


SECURETHY: ATTACK SCENARIOS & AUDIT GUIDES

SEARCH 

Educational Purpose - Case study, attacks' scenarios and audit guidelines on vulnerabilities AI Powered

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Live CTF[New]

Bug Bounty

CVE-2018-12234: Reflected Cross Site Scripting(XSS) in Adrenalin 5.4.0 HRMS Software | GeneralInfo [issue 1 of 5]

September 01, 2018

As a cybersecurity expert, I come across a wide variety of vulnerabilities, ranging from critical severity to

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low severity and
sometimes informative
(Classification - CVSS v3).
Some time ago, I was
performing my security
assessment as usual for a
(confidential) customer for
their HRMS web
application, a third-party
software whose vendor is "
Adrenaline".

CVE ID: CVE-2018-12234

Vulnerability Name:

Reflected Cross Site
Scripting(XSS)

Product: Adrenalin HRMS

Affected Version: 5.4.0

Source: MITRE

Credits: **Rishu Ranjan**

CVE-2018-12234 Details

The Common
Vulnerabilities and
Exposures (CVE) project

has assigned the ID CVE-2018-12234 to this issue provided by MITRE Corporation (MITRE)(As Vendor is not CVE Numbering Authorities (CNAs))

CVSS Score

CVSS Base Score: 6.1

Vector:

AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:R/S:

C/C:L/I:L/A:N

Impact Subscore:2.7

Exploitability Subscore: 2.8

Current Description

A Reflected Cross Site Scripting(XSS) Vulnerability was discovered in Adrenalin 5.4.0 HRMS which is publically available. The

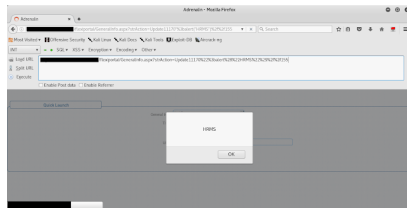
user supplied input
 containing JavaScript code
 is echoed back in
 javascript code in HTML
 response without any
 output encoding
 performed which allows an
 attacker to input malicious
 JavaScript which can steal
 cookie, redirect them to
 other malicious website,
 etc.

//

CVE-ID	CVE-2018-12234
Description	Request Method(s): [+] GET Vulnerable Product: [+] Adrenalin HRMS Software 5.4.0
URL	/flexiportal/GeneralInfo.aspx? strAction=Update0%22[Javascript code]22HRMS%22%29%2f%2f1
Parameter	strAction

//

POCs



Impact

In Reflected Cross Site Scripting, the malicious payload has to be send as a part of URL and user should be tricked to visit that URL. However, it has the same impact as that of a persistent XSS.

XSS can be used to hijack victim's session and thereby gaining complete access to his/her user

account. Additionally, it can be used to redirect victim to a malicious website which may contain browser exploits or a phishing page.

Remediation, Solution

At a basic level XSS works by tricking your application into inserting a <script> tag into your rendered page, or by inserting an On* event into an element.

Developers should use the following prevention steps to avoid introducing XSS into their application.

1. Never put untrusted data into your HTML input, unless you follow the rest of the steps below. Untrusted

data is any data that may be controlled by an attacker, HTML form inputs, query strings, HTTP headers, even data sourced from a database as an attacker may be able to breach your database even if they cannot breach your application.

2. Before putting untrusted data inside an HTML element ensure it's HTML encoded. HTML encoding takes characters such as < and changes them into a safe form like <

3. Before putting untrusted data into an HTML attribute ensure it's HTML

attribute encoded.

HTML attribute

encoding is a

superset of HTML

encoding and

encodes additional

characters such as "

and '.

4. Before putting

untrusted data into

JavaScript place the

data in an HTML

element whose

contents you retrieve

at runtime. If this

isn't possible then

ensure the data is

JavaScript encoded.

JavaScript encoding

takes dangerous

characters for

JavaScript and

replaces them with

their hex, for

example < would be

encoded as \u003C.

5. Before putting

untrusted data into a
URL query string
ensure it's URL
encoded.

Reference

<https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/79.html>

[https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Testing_for_Reflected_Cross_site_scripting_\(OTG-INPVAL-001\)](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Testing_for_Reflected_Cross_site_scripting_(OTG-INPVAL-001))

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/security/cross-site-scripting?view=aspnetcore-2.1>

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2018-12234>

Update Timelines

12th June,2018- Reflected
XSS Vulnerability found in

the software.

12th June,2018- Few query

asked about the CVE

process with same

information reported to

Mitre without Vendor

name and version

information.

12th June,2018- Mitre

replied with the CVE-ID

and asked to inform the

vendor about the

vulnerability and CVE-ID is

generated.

28th June,2018- The

Vendor Replied and the full

report of the vulnerability

sent to the Vendor.

2nd July,2018- The XSS

Instance was patched on

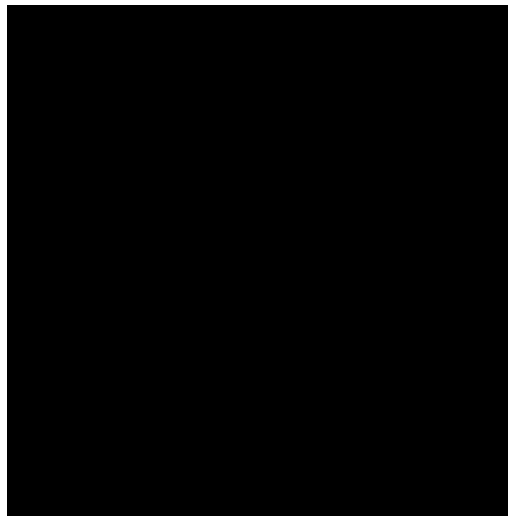
cloud version of the

software.

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Security blog of the month

CVE-2018-12651: Reflected Cross Site Scripting(XSS) in Adrenalin 5.4 HRMS Software | ShiftEmployeeSearch [issue 3 of 5]



December 02, 2018


As cyber security professional, I come across ...

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Web Application Vulnerability Assessment using Burp Community

Part 3 covers File Upload Bypass via Linux Filename limit

-
Part 2 covers 1 - Account Takeover via Forgot Password—A Practical Attack Scenario of Host Header Injection 2 - IP Spoofing (Bypass Whitelisting)
-

Part 1 covers 1 - HTTP response header injection 2 - Server-side request forgery (SSRF) - Out-of-band resource load (HTTP) 3 - HTTP PUT method is enabled
-

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