XSS_on_publications.mrc-epid.cam.ac.uk

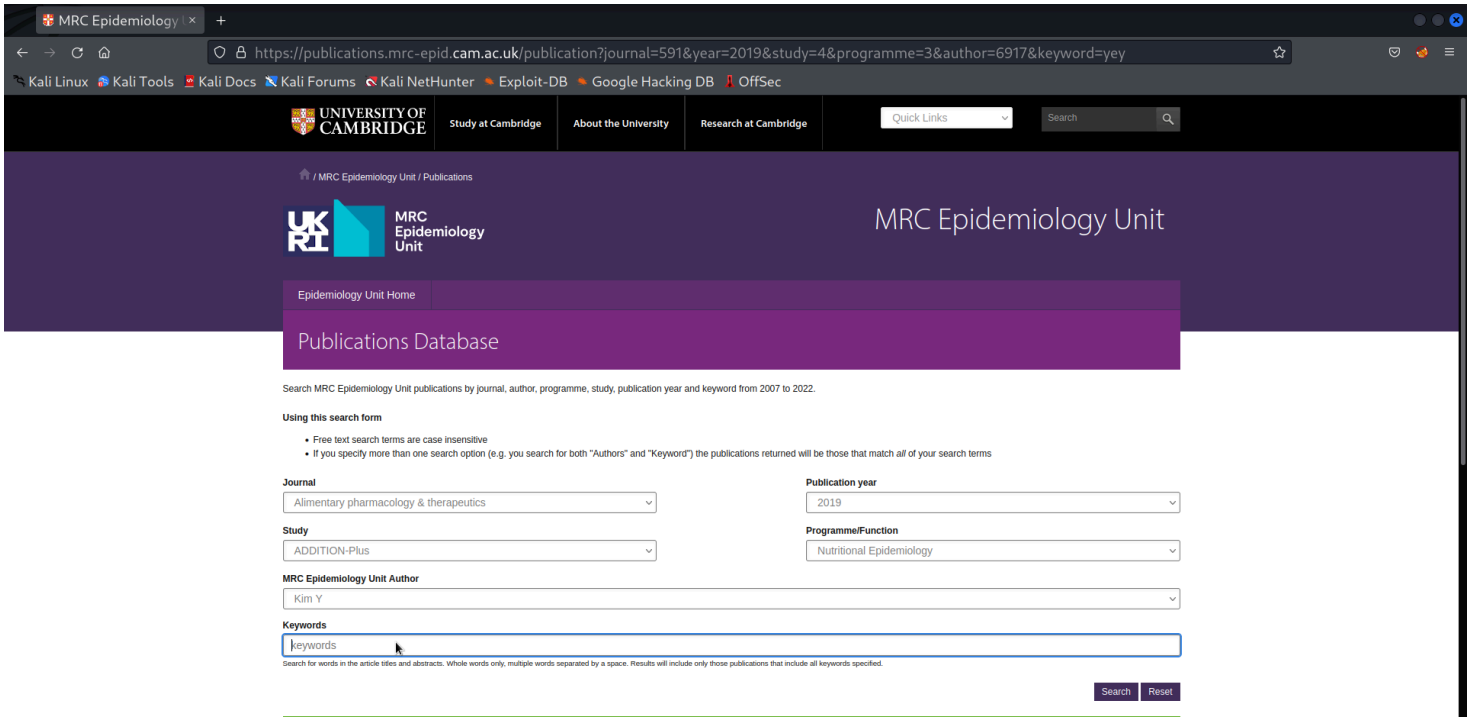
Reflected Cross Site Scripting on publications.mrc-epid.cam.ac.uk:

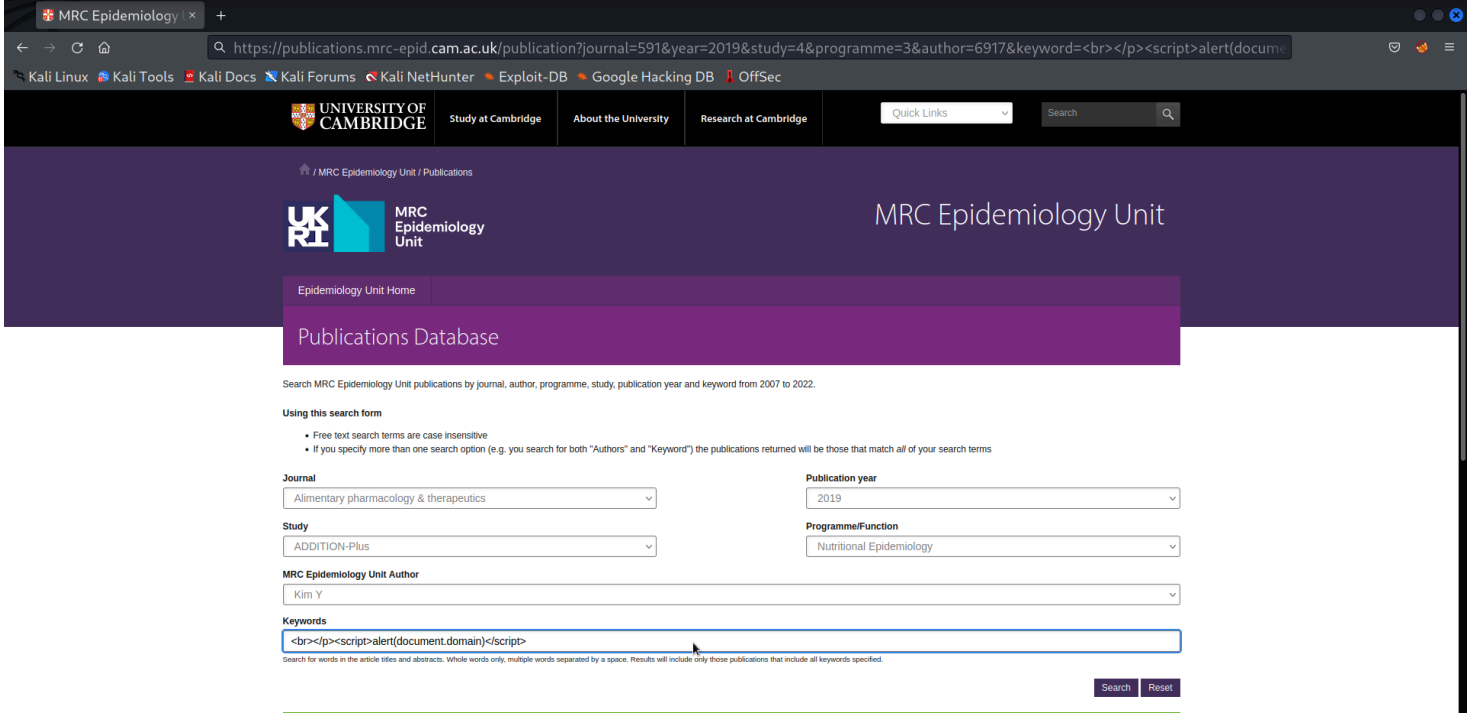
Reflected XSS on https://publications.mrc-epid.cam.ac.uk/publication?journal=591&year=2019&study=4&programme=3&author=6917&keyword=payload-position endpoint which allows an attacker to inject browser executable code with single HTTP response. When a web application is vulnerable to this type of attack, it will pass unvalidated input sent through requests back to the client.

Summery:
The https://publications.mrc-epid.cam.ac.uk/publication?journal=591&year=2019&study=4&programme=3&author=6917&keyword=payload-position endpoint takes any query string and if the string contents any JavaScript code it will execute it. It is possible to inject arbitrary JavaScript into the website's keyword bar.

