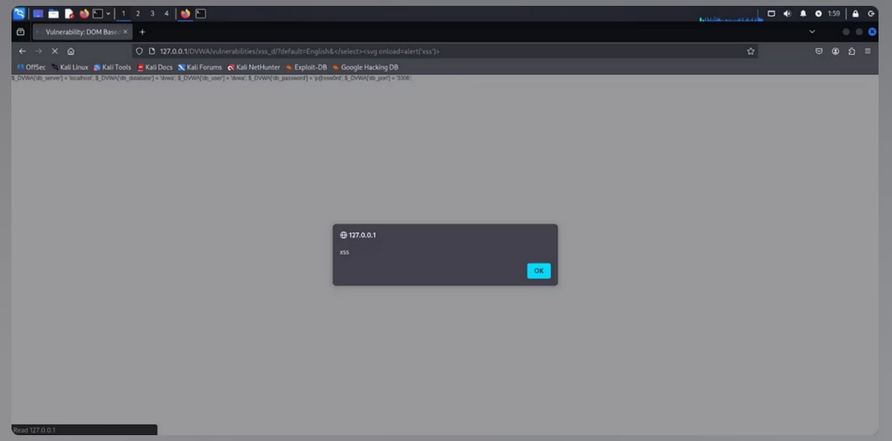
- A crafted payload was sent through an HTTP request
- The server reflected the input in its response
- JavaScript executed immediately in the browser




Vulnerability: Reflected
127.0.0.1/DVWA/vulnerabilities/xss_r/?name=<script>alert(1)<%2Fscript>#
OffSec
Kali Linux
Kali Tools
Kali Docs
Kali Forums
Kali NetHunter
Exploit-DB
Google Hacking DB
$_DVWA['db_server'] = 'localhost'; $_DVWA['db_database'] = 'dvwa'; $_DVWA['db_user'] = 'dvwa'; $_DVWA['db_password'] = 'p@ssw0rd'; $_DVWA['db_port'] = '3306';
127.0.0.1
1
OK
Read 127.0.0.1

DOM-Based XSS Exploitation

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



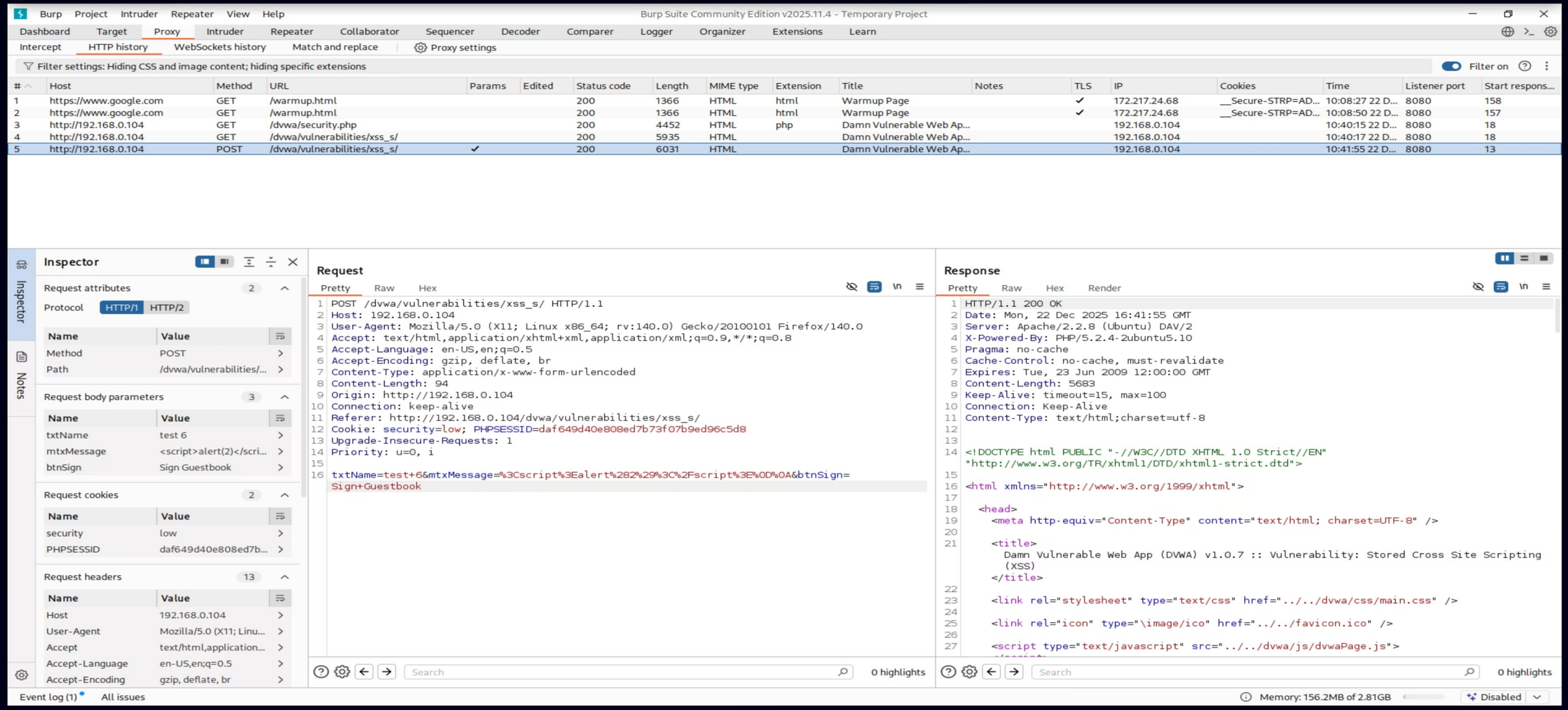
Request & Response Analysis Using Burp Suite

