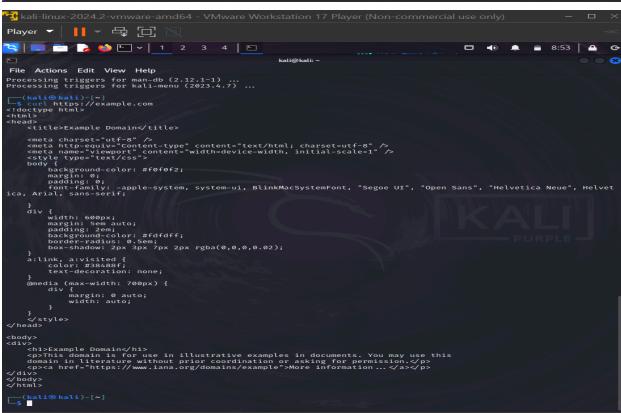
USING CURL TOOL FOR MANUAL INFORMATION GATHERING

Tools: KALI LINUX [CURL]

Project-Site: http://testasp.vulnweb.com

The curl tool is a command-line utility used to transfer data to or from a server using various protocols, including HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, and more. It's commonly used for testing APIs, downloading files, or sending data in web requests.

Input from Kali: CURL



```
🔁 kali-linux-2024.2-vmware-amd64 - VMware Workstation 17 Player (Non-commercial use only)
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                kali@kali: ~
     File Actions Edit View Help
  This domain is for use in illustrative examples in documents. You may use this
domain in literature without prior coordination or asking for permission.
<a href="https://www.iana.org/domains/example">More information ... </a>
</di></a>
  </body>

      (kali € kali) - [~]

      $ curl -0 output.txt https://example.com

      % Total % Received % Xferd Average Speed Time Time Tolload Upload Total Spent Lotal 100 1256 100 1256 0 0 213 0 0:00:05 0:00:05 --:

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Left Speed
:--:-- 271
 (kali) kali)-[~]

$\frac{\text{curl} -0 \text{https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1610/1610.05971.pdf} -0}{\text{7 Total} & Received & Xferd & Average Speed & Time & Time & Current & Dload Upload & Total & Spent & Left & Speed & Time 
| Carriage | Carriage
 (kali) [~]

$\surl -C -0 https://arxiv.org/pdf/2103.08624.pdf

** Resuming transfer from byte position 249

% Total % Received % Xferd Average Speed Time
Doad Upload Total

0 249 0 0 0 0 0 0 -:--:--
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Time Current
Left Speed
(kali@kali)-[~]

$ curl -I https://example.com
HTTP/2 200
content-encoding: gzip
accept-ranges: bytes
age: 584184
cache-control: max age 601000
age: 584184

cache-control: max-age=604800

content-type: text/html; charset-UTF-8

date: Thu, 24 Oct 2024 12:58:45 GMT

etag: "3147526947+gzip"

expires: Thu, 31 Ct 2024 12:58:45 GMT

last-modified: Thu, 17 Oct 2019 07:18:26 GMT

server: ECAcc (bsb/278E)

x-cache: HIT

content-length: 648
  <mark>__(kali⊛kali</mark>)-[~]
```

RESULT AND PROCEDURES ON HOW TO USE THE CURL TOOL.

Here we used the CURL tool for manual information gathering. CURL stands for Client URL. It is a command line tool for getting and sending data including files using URL syntax.

The general syntax for using curl is the following:

Curl [options] URL

This is a basic syntax that makes the tool quite simple to use. To get some more information on curl and how it is used, type curl –help to display the information screen.

We began by installing CURL with the following command [sudo apt-get install curl], then we performed our first task that is getting the source code of a site by entering the following [curl https://example.com], in the first picture we can see a raw html output, To save this output to a file, we will use either the "-o" or "-O" option. The lowercase option saves the file with a predefined filename, while the uppercase option saves the file with its original filename. Basically, the lowercase option allows us to specify a file name. This is a useful option if the webpage we are trying to inspect is preventing us from right clicking on the page to view the source code in the browser. Type the following to save your output:[curl -o output.txt https://example.com]. In

Image 4 we can see some brief statistical data on this output.

Curl can also be used to provide us with the ability to download multiple files at once. To do this, we are going to use multiple -O options, followed by the URL of the file you want to download. To do this we would enter the following command [curl -O

https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1610/1610.05971.pdf -O https://arxiv.org/pdf/2103.08624.pdf]. If connections drop while

downloading a file, we can resume the download with the -C- option. This is a useful feature when downloading large sized files, ex DVD ISO files, or mp4 video files. This way, if your connection drops when downloading a file, you can resume the download instead of starting from scratch, using curl [-C- -O https://arxiv.org/pdf/2103.08624.pdf].

Curl can also be useful for downloading HTTP headers, which is useful when testing a site. We can use the following commands to do that for example [curl -I https://example.com] This will display many useful pieces of information, such as server info, content type, and content encoding.

When attempting to download a file or gather other information using curl, you may discover that the target site may be designed to block curl. In this case, it is useful to emulate a browser, such as Firefox, to return the information you are looking for. To do this, use the following command: [curl -A "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:60.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/60.0" https://ifconfig.me]

Another important feature of curl is its ability to transfer files. This is useful when interacting with servers through the command line, particularly if you are trying to take advantage of potential vulnerabilities. To access a protected FTP server, we would use the -u option to specify the username and password: [curl -u "username:pwd" "ftp://mirrors.sonic.net/knoppix/live.iso"]

To upload a file to the server, we can use the -T option: [curl -T file.zip -u "username:password" ftp://mirrors.sonic.net/]. Here we can see that curl denied connecting to sites which have invalid SSL certificates. To connect without blocking and getting a warning message, we can use the "-k" option, for example: [curl -k http://192.168.1.1/]

Curl can also be configured to use a proxy. To do this, use the -x option followed by the proxy URL. For example:[curl -x 192.168.0.1:8080 http://example.com/].

Curl can also be used for sending HTTP POST data to FORM pages. In this example, we are sending two parameters, "tfUName" and "tfUPass", with attached values to "http://testasp.vulnweb.com/Login.asp". We can use the following command for that [curl -sK -X "POST"

"http://testasp.vulnweb.com/login.asp" -d

[&]quot;tfUName=admin&tfUPass=none"]. Our results are in the last image.