

**LAPORAN TUGAS**  
**PEMBELAJARAN TRYHACKME**  
**“How Websites Work”**



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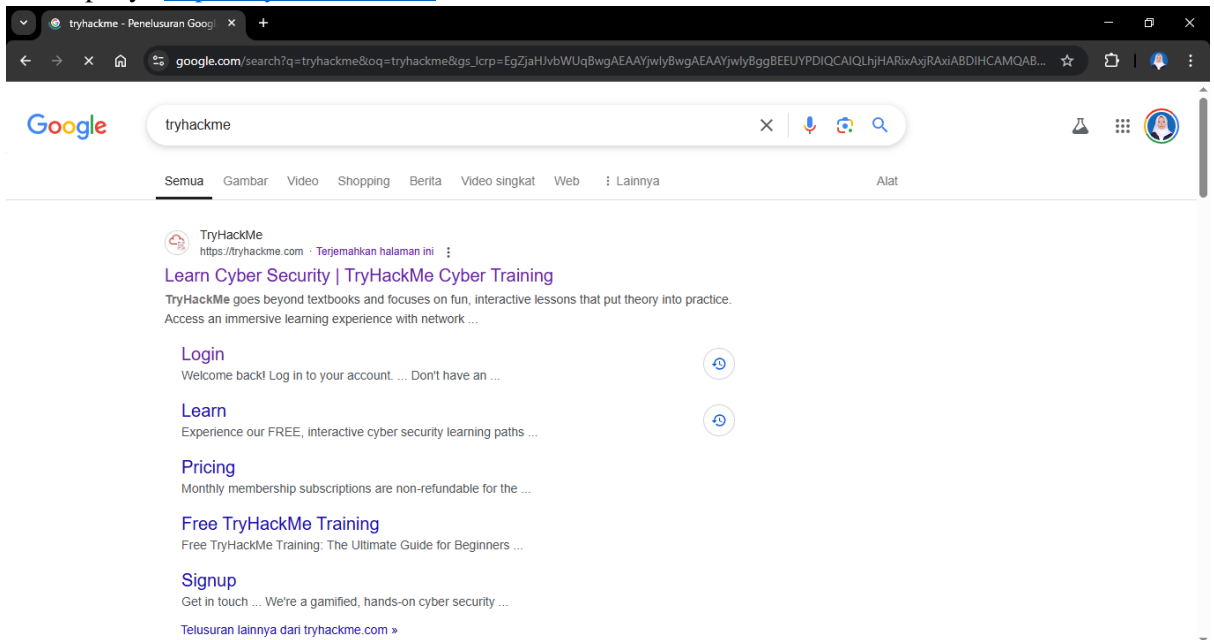
**POLITEKNIK NEGERI MALANG PSDKU LUMAJANG**

