Week3: Assignment 3:-HTB Academy – Web Requests

Report by: Aisha Khalifan, cs-cns04-23014

Introduction

This is a room about Network protocols. In today's digital era, virtually every app we use connects with the internet through HTTP. HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is the fundamental language that allows us to access content on the web. It follows a client-server model: clients request resources, and servers process and deliver them.

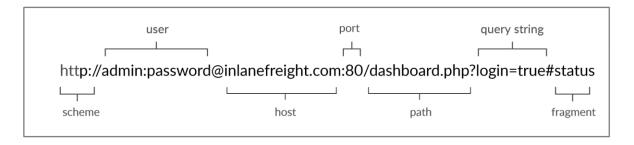
A URL (Uniform Resource Locator) is our entryway to content via HTTP. It's like a structured address: starting with a scheme (like http://) and including components such as host, port, path, query string, and fragments.

Understanding HTTP is crucial for anyone involved in web applications and security. In this report module, we will deal with HTTP methods, how requests and responses are structured, and important tools like cURL for efficient interaction with web services.

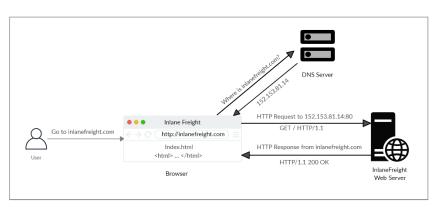
Methodology

HTTP Fundamentals

i. HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP)



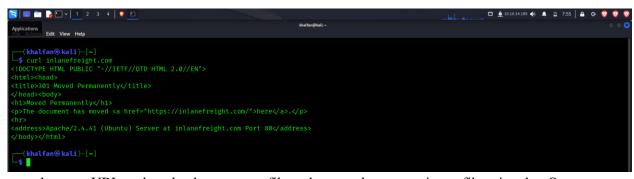
• Resources over HTTP are accessed via URL(Uniform Resource Locator) which which offers many more specifications than simply specifying a website we want to visit.



- The diagram above presents the anatomy of an HTTP request at a very high level.
- ♦ The first time a user enters the URL (inlanefreight.com) into the browser, it sends a request to a DNS (Domain Name Resolution) server to resolve the domain and get its IP.
- ♦ The DNS server looks up the IP address for inlanefreight.com and returns it. All domain names need to be resolved this way, as a server can't communicate without an IP address.

cURL

- cURL (client URL) is a command-line tool and library that supports HTTP along with many other protocols.
- This makes it a good candidate for scripts as well as automation, making it essential for sending various types of web requests from the command line, which is necessary for many types of web penetration tests.

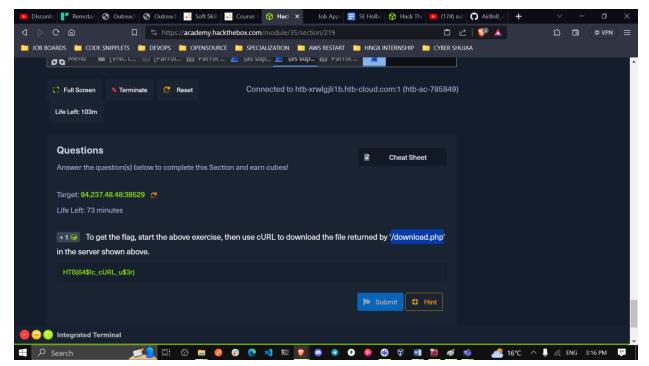


♦ We may also use cURL to download a page or a file and output the content into a file using the -O flag. If we want to specify the output file name, we can use the -o flag and specify the name. Otherwise, we can use -O and cURL will use the remote file name, as follows:

Questions

- ♦ I curl 94.237.48.48:38529
- ♦ Then to download that file /download.php
- ♦ curl -o 94.237.48.48:38529/download.php
- then cat to display the contents of download.php

♦ From the above I get the answers to my question.

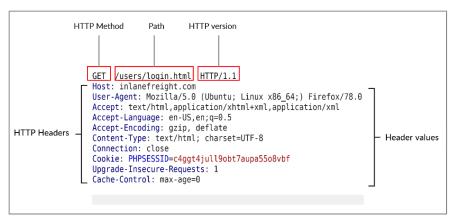


ii. HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS)

iii. HTTP Requests and Responses

- ♦ An HTTP request is made by the client (e.g. cURL/browser), and is processed by the server (e.g. web server).
- The requests contain all of the details we require from the server, including the resource (e.g. URL, path, parameters), any request data, headers or options we specify, and many other options we will discuss throughout this module.
- Once the server receives the HTTP request, it processes it and responds by sending the HTTP response, which contains the response code, as discussed in a later section, and may contain the resource data if the requester has access to it.