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

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



XSS Reflected

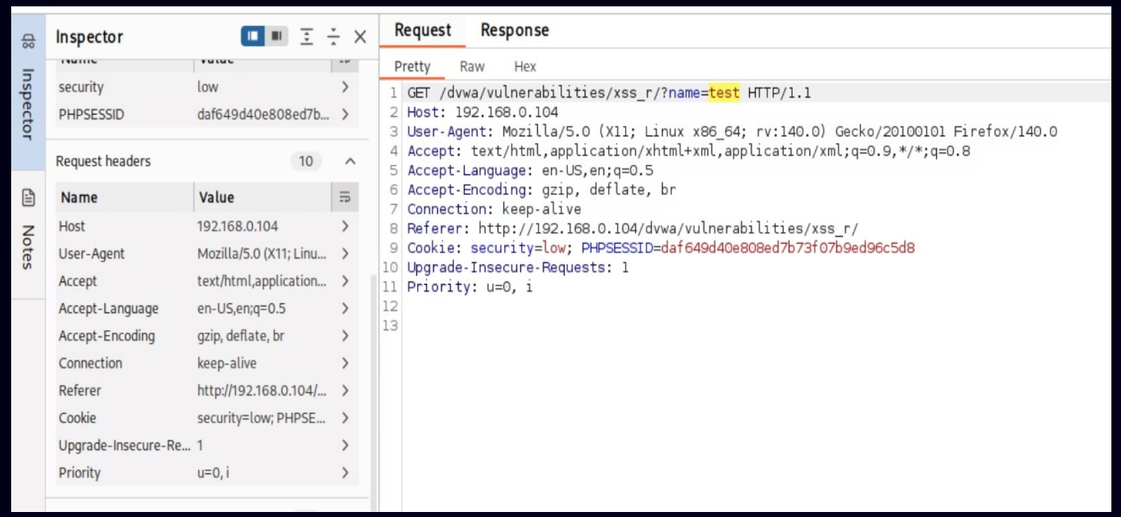


Fig-1: Request

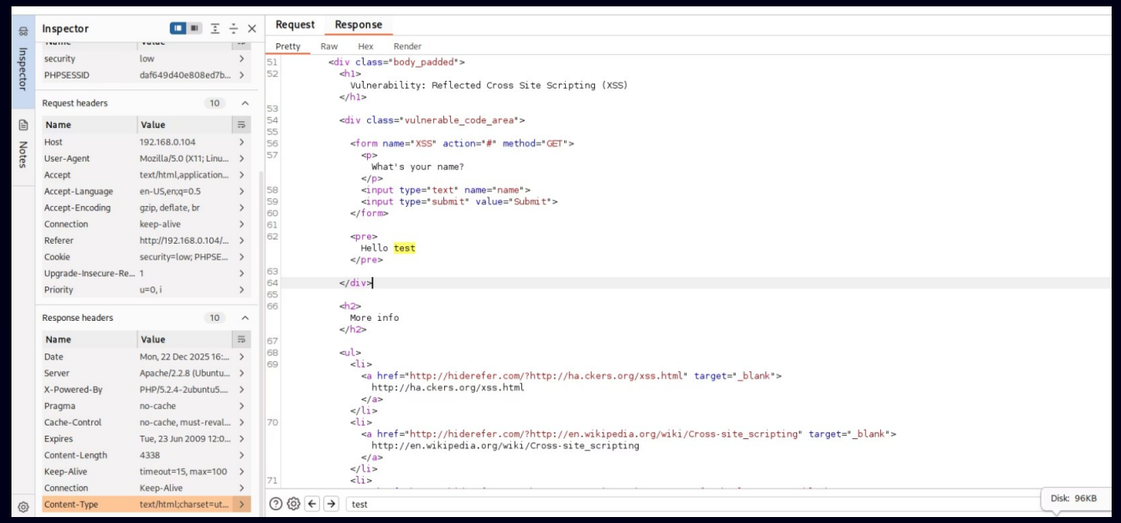
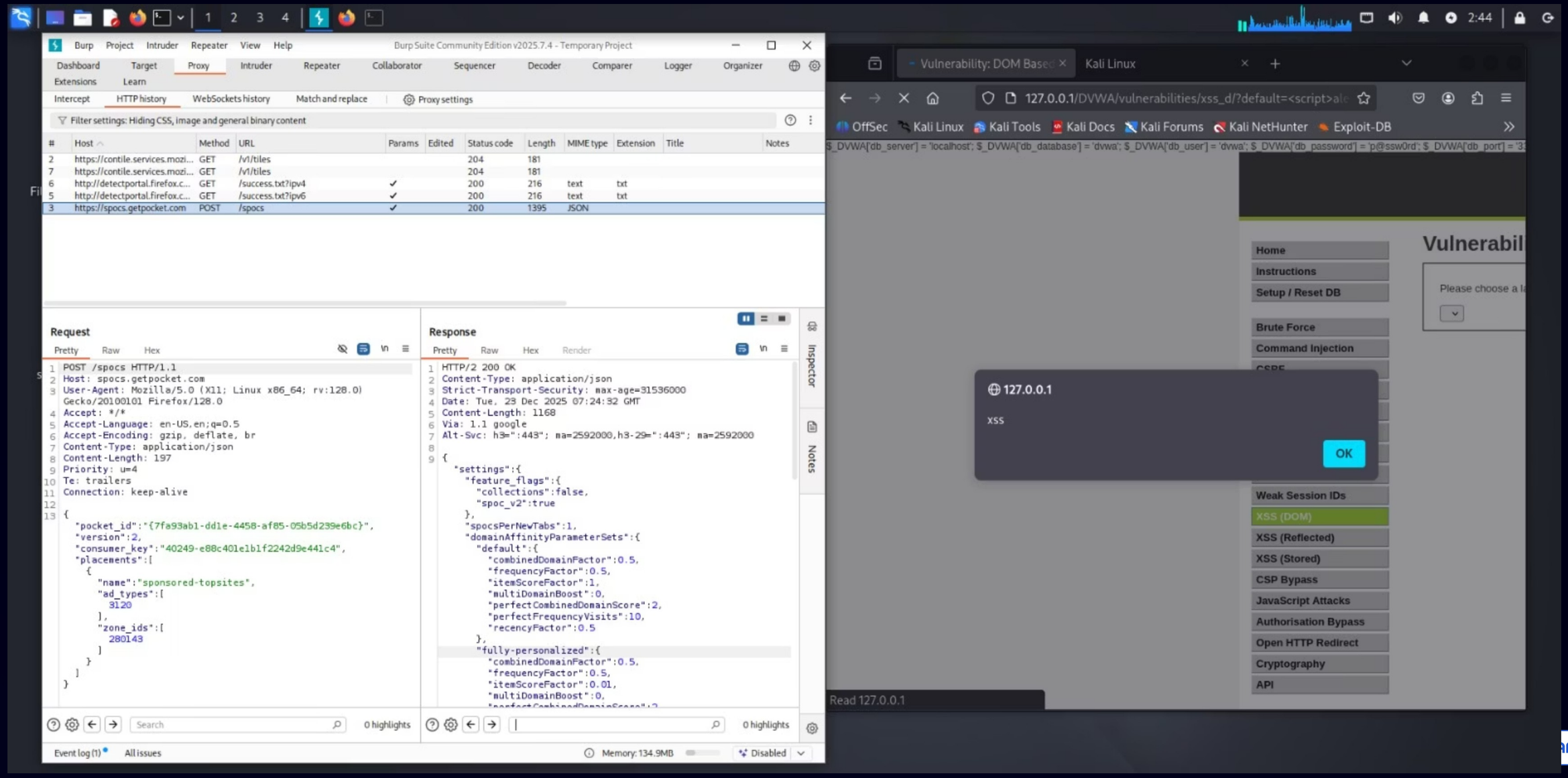