Jl. Lintas Timur, Area Sawah/Kebun, Jogoturunan, Kec. Lumajang, Kab. Lumajang

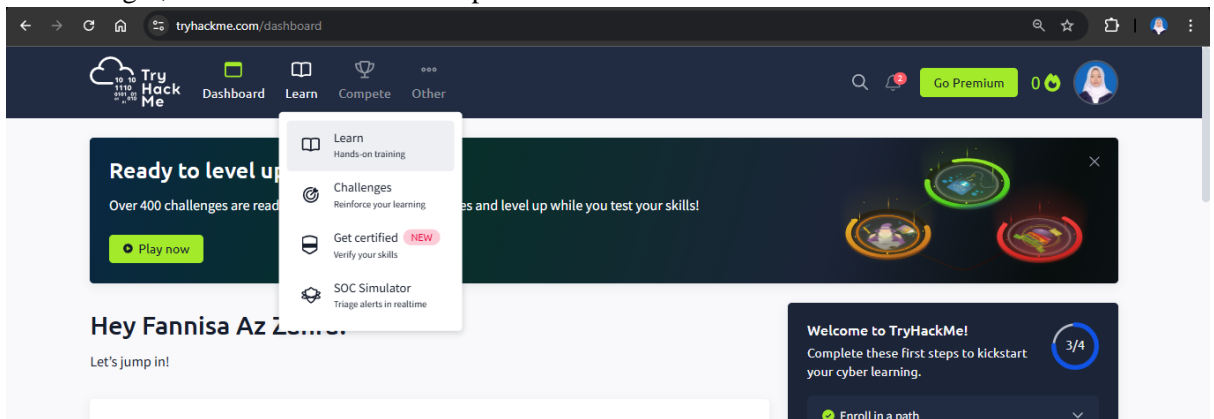
Jawa Timur 67314

**2025**

1. Buka laman chrome, lalu ketikkan tryhackme kemudian Login dengan akun yang sudah kalian punya <https://tryhackme.com/>



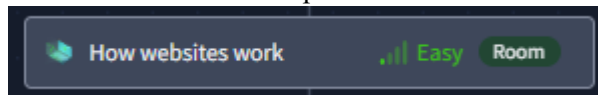
2. Setelah login, masuk ke dashboard dan pilih learn.



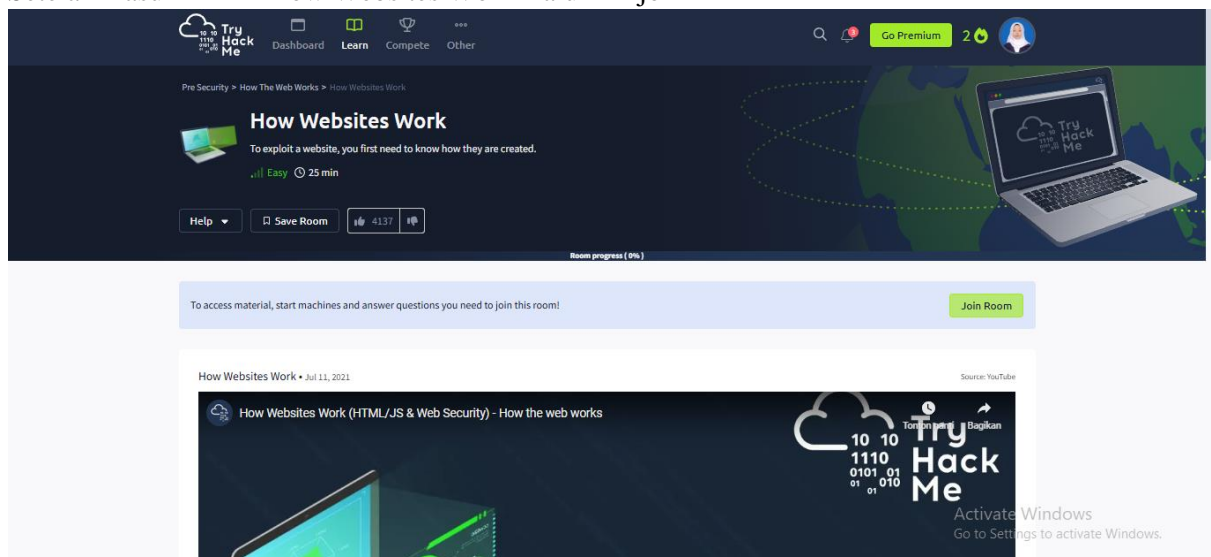
3. Setelah itu scroll kebawah dan pilih Free Roadmap



