

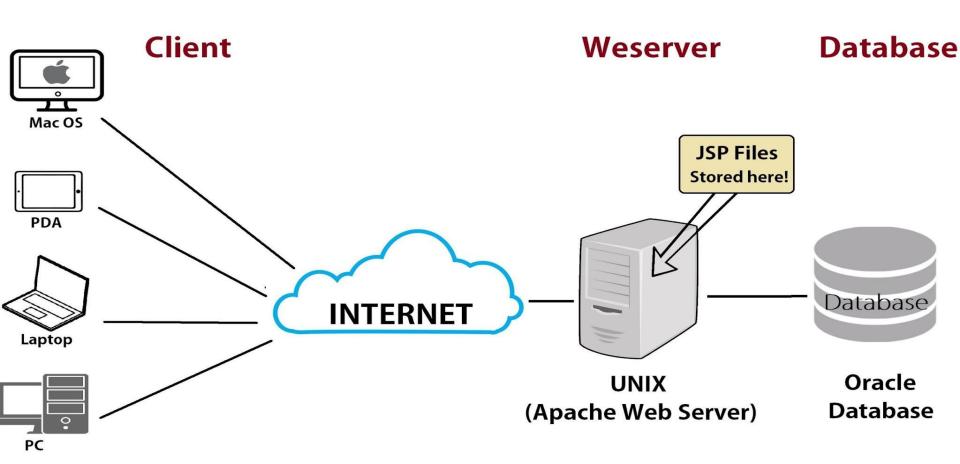
Web Application Penetration Testing

How to start hacking on systems?

- 1. Identify yourself
- 2. Learn how the system is builded
- 3. Learn how system works
- 4. Learn hacking steps
- 5. Learn about common vulnerabilities and attacks on system you want to pentest
- 6. Practice on vulnerabilities and attacks
- 7. Learn CVES

Web Development

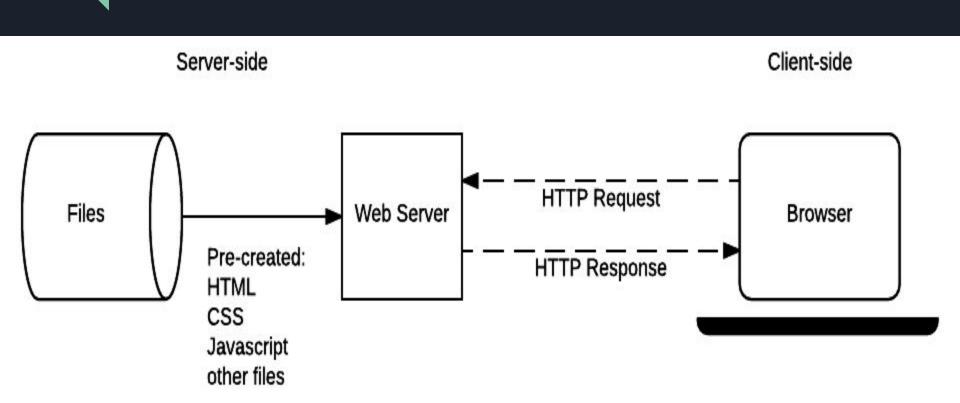
- 1. Front End
 - a. HTML
 - b. CSS
 - c. Javascript
- 2. Backend
 - a. Server Side (PHP, Python, JS, .NET, Ruby, CGI)
 - b. DBMS (MYSQL, Mariadb, Oracle, PostgreSQL, Redis, Mongo DB, SQLite)
 - c. SQL



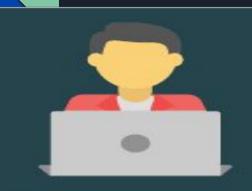
Web Client Browsers (Client Side)



Web Server And Client



Web Protocols



HTTP

http://www.javatpoint.com/

password: abc123





Without password encryption Hacker see "abc123"