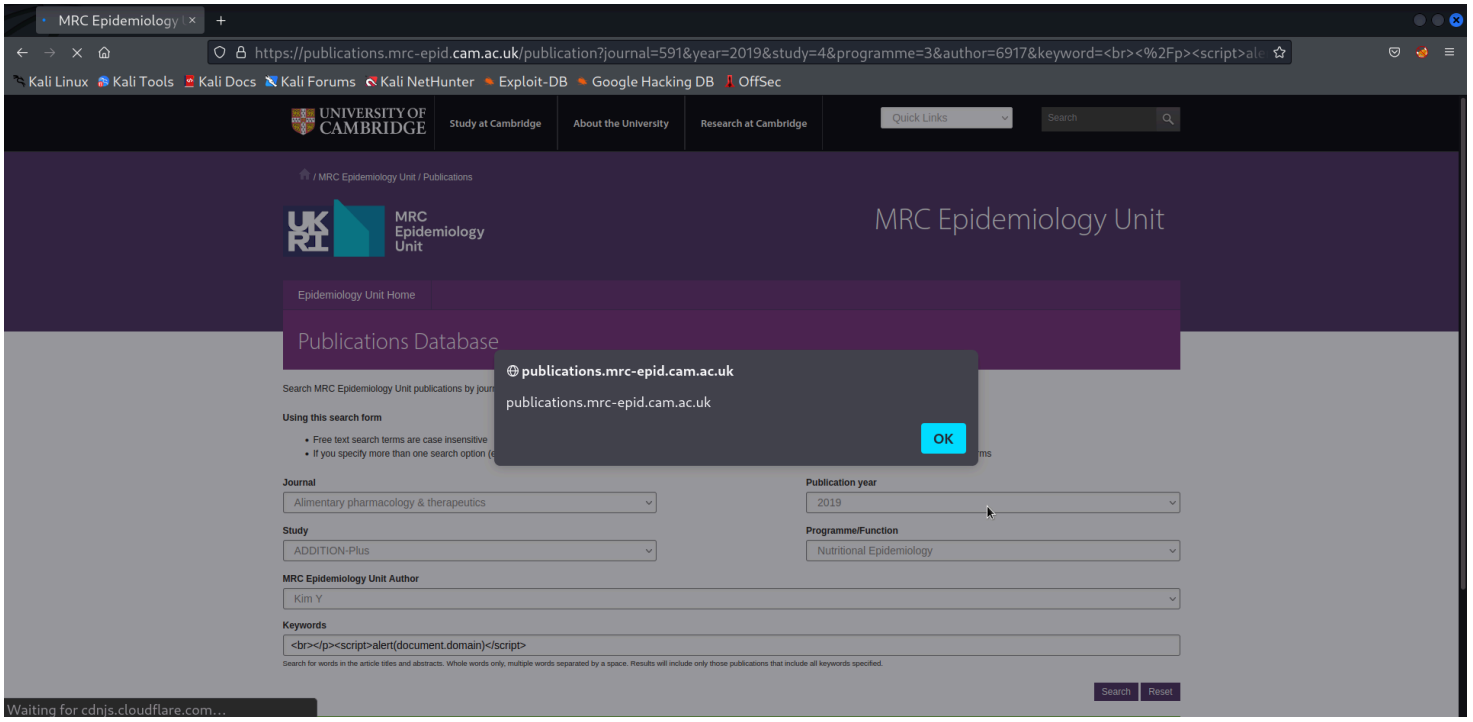
Steps To Reproduce:

1. Go to this endpoint: https://publications.mrc-epid.cam.ac.uk/publication?journal=591&year=2019&study=4&programme=3&author=6917&keyword=payload-position
2. Go to the keyword bar and paste the below payload.
3. To execute any script we need to add `<br></p>` before the actual script. So the payload should look like this : `<br></p><script>alert(document.domain)</script>` .





4. Paste the payload into the keyword section and you will get a pop up/alert.



Impact:

- Arbitrary requests - An attacker can use XSS to send requests that appear to be from the victim to the web server.
- Malware download - XSS can prompt the user to download malware. Since the prompt looks like a legitimate request from the site, the user may be more likely to trust the request and actually install the malware.
- Defacement - attacker can deface the website using JavaScript code.

Mitigation:

- User input should be HTML-encoded at any point where it is copied into application responses. All HTML metacharacters, including < > " ' and =, should be replaced with the corresponding HTML entities (< > etc).