

Assignment 4

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Stored XSS attack

1. Describe the attack you used. How did it work?

Stored XSS is the most dangerous cross site vulnerability. This type of vulnerability arises whenever a web application stores user supplied data for later use in backend without performing any filter or input sanitization. Since the web application does not apply any filter therefore an attacker can inject some malicious code into this input field.

After navigating to XSS stored tab, on entering html tags in name and message field we see html injection takes place where tags modify the responses.

3.6.247.235/DVWA/vulnerabilities/xss_s/



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XSS (Stored)

Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Name *

Hi

Message *

<div>Welcome to stored XSS</div>

Sign Guestbook

Clear Guestbook

More Information

- [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross-site_Scripting_\(XSS\)](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross-site_Scripting_(XSS))
- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/XSS_Filter_Evasion_Cheat_Sheet
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_scripting
- <http://www.cgisecurity.com/xss-faq.html>
- <http://www.scriptalert1.com/>



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Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Name *

Message *

Name: Hi
Message: Welcome to stored XSS

More Information

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To check JavaScript injection, entering `<script>alert("JavaScript!")</script>` in message field causes JavaScript injection. Alert message appears on the screen. On low security, page is vulnerable to XSS.

Next, we try to get session ID and cookie to display using `document.cookie` as the alert parameter within the script tag in message field.



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Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

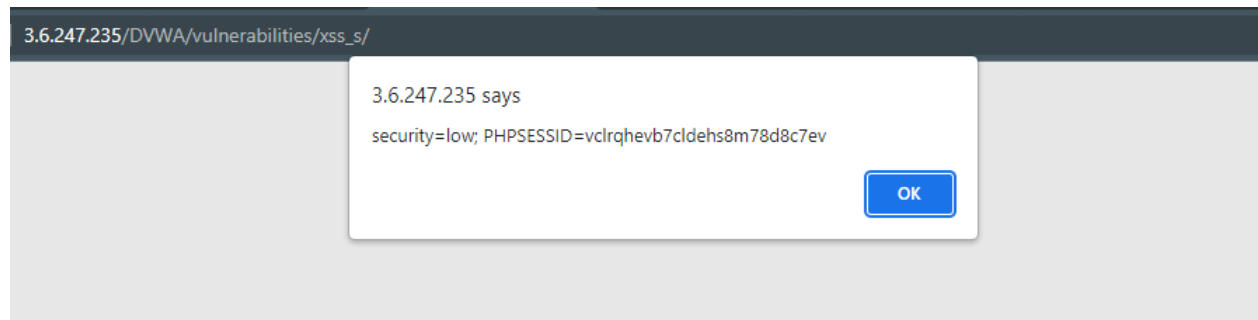
Name *

Message *

More Information

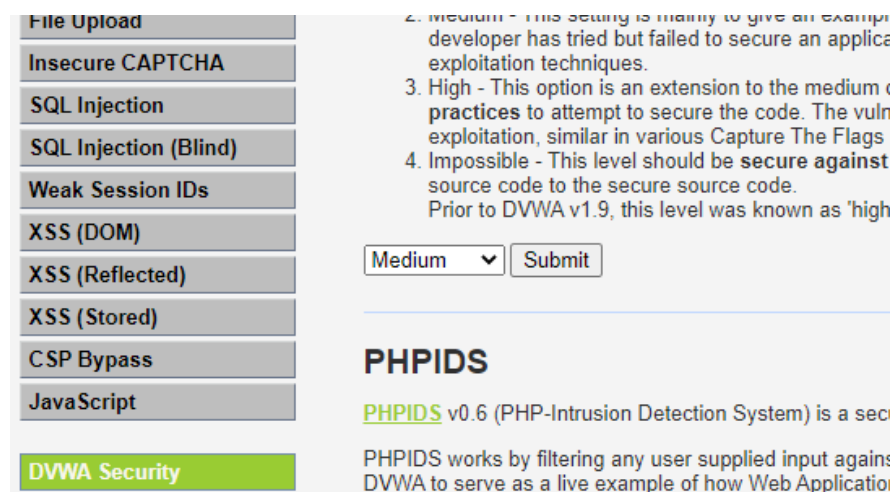
- [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross-site_Scripting_\(XSS\)](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross-site_Scripting_(XSS))
- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/XSS_Filter_Evasion_Cheat_Sheet
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Response



This is stored XSS attack as the session id is persistent even after you change tabs and come back to this page. Every time we visit this page same popup is displayed. To clear these details and prevent the popup from re-appearing we need to clear the guestbook.


