

Table Of Contents

Table Of Contents 1

telnet - Identify remote web server 2

curl - Identify remote web server 2

[Home](#) > [Faq](#) > [Apache](#)

Fingerprint / Identify Remote Web Server

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Q. How do I fingerprint or identify remote web server from a UNIX / Linux shell prompt?

A. You can use standard utilities such as

a) telnet command

b) curl command



[1]

telnet - Identify remote web server

Use telnet to connect to remote web server, enter

```
$ telnet www.vivekgite.com www
```

Output:

```
Trying 74.86.49.130...
Connected to www.vivekgite.com.
Escape character is '^['.
```

Request header, enter the following command and hit [ENTER] key twice:

```
HEAD / HTTP/1.0
```

Output:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Connection: close
X-Pingback: http://www.cyberciti.biz/tips/xmlrpc.php
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 0
Date: Mon, 28 Jan 2008 08:50:55 GMT
Server: lighttpd

Connection closed by foreign host.
```

curl - Identify remote web server

Type the command as follows:

```
$ curl -I http://www.remote-server.com/
$ curl -I http://vivekgite.com/
```

Output:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-type: text/html
Content-Length: 0
Date: Mon, 28 Jan 2008 08:53:54 GMT
Server: lighttpd
```

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