Fig-2: Respons

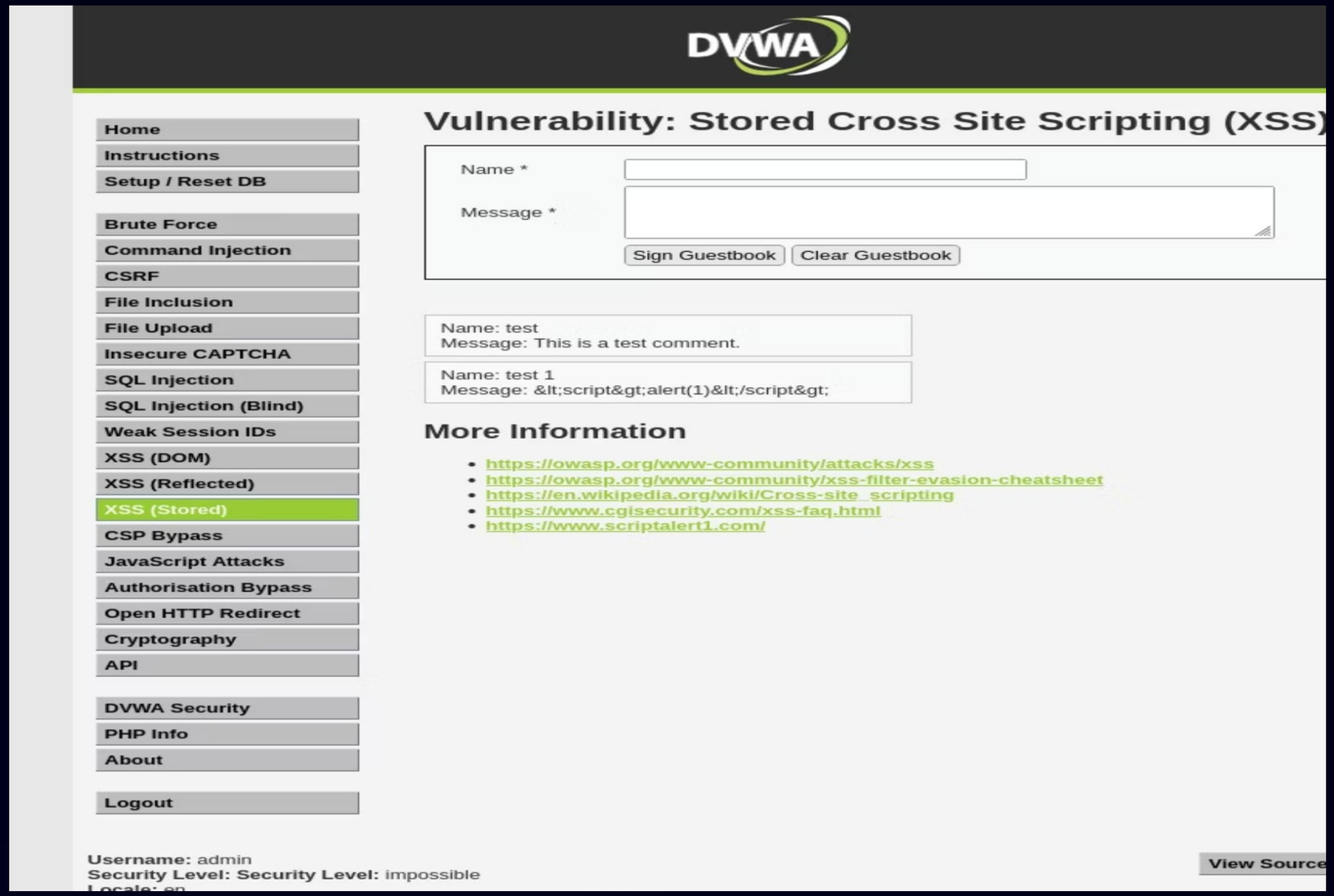
XSS Dom


Burp Suite Community Edition v2025.7.4 - Temporary Project
Request
Response
Vulnerability: DOM Based
Kali Linux
127.0.0.1/DVWA/vulnerabilities/xss_d/?default=<script>ale
Vulnerabil
Home
Instructions
Setup / Reset DB
Brute Force
Command Injection
Weak Session IDs
XSS (DOM)
XSS (Reflected)
XSS (Stored)
CSP Bypass
JavaScript Attacks
Authorisation Bypass
Open HTTP Redirect
Cryptography
API
127.0.0.1
xss
OK

