## IFS4103 Lab 1B: Inspecting Web Data on Your Kali Linux Host

#### **Notes:**

In our module, you will mainly use **Burp Suite** to perform various web pentesting tasks. To intercept and inspect web data in HTTP requests and HTTP responses, you can use **Burp Proxy**, which is to be covered in Lab 2.

In this simple lab, to inspect web data, you can use other simpler alternative command/tool/extension on your Kali Linux machine which you've already set in your Lab 1A.

### **Objectives:**

For this Lab 1B, you will perform the following:

- 1. To use **cURL** as a CLI-based browsing tool;
- 2. To inspect HTML elements using web browser's developer tools;
- 3. To observe and manipulate web sessions using a **browser extension**.

### Task 1: Using cURL as a CLI-based Browsing Tool

**cURL** is an open-source command-line tool that allows you to **make any web requests**, and **observe the data exchanged** between a web client and server. cURL is available on all platforms from <a href="https://curl.se/">https://curl.se/</a>.

The exercises below describe some basic usages of cURL.

For more details, you can refer to a free **cURL e-book**, which is downloadable from: https://everything.curl.dev/.

A **documentation** that describes how to use cURL to automate HTTP jobs is also available at: <a href="https://curl.se/docs/httpscripting.html">https://curl.se/docs/httpscripting.html</a>.

Additionally, its **man page** is additionally available online at: <a href="https://curl.se/docs/manpage.html">https://curl.se/docs/manpage.html</a>.

Run cURL with the **options given below**. If you want to omit cURL's progress meter, add the -s switch. For your easier output inspection, you may want to **direct the output to a file** (e.g. \$ curl -v target-URL > output-file 2>&1), or **pipe it to less** (e.g. \$ curl -v target-URL 2>&1 | less).

1. To get **the response body**, run the following basic HTTP request:

```
$ curl http://httpbin.org/html
```

2. To inspect **request headers and response headers** in addition to the response body, use the **-v** switch:

```
$ curl -v http://httpbin.org/html
```

3. To issue a **POST request** together with submitted parameters:

```
$ curl -X POST target-URL -d "param1=value1&param2=value2"
```

4. To issue a **POST request** together with parameters **stored in a file**:

```
$ curl -X POST target-URL -d @input-file
```

5. To set a particular header in a request (e.g. User-Agent header):

```
$ curl -H "User-Agent: hahaha/0.0.0"
http://httpbin.org/user-agent
```

6. To simply set the User-Agent header, you can also use:

```
$ curl -A "hehehe/1.0.0" http://httpbin.org/user-
agent
```

7. To store **received cookies** into a file (e.g. cookiejar.txt):

```
$ curl -c cookiejar.txt http://www.cnn.com
```

8. To make a **request using cookies** stored in a file (e.g. edited-

```
cookiejar.txt):
```

```
$ curl -b edited-cookiejar.txt http://www.cnn.com
```

# Task 2: Inspecting HTML Elements using Web Browser's Developer Tools

You can also use the **developer tools** of your web browser (e.g. Chrome or Firefox) to inspect the **elements of a rendered web page**. One way of accessing the browser developer tools is by right-clicking a shown page and then select "**Inspect**" menu item.

You can do the following tasks while you are in your browser's developer tools:

- Inspect all HTML elements of a page;
- Use the **Browser Console**, and run some applicable **commands**;
- Observe **network activities** and performance.

For more details, you can refer to the following **documentations**: <a href="https://developer.chrome.com/docs/devtools/">https://developer.chrome.com/docs/devtools/</a> (for Chrome DevTools) and <a href="https://firefox-source-docs.mozilla.org/devtools-user">https://firefox-source-docs.mozilla.org/devtools-user</a> (for Firefox DevTools).

# Task 3: Observing and Manipulating Web Sessions using Browser Extension

You can also install and use **a browser extension** to view and modify HTTP/HTTPS headers and also post parameters. For Firefox, you can try the following extensions among others:

- HTTP Header Live: <a href="https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/http-header-live/">https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/http-header-live/</a>
- Modify Header Value: <a href="https://addons.mozilla.org/en-us/firefox/addon/modify-header-value/">https://addons.mozilla.org/en-us/firefox/addon/modify-header-value/</a>
- ModHeader: <a href="https://addons.mozilla.org/en-us/firefox/addon/modheader-firefox/">https://addons.mozilla.org/en-us/firefox/addon/modheader-firefox/</a>

For Chrome, you can try the following extensions among others:

- ModHeader: <a href="https://chromewebstore.google.com/detail/empty-title/idgpnmonknjnojddfkpgkljpfnnfcklj">https://chromewebstore.google.com/detail/empty-title/idgpnmonknjnojddfkpgkljpfnnfcklj</a>
- Request Maker: <a href="https://chromewebstore.google.com/detail/request-maker/kajfghlhfkcocafkcjlajldicbikpgnp">https://chromewebstore.google.com/detail/request-maker/kajfghlhfkcocafkcjlajldicbikpgnp</a>

#### Note:

• This task is included in this lab just to illustrate you **how a basic** request interception and tampering can be done. *Burp Proxy*, which is to be covered in Lab 2, is an integrated and feature-rich interception proxy module/component of Burp Suite.