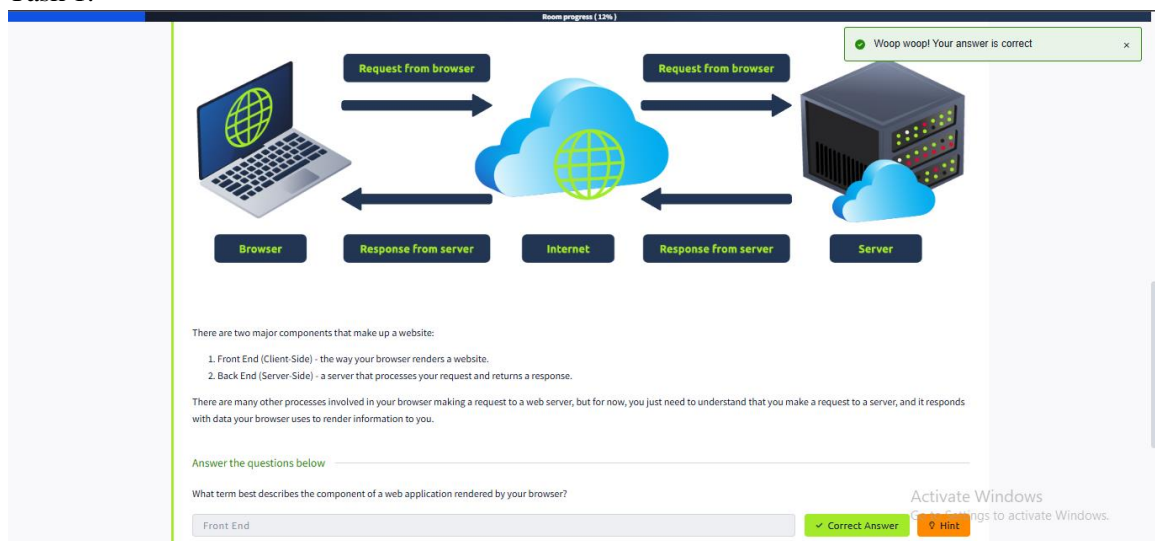
4. Lalu scroll kebawah dan pilih “room How Websites Work”



5. Setelah masuk room “How Websites Work” lalu klik join



6. Task 1.



## 7. Task 2.

Room progress (50%)

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` defines that the page is a HTML5 document. This helps with standardisation across different browsers and tells the browser to use HTML5 to interpret the page.
- The `<html>` element is the root element of the HTML page - all other elements come after this element.
- The `<head>` element contains information about the page (such as the page title).
- The `<body>` element defines the HTML document's body; only content inside of the body is shown in the browser.
- The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph
- There are many other elements (tags) used for different purposes. For example, there are tags for buttons (`<button>`), images (`<img>`), lists, and much more.

Tags can contain attributes such as the class attribute which can be used to style an element (e.g. make the tag a different color) (`<p class="bold-text">`), or the src attribute which is used on images to specify the location of an image (``). An element can have multiple attributes each with its own unique purpose, e.g., `<p attribute1="value1" attribute2="value2">`.

Elements can also have an id attribute (`<p id="example">`), which is unique to the element. Unlike the class attribute, where multiple elements can use the same class, an element must have different id's to identify them uniquely. Element id's are used for styling and to identify it by JavaScript.

You can view the HTML of any website by right-clicking and selecting "View Page Source" (Chrome) / "Show Page Source" (Safari).

Answer the questions below

Let's play with some HTML! First click the "View Site" button inside this task. On the right hand side, you should see a box that renders HTML - If you enter some HTML into the box and click the green "Render HTML Code" button, it will render your HTML on the page; you should see an image of some cats.

No answer needed ✓ Correct Answer

One of the images on the cat website is broken - fix it, and the image will reveal the hidden text answer!

HTMLHERO ✓ Correct Answer 🔍 Hint

Add a dog image to the page by adding another img tag (<img>) on line 11. The dog image location is img/dog-1.png. What is the text in the dog image?

DOGHTML ✓ Correct Answer 🔍 Hint

Woop woop! Your answer is correct

Woop woop! Your answer is correct

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

## 8. Task 3.

Room progress (75%)

Task 3 JavaScript

JavaScript (JS) is one of the most popular coding languages in the world and allows pages to become interactive. HTML is used to create the website structure, while JavaScript is used to control the functionality of web pages - without JavaScript, a page would not have interactive elements and would always be static. JS can dynamically update the page in real-time, giving functionality to change the style of a button when a particular event on the page occurs (such as when a user clicks a button) or to display moving animations.