2. Does your attack work in “Medium” security level?



The same attack as in question 1 did not work but we now modified the length of **Name** field via UI and the attack worked. Let us look at it in more detail below:

In medium security level entering the same input (`<script>alert(document.cookie)</script>`) as demonstrated in question 1 does not render the session id. Upon inspecting the page, it appears that the input was sanitized and rendered on UI. `<script>` tags were stripped which prevented any js insertion via message.

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Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

Name *

Message *

Name: hi
Message: alert(document.cookie)

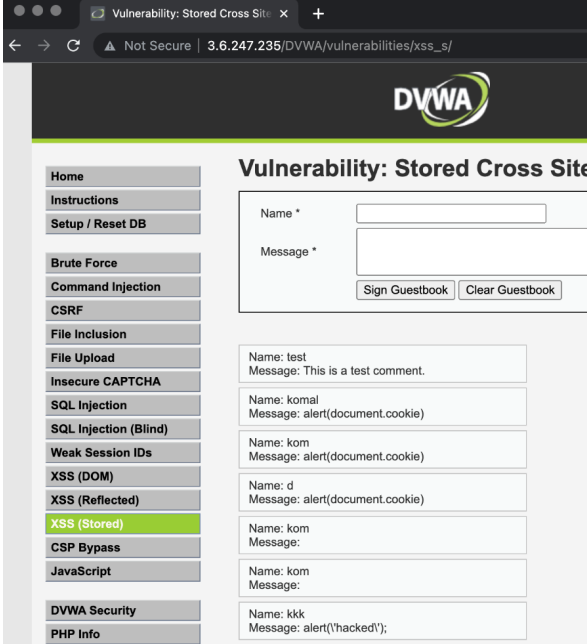
More Information

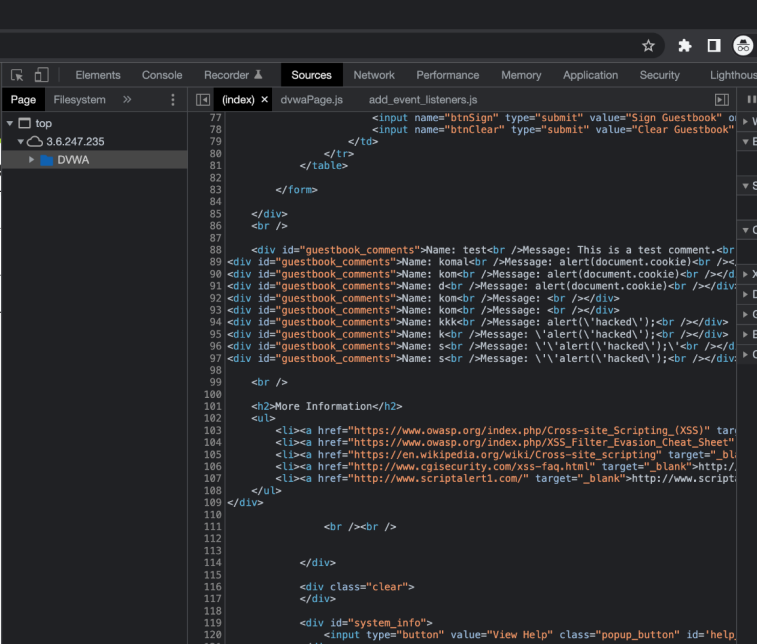
- [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross-site_Scripting_\(XSS\)](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross-site_Scripting_(XSS))
- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/XSS_Filter_Evasion_Cheat_Sheet
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- <http://www.cgisecurity.com/xss-faq.html>
- <http://www.scriptalert1.com/>