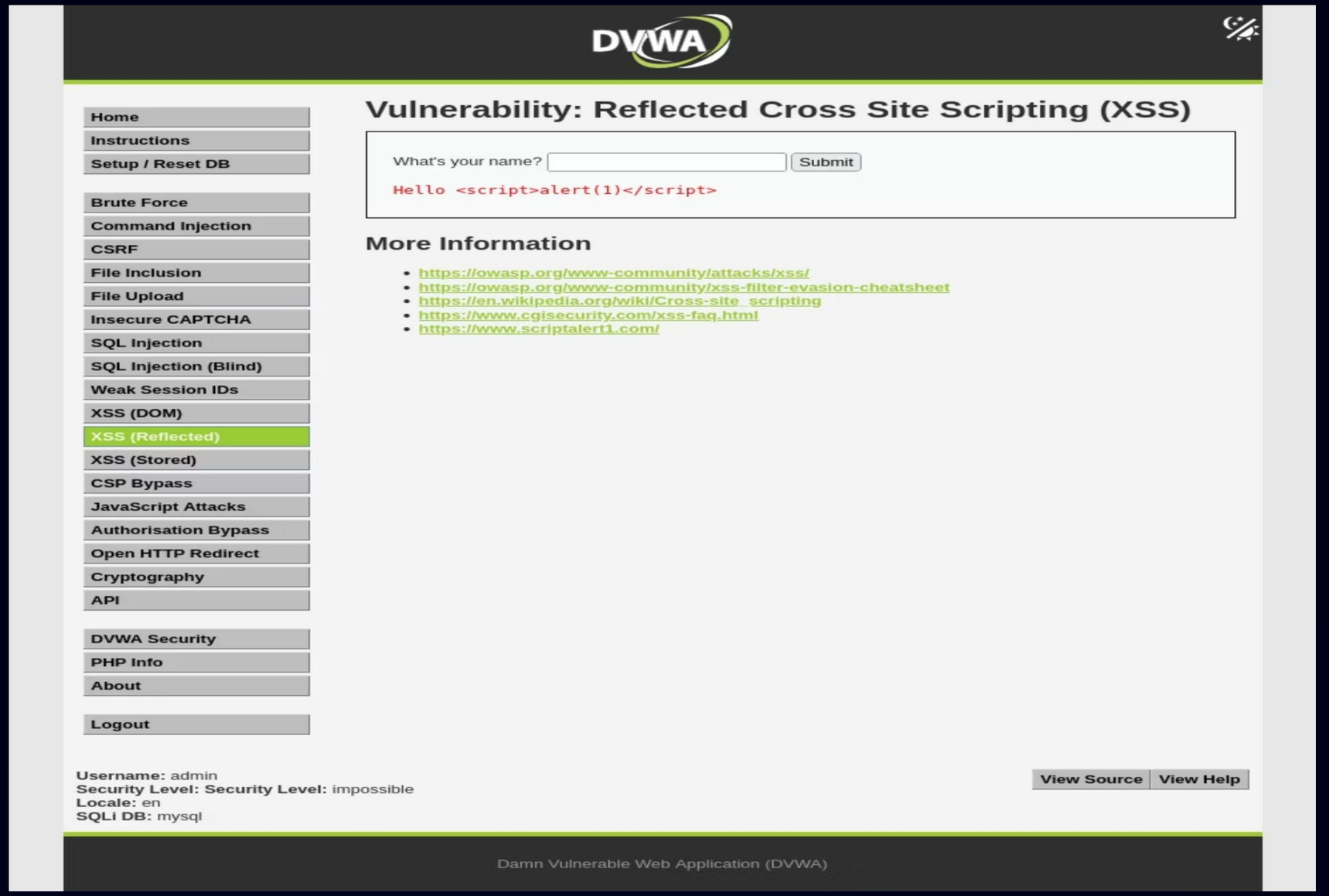
Defense Phase Overview

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

