



(a very, very basic)

Intro to CTF Web Exploitation

GrayHats Cybersecurity Club 10/13/2023

What makes a website?



HTML - The structure



CSS - The visuals



JavaScript - The interaction





The Inspector

Where we can look at a website's code by right clicking and selecting "Inspect Element".

Tabs of note are the "Elements", "Console", "Sources", and "Application" tabs.



What are cookies?



Cookies are small pieces of text sent to your browser by a website you visit.

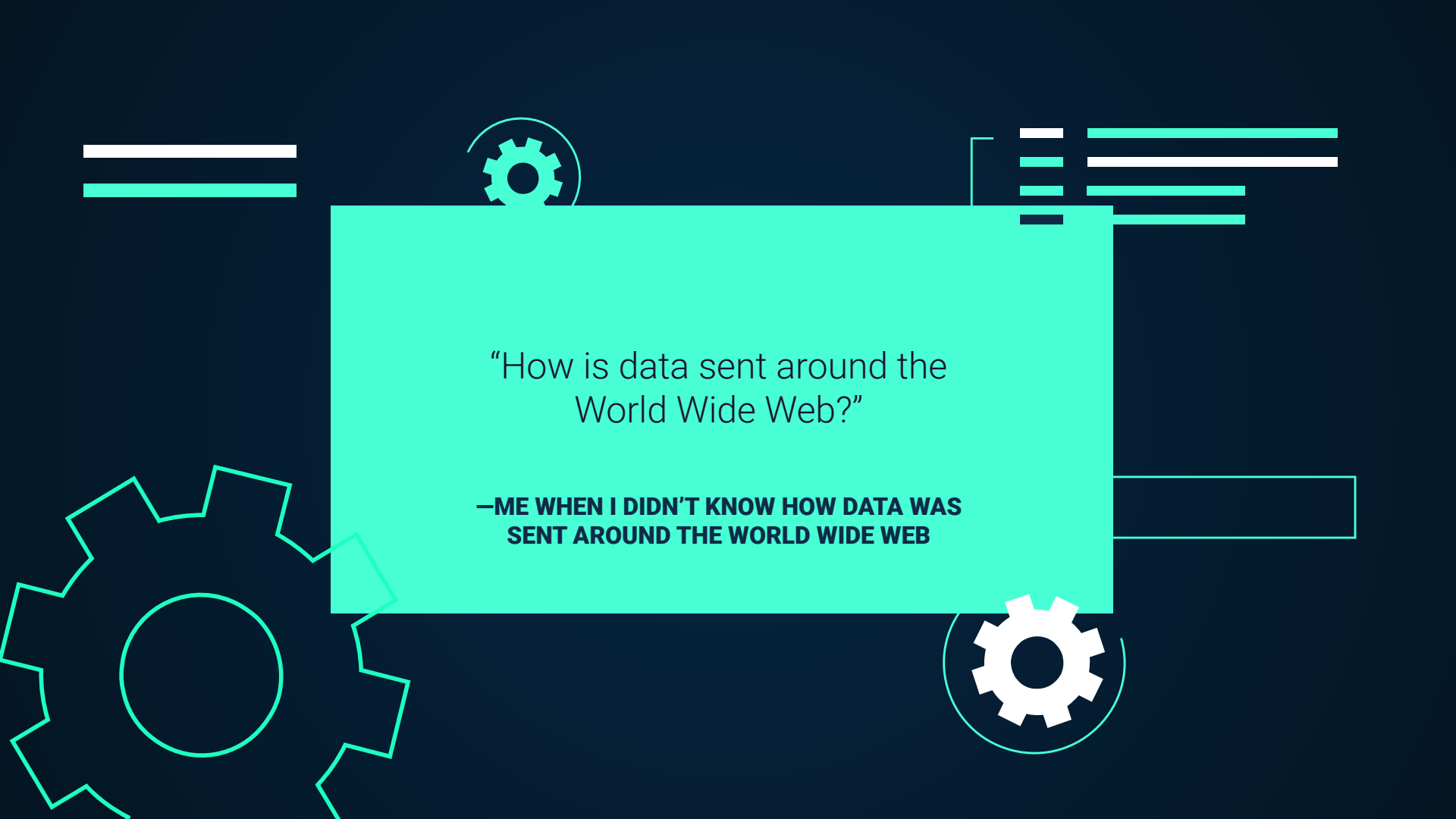
They help that website remember information about your visit which can make it easier to visit the site again.



Hidden Directories

Be aware of hidden directories. Websites may have a path to certain web pages that you cannot access through normal browser interaction. Brute forcing directories is a way to discover these hidden directories (an example of a tool that can do this is Gobuster).

Two examples of common hidden directories are "robots.txt" and ".htaccess".

The background is a dark navy blue. It features several decorative elements: a large, light blue gear outline on the bottom left; a smaller, solid light blue gear with a circular outline on the top center; a solid light blue gear with a circular outline on the bottom right; and various horizontal and vertical lines in white and light blue. A large, solid light blue rectangle is centered on the slide, containing the text.

“How is data sent around the
World Wide Web?”

**—ME WHEN I DIDN'T KNOW HOW DATA WAS
SENT AROUND THE WORLD WIDE WEB**



Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

HTTP is the foundation of data exchange on the Web. It is a protocol used to fetch resources (such as HTML files) from a server for a client. This exchange of data is done through requests and responses.

WHAT WE ARE WORKING ON



SECURE

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun



ACCESSIBLE

Despite being red, Mars is a cold place, not hot



FAST AND RELIABLE

Neptune is the farthest planet from the Sun

HTTP Requests

-Are how browsers ask for the info they need to load a website

-Each HTTP request carries certain data

-A typical HTTP request has:

- HTTP version type
 - a URL
- an HTTP method (verb)
- HTTP request headers
- optional HTTP body

HTTP Responses

-What web clients get back from an Internet server for their HTTP request.

-A typical HTTP response contains:

- an HTTP status code
- HTTP response headers
 - optional HTTP body