We tried to modify the message as follows:

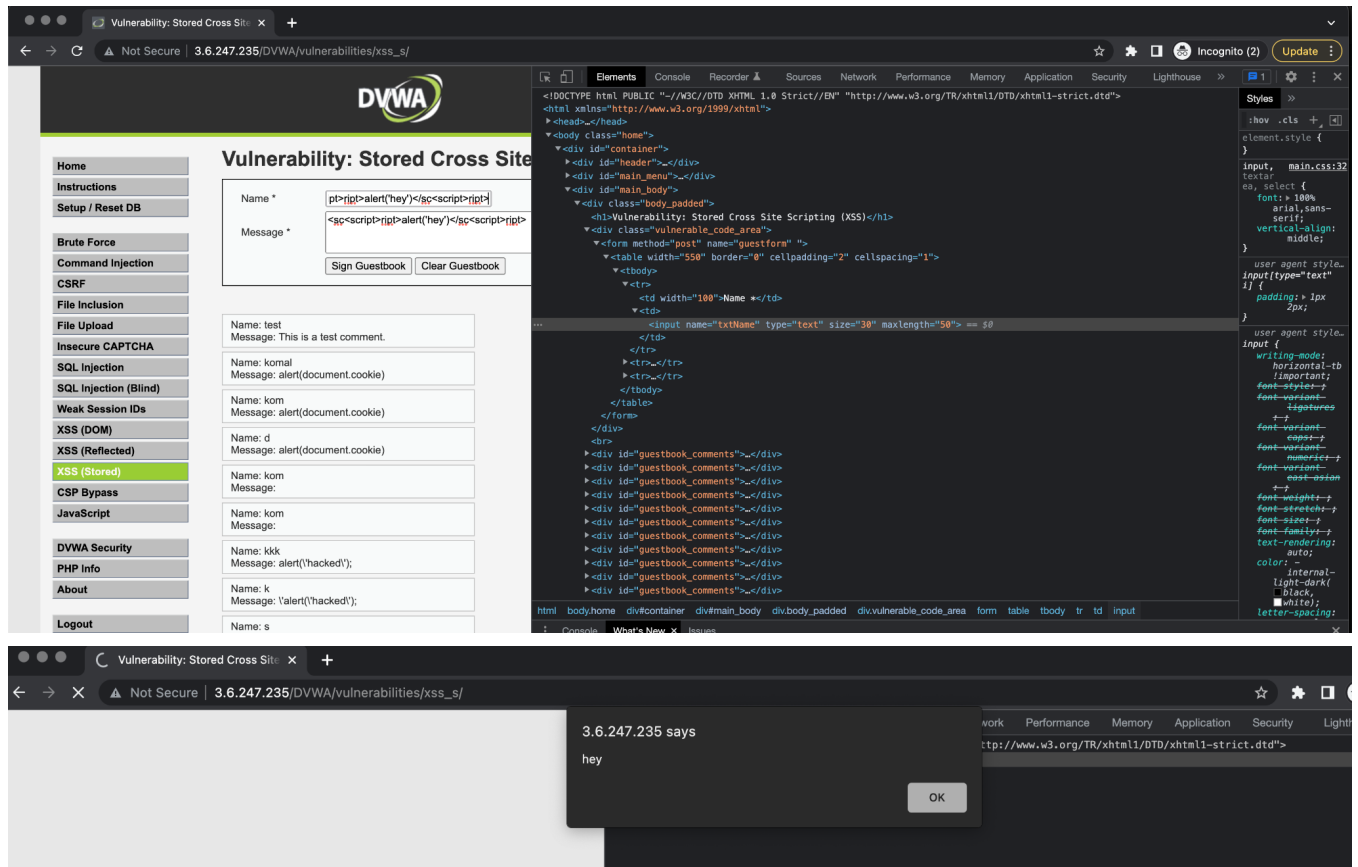
`<sc<script>ript>alert('hacked');</script>`

But this again did not invoke any alert. Also we could see in the page that 'hacked' keyword was escaped. This meant that the output was escaped.





However, now we updated the length of Name field and sent following script in name and we could see the alert.