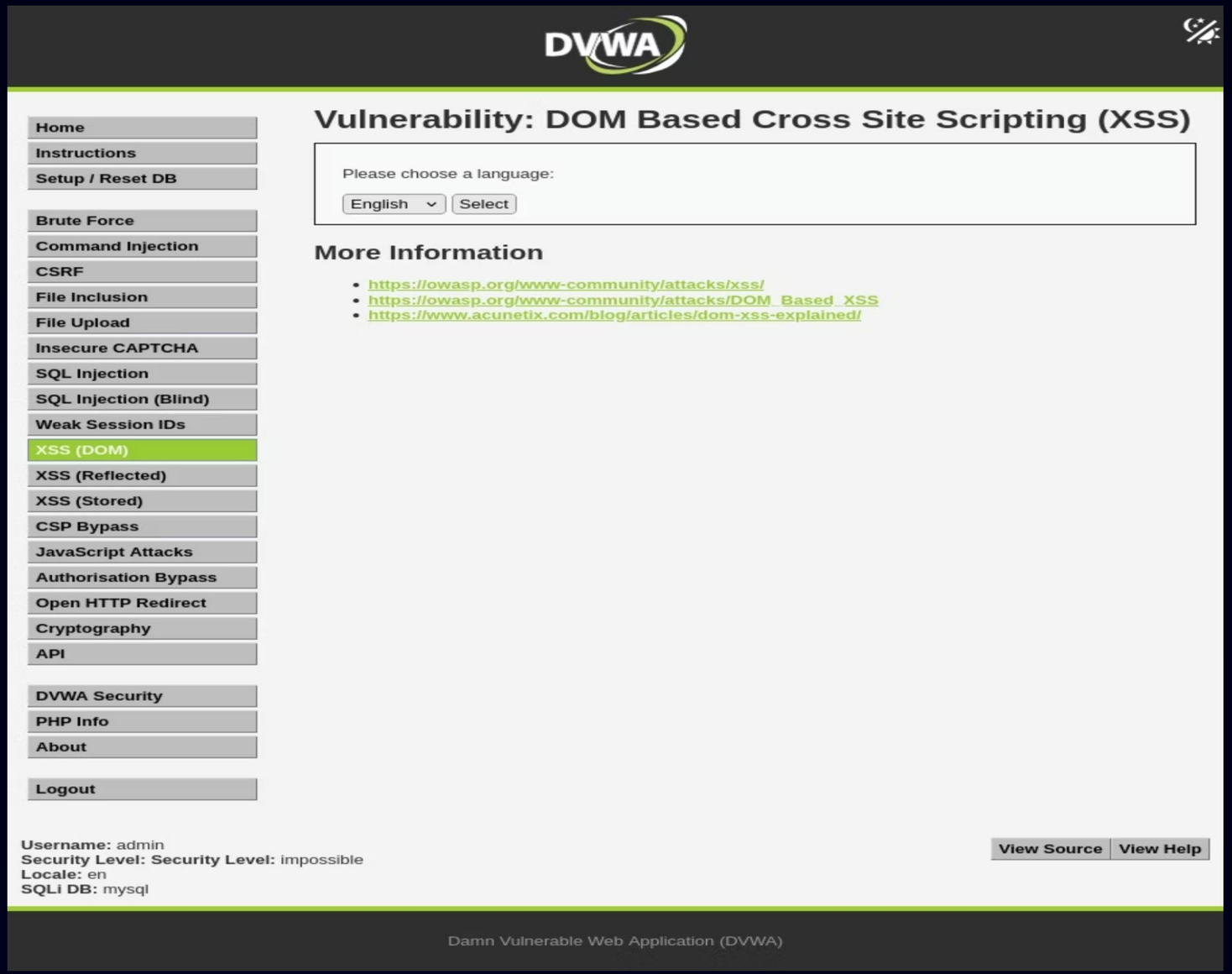
Stored xss



Reflected XSS



DOM-Based XSS



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.