HTTPS

https://www.javatpoint.com/

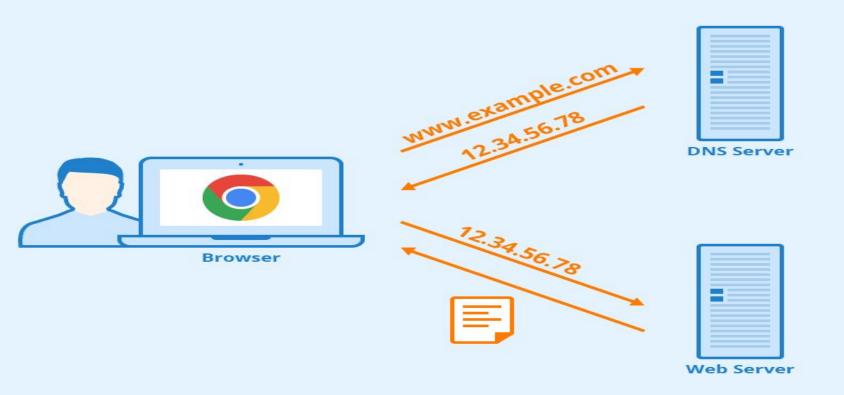
password: abc123





With password encryption

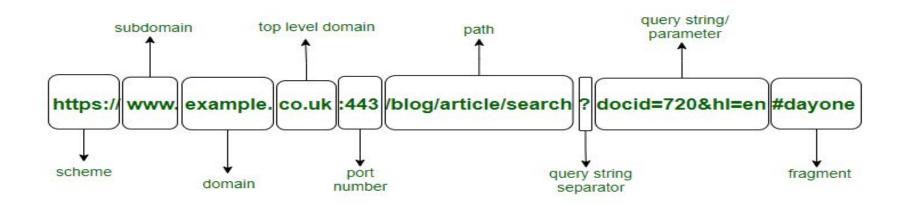
Domain Name System



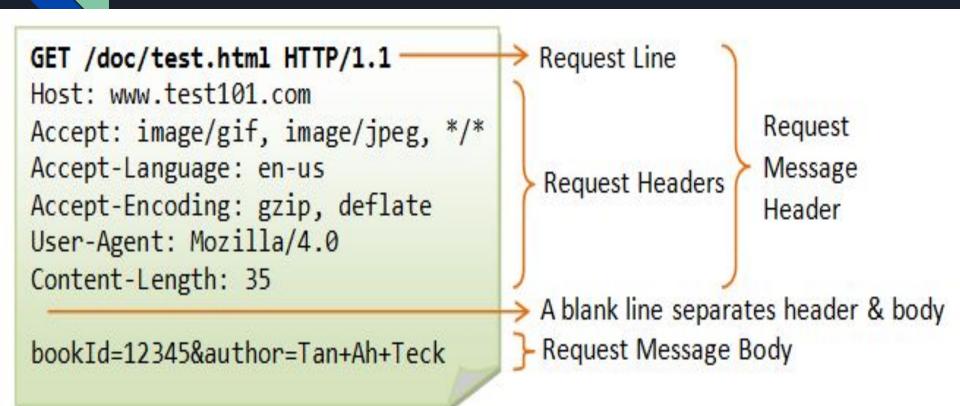
URL Structure

Parts of a URL

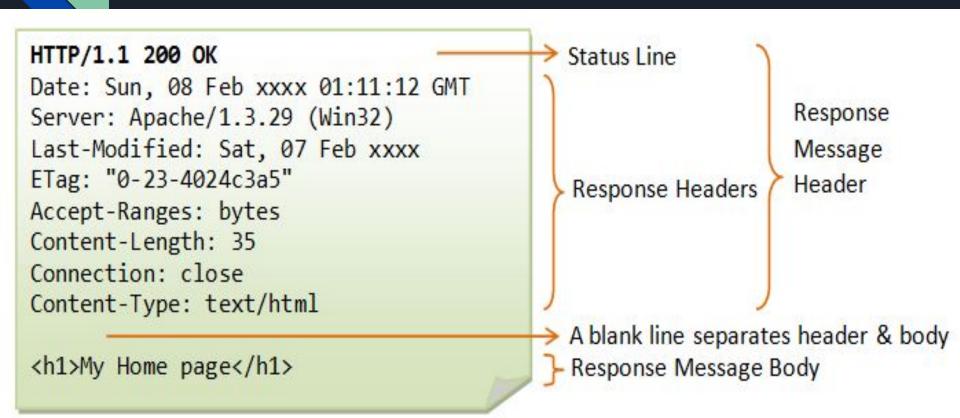
URL: https://www.example.co.uk:443/blog/article/search?docid=720&hl=en#dayone



HTTP Request Headers

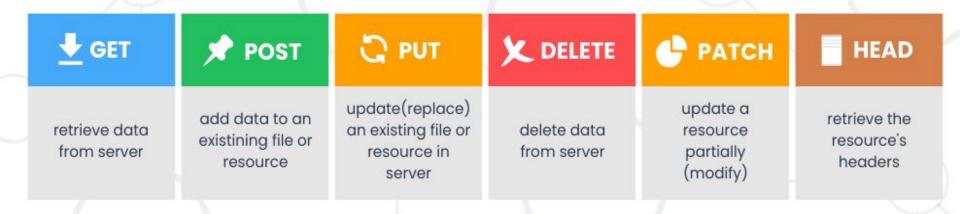


HTTP Response Headers





HTTP Request Methods



- CONNECT is used to open a two-way socket connection to the remote server;
- OPTIONS is used to describe the communication options for specified resource;
- TRACE is designed for diagnostic purposes during the development.
- HEAD retrieves the resource's headers, without the resource itself.

HTTP Status Codes

Level 200

200: OK

201: Created

202: Accepted

203: Non-Authoritative

Information

204: No content

Level 400

400: Bad Request

401: Unauthorized

403: Forbidden

404: Not Found

409: Conflict

Level 500

500: Internal Server Error

501: Not Implemented

502: Bad Gateway

503: Service Unavailable

504: Gateway Timeout

599: Network Timeout

HTTP Cookies



Cookie Structure

origin.com						12/31/2010
Domain	Flag	Path	Name	Value	Secure	Date

Hacking a Web Server

