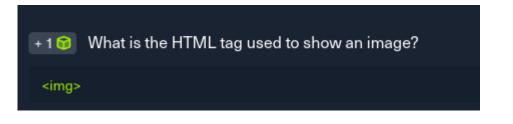
INTRODUCTION TO WEB APPLICATION

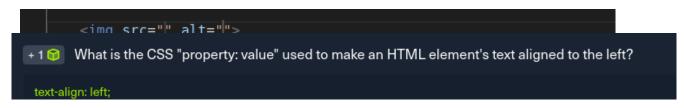
Introduction

Web application are interactive applications that run on web browser. From this class the difference between websites and web applications came out clear; websites have static contents while web applications present dynamic contents as per users interaction.

Also, I came to learn the difference between web application and a native operating system. Basically web application are platform-independent and can run in a browser on any operating system instead native operating systems application have a high operation speed and the ability to utilize native operating system libraries and local hardware.

Q & A





so here is a sample code I wrote to test the grasp of my concept inline with the above concept.

```
> test.html > 🔗 html > 🔗 head > 😭 style > 😭 .container
    <html lang="en">
        <meta charset="UTF-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
        <title>sample</title>
            .container {
                text-align: center;
10
            img {
                max-width: 100%;
                height: auto;
        <div class="container">
            <img src="https://learning.cybershujaa.co.ke/my/" alt="Example Image">
            <button type="button" id="myButton">Click Me</button>
            Hi Champion.
            document.getElementById('myButton').addEventListener('click', function() {
                document.getElementById('message').textContent = "Congratulations, you've made it!";
```

+ 1 1 Check the above login form for exposed passwords. Submit the password as the answer.

HiddenInPlainSight

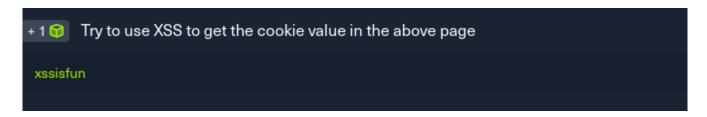
To tackle this question, I viewed the frontend source code by using the "ctrl + u" command just as shown below and extracted the login information from the comment section that seems a developer forgot to delete.

+ 1 6 What text would be displayed on the page if we use the following payload as our input: Click Me
Your name is Click Me

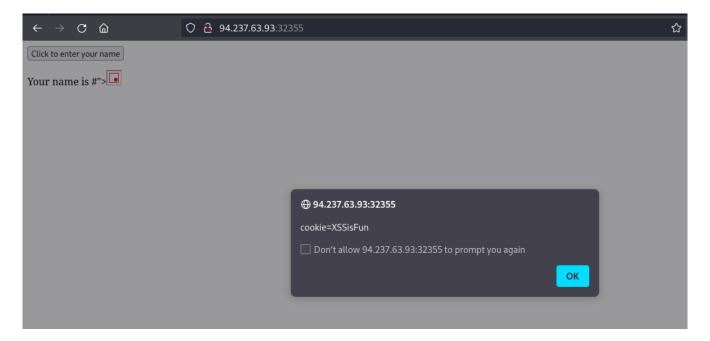
here I was testing if the website was vulnerable to html injection, and from the result below, indeed it is.

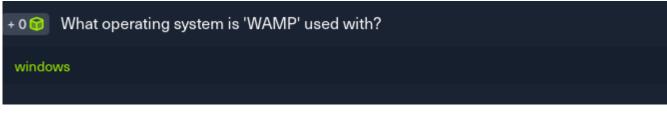


Your name is Click Me



Here I was testing if the site was vulnerable to xxs(cross-site scripting) and indeed it was. Besides, in most cases I noticed that webapp that is vulnerable to html injection most likely might also be vulnerable to xss and by this I as an attacker I can leverage my attack surface.





+ 1 📦 If a web server returns an HTTP code 201, what does it stand for?

Besides, I learnt status code:

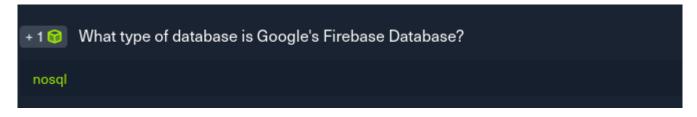
1xx = continue

2xx = SUCCESS, I.e OK, created, No content

3xx = redirection I.e moved permanently, FOUND

4xx = client error I.e bad request, unauthorized, not found.

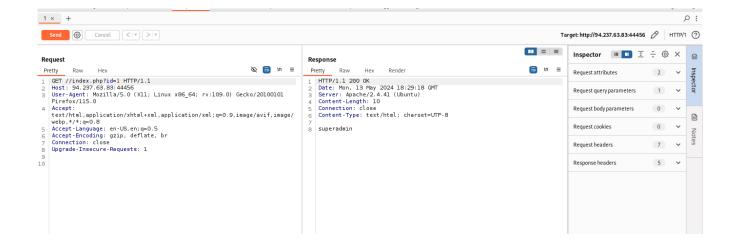
5xx = server error I.e internal server error



+ 1 1 Use GET request '/index.php?id=0' to search for the name of the user with id number 1?

superadmin

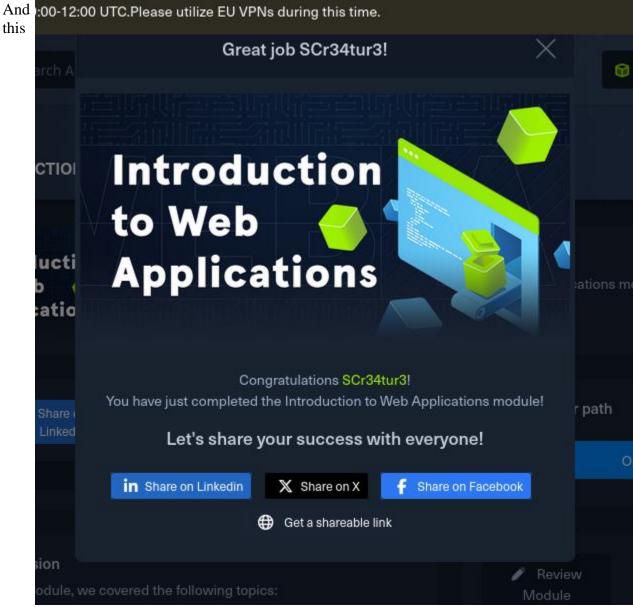
in this case I used the burpsuite tool to intercept request and did some little modifications before forwarding the request to its final destination just as shown in the image below.



+ 1 To which of the above categories does public vulnerability 'CVE-2014-6271' belongs to?

+ 1 6 What is the CVSS score of the public vulnerability CVE-2017-0144?

9.3



marked the end of my journey under introduction.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, grasping and understanding how web applications works from its functionalities to the technologies used I very vital for security personel who engage in pentesting or rather the general security of this applications.

I have learnt a lot and I just need to stay updated with the current web vulnerabilities and how they can be prevented.

https://academy.hackthebox.com/achievement/1287818/75 to web.