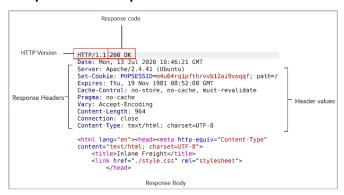
Example of a request



Field	Example	description
Method	GET	The HTTP method or verb, which specifies the type of
		action to perform.

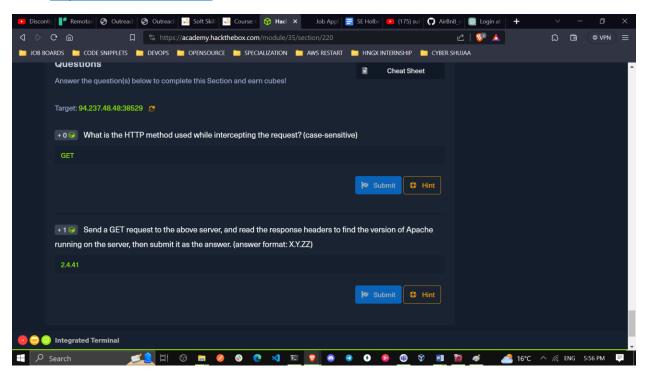
Path	/users/login.html	The path to the resource being accessed. This field can also be suffixed with a query string (e.g. ?username=user).
Version	HTTP/1.1	The third and final field is used to denote the HTTP version.

Example of HTTP Response

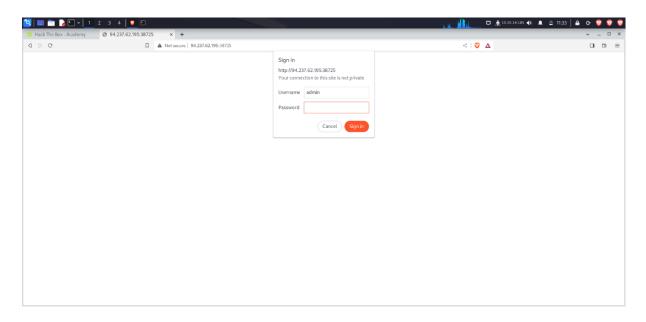


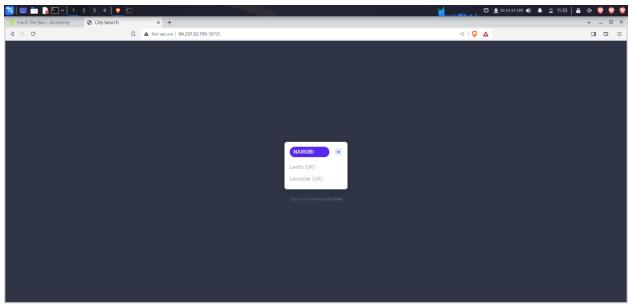
To send a GET request to the specified target (94.237.48.48:38529) and read the response headers to find the Apache version, you can use the curl command in the terminal. Here's how you can do it:

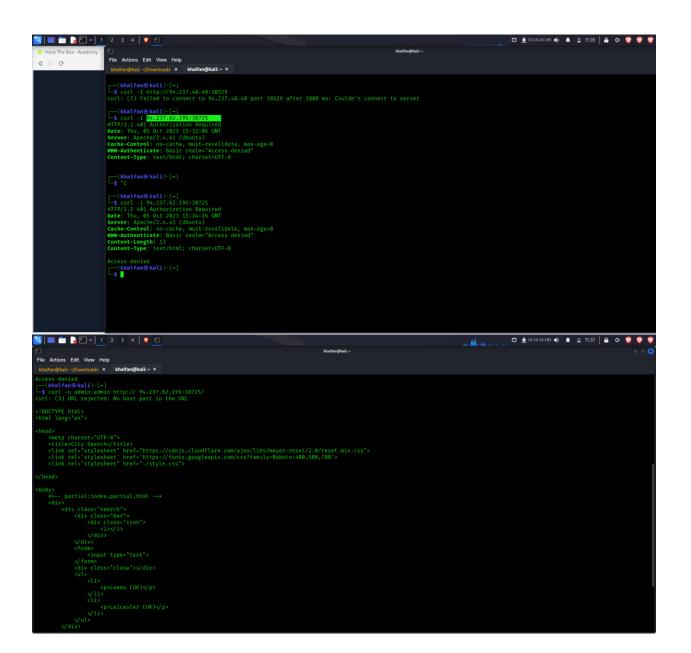
curl -I http://94.237.48.48:38529



iv. HTTP Headers

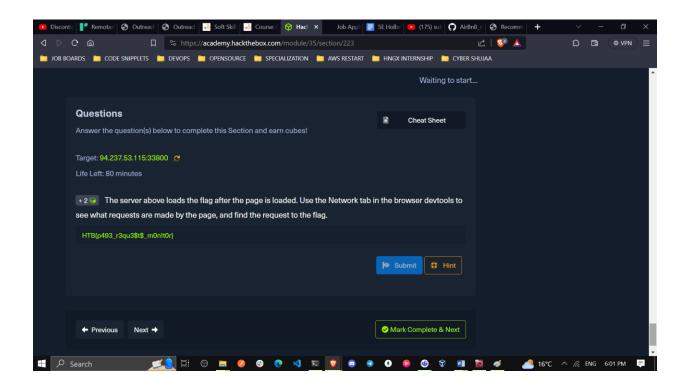






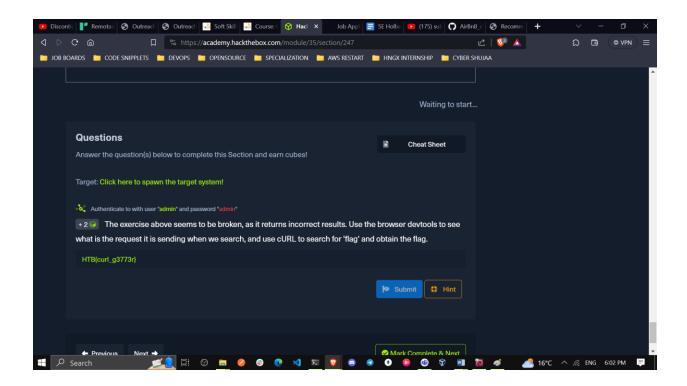
```
Monitoria al sport uniforms and those the desktop

**Anthonic all sport uniforms and the state of the state o
```

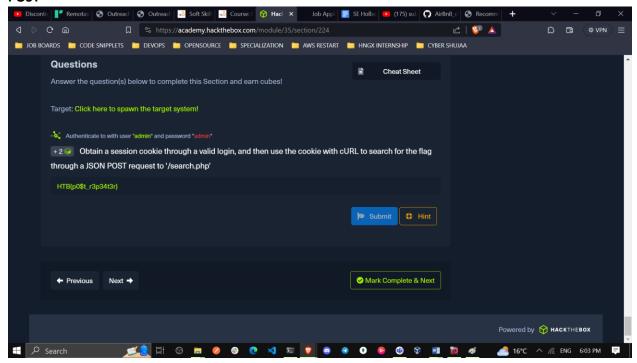


HTTP Methods

- i. HTTP Methods and Codes
- ii. GET



iii. POST



iv. CRUD API Read London

Read London in a json way

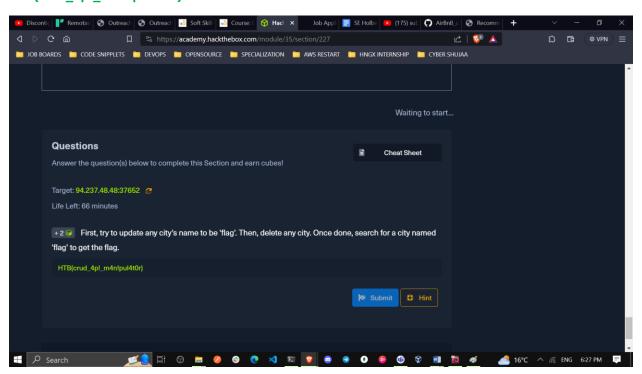
search a term and get all matching results:

We create a city HTB

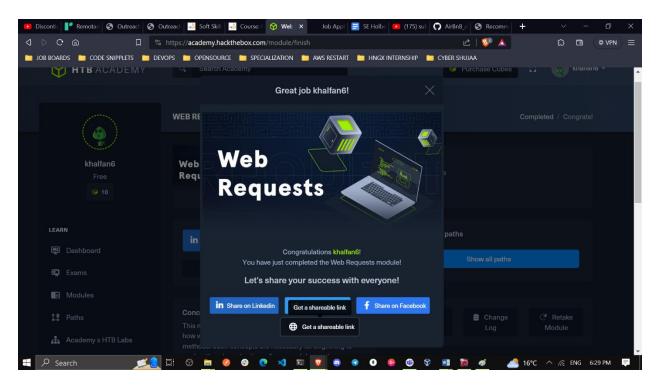
```
| Hack The Box Assample | Machine Box Assampl
```

First, update any city's name to be 'flag'. Then, delete any city. Once done, search for a city named 'flag' to get the flag.

HTB{crud_4p!_m4n!pul4t0r}



The following is the link to my module: https://academy.hackthebox.com/achievement/785849/35



Conclusion

This module has effectively shown the essential elements of web application interactions. We covered the fundamentals of HTTP and HTTPS, grasped requests and responses, understood the significance of headers, methods, and response codes, and honed the ability to utilize common HTTP methods for seamless data handling. The module's emphasis on API interaction has broadened my perspective, showcasing the potential of integrating external services into our projects. By mastering these concepts, I am better equipped to create efficient, interactive, and data-driven web applications. The knowledge gained here forms a solid foundation, empowering me to navigate the complexities of web development with proficiency and enabling me to build impactful digital experiences for users