JavaScript is added within the page source code and can be either loaded within `<script>` tags or can be included remotely with the src attribute: `<script src="/location/of/javascript_file.js"></script>`

The following JavaScript code finds a HTML element on the page with the id of "demo" and changes the element's contents to "Hack the Planet"

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hack the Planet";
```

HTML elements can also have events, such as "onclick" or "onhover" that execute JavaScript when the event occurs. The following code changes the text of the element with the demo ID to Button Clicked: `<button onclick="document.getElementById('demo').innerHTML = 'Button Clicked';">Click Me!</button>` - onclick events can also be defined inside the JavaScript script tags, and not on elements directly.

Answer the questions below

Click the "View Site" button on this task. On the right-hand side, add JavaScript that changes the demo element's content to "Hack the Planet"

JSISFUN ✓ Correct Answer 🔍 Hint

Add the button HTML from this task that changes the element's text to "Button Clicked" on the editor on the right, update the code by clicking the "Render HTML+JS Code" button and then click the button.

No answer needed ✓ Correct Answer 🔍 Hint

Woop woop! Your answer is correct

Woop woop! Your answer is correct

Activate Windows

## 9. Task 4.

Room progress (87%)

Task 4 Sensitive Data Exposure

Sensitive Data Exposure occurs when a website doesn't properly protect (or remove) sensitive clear-text information to the end-user; usually found in a site's frontend source code.

We now know that websites are built using many HTML elements (tags), all of which we can see simply by "viewing the page source". A website developer may have forgotten to remove login credentials, hidden links to private parts of the website or other sensitive data shown in HTML or JavaScript.

Sensitive information can be potentially leveraged to further an attacker's access within different parts of a web application. For example, there could be HTML comments with temporary login credentials, and if you viewed the page's source code and found this, you could use these credentials to log in elsewhere on the application (or worse, used to access other backend components of the site).

Whenever you're assessing a web application for security issues, one of the first things you should do is review the page source code to see if you can find any exposed login credentials or hidden links.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Fake Website</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form>
      <input type="text" name="username">
      <input type="password" name="password">
      <button>Login</button>
    </form>
    <!-- TODO: remove test credentials admin:password123 -->
  </body>
</html>
```

Answer the questions below

View the website on [this link](#). What is the password hidden in the source code?

testpasswd ✓ Correct Answer 🔍 Hint

Woop woop! Your answer is correct

View Site

## 10. Task 5.

Room completed (100%)

2. The input is used in a JavaScript function to show the name to the page

3. No input is sanitized, so you can write your own HTML or JavaScript and it will be used on the page

```
<script?
  function sayHi() {
    const name = document.getElementById('name').value
    document.getElementById('welcome-msg').innerHTML = "Welcome " + name
  }
</script>
```

The image above shows how a form outputs text to the page. Whatever the user inputs into the "What's your name" field is passed to a JavaScript function and output to the page, which means if the user adds their own HTML or JavaScript in the field, it's used in the sayHi function and is added to the page - this means you can add your own HTML (such as a <h1> tag) and it will output your input as pure HTML.

The general rule is never to trust user input. To prevent malicious input, the website developer should sanitise everything the user enters before using it in the JavaScript function; in this case, the developer could remove any HTML tags.

Answer the questions below

View the website on this task and inject HTML so that a malicious link to <http://hacker.com> is shown.

HTML\_INJECTION

✓ Correct Answer 9 Hints

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## 11. Maka selesai sudah room "How Websites Work"

✓ Woop woop! Your answer is correct

**Congratulations on completing How Websites Work!!! 🎉**

Points earned	Completed tasks	Room type	Difficulty	Streak
48	5	Walkthrough	Easy	2

Leave Feedback

Next

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