This shows that **Name field** does not have length validation or sanitization check on the backend. We could run the simple `<script>alert('hey')</script>` query on name field and it was still giving the alert box.

3. Set the security mode to “Low” and examine the code that is vulnerable, and then set the security mode to “High” and reexamine the same code. What changed? How do the changes prevent attack from succeeding?

In low security level `<script>alert('Javascript')</script>` renders alert message on the browser as below:

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Name *

Message *

More Information

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⚠ Not secure | 3.6.247.235/DVWA/vulnerabilities/xss_s/

3.6.247.235 says

Javascript

On refreshing the page, same alert message gets displayed because XSS payload is stored in the GuestBook.

Setting the security level to High:

File Upload

Insecure CAPTCHA

SQL Injection

SQL Injection (Blind)

Weak Session IDs

XSS (DOM)

XSS (Reflected)

XSS (Stored)

CSP Bypass

JavaScript

DVWA Security

2. Medium - This setting is mainly to give an example to the user developer has tried but failed to secure an application. It also exploitation techniques.

3. High - This option is an extension to the medium difficulty, with **practices** to attempt to secure the code. The vulnerability may exploitation, similar in various Capture The Flags (CTFs) competitions.

4. Impossible - This level should be **secure against all vulnerabilities** source code to the secure source code. Prior to DVWA v1.9, this level was known as 'high'.

High


PHPIDS

[PHPIDS](#) v0.6 (PHP-Intrusion Detection System) is a security layer for PHP applications.

PHPIDS works by filtering any user supplied input against a blacklist of known bad characters. DVWA to serve as a live example of how Web Application Firewalls (WAFs) can be configured.

Entering the same input does not render alert message.

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Name *

Message *

Sign Guestbook

Clear Guestbook

Name: hi

Message: alert(\"Javascript\")

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There may be chances that the backend code is performing input sanitization or html encoding on message field when it is accepting user's input. Looking at the server code it is clear that the message field is using two levels of sanitization. Firstly, **strip_tags()** is being used. This function removes all the HTML tags from the message field and even if some text contains quotes or bad character passes through this function, **htmlspecialchars()** will definitely encode into equivalent html character. So XSS payload becomes useless when the security level is set to high. Hence, message field is completely secure, and we cannot inject any XSS payload into it. Also, above screenshot shows that the strip_tags() function has removed the script tag from the message and we see only alert() text in the response. Also, there seem to be a code that prevents any occurrence of <script> tag. For instance,

```
<sc<script>ript>alert('hey')</script>
```

If only <script> is removed, the output will still be:

```
<script>alert('hey')</script>
```

But all the occurrences of <script> tags are getting stripped off while getting rendered on UI. We saw in question 2 that name field was rendering the alerts but it is not happening in High mode because the name field has strip_tags validations.

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Name *
Message *
Trying to attack
Sign Guestbook Clear Guestbook

Name: a
Message: alert('\damn')

Name: >
Message: nope

Name: >
Message: a

Name: >
Message: no message

More Information

```
<!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></head>
  <body class="home">
    <div id="container">
      <div id="header"></div>
      <div id="main_menu"></div>
      <div id="main_body">
        <div class="body_padded">
          <h1>Vulnerability: Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)</h1>
          <div class="vulnerable_code_area">
            <form method="post" name="guestform">
              <table width="550" border="0" cellpadding="2" cellspacing="1">
                <tbody>
                  <tr>
                    <td width="100">Name *</td>
                    <td>
                      <input name="txtName" type="text" size="30" maxlength="100"> == $0
                    </td>
                  </tr>
                  <tr></tr>
                  <tr></tr>
                </tbody>
              </table>
            </form>
          </div>
          <br>
          <div id="guestbook_comments"></div>
          <div id="guestbook_comments"></div>
          <div id="guestbook_comments"></div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

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CSP Bypass
JavaScript

Name *
Message *
Sign Guestbook Clear Guestbook

Name: a
Message: alert('\damn')

Name: >
Message: nope

Name: >
Message: a

Name: >
Message: no message

Name: >
Message: Trying to attack

More Information

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