★ Practical 4:- HTTP load testing using h2load

Analysing network requests and responses using developer tools in the browser is typically done through tools like Chrome Developer Tools or Firefox Developer Tools. Since you want to perform these tasks in a terminal on Ubuntu, you can use curl along with other command-line tools. Below is a step-by-step guide for each of your tasks:

• The task I have here is through the command-line interface (CLI).

➤ Task 1. List of non-GET requests and determine their request body:

This command sends an OPTIONS request to the specified URL. The response headers will contain information about the allowed methods, including POST or others. If POST is allowed, you can try making a POST request with data to get the request body.

a. Command:- curl -s --request OPTIONS https://dehradun.nic.in -o /dev/null

```
himanshu@123:~$ curl -s --request OPTIONS https://dehradun.nic.in -o /dev/null
himanshu@123:~$
```

- **curl:** The command-line tool for making HTTP requests.
- -s or --silent: This option is used to make curl operate in silent mode, meaning it will not show progress or error messages. It's often used when you want to suppress unnecessary output.
- --request OPTIONS: This option specifies the HTTP method to be used for the request. In this case, it's set to OPTIONS. The OPTIONS method is used to describe the communication options for the target resource.
- https://dehradun.nic.in: This is the URL to which the HTTP request is being sent. It appears to be the website for Dehradun, an Indian city.

- -o /dev/null: This option is used to write the output of the curl command to a file. In this case, it's being written to /dev/null, which is a special file on Unix-like operating systems that discards all data written to it. Essentially, this part of the command is saying "send the output to nowhere" or "ignore the output."
- b. command :- curl -X POST https://dehradun.nic.in -d "example=data" -H "Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded"

```
himanshu@123:-$ curl -X POST https://dehradun.nic.in -d "example=data" -H "Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded"
<!DOCTYPE html>
chtml lang="en-US">
chead>
cmeta charset="UTF-8" />
cmeta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE-edge">
cmeta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="width-device-width, initial-scale=1">
ctitle>
    District Dehradun | Government of Uttarakhand | Dehradun, Capital of Uttarakhand | India</title>
    clink rel="profile" href="http://gmpg.org/xfn/11" />
cmeta name="robots' content="max-image-preview:large' />
cmeta name="description" content="Government of Uttarakhand | Dehradun, Capital of Uttarakhand" />
cmeta name="keywords" content="Howernment of Uttarakhand | Dehradun, Capital of Uttarakhand" />
cmeta name="keywords" content="Howernment of Uttarakhand | Dehradun, Capital of Uttarakhand" />
cmeta name="lescription" content="Government of Uttarakhand | Dehradun, Capital of Uttarakhand" />
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cmeta name="lescription" content="Government of Uttarakhand | Dehradun, Capital of Uttarakhand" />
cmeta name="lescription" content="Government of Uttarakhand | Dehradun, Capital of Uttarakhand | India

// cmeta name="lescription" content="Isovernment of Uttarakhand | Dehradun, Capital of Uttarakhand | India

// cmeta name="lescription" content="Isovernment of Uttarakhand | Dehradun, Capital
```

```
<script src-'https://dehradun.nic.in/wp-content/themes/district-theme-6/js/jquery.fancybox.js' id-'jquery-fancybox-js-js'></script>
<script src-'https://dehradun.nic.in/wp-content/themes/district-theme-6/js/style.switcher.js' id-'tgle-switcher-js-js'></script>
<script src-'https://dehradun.nic.in/wp-content/themes/district-theme-6/js/custom.js' id-'tgle-awitcher-js-js'></script>
<script src-'https://dehradun.nic.in/wp-content/themes/district-theme-6/js/custom.js' id-'tgle-min-js-js'></script>
<script src-'https://dehradun.nic.in/wp-content/themes/district-theme-6/js/custom.js' id-'tgle-witch-js-js'></script>
<script src-'https://dehradun.nic.in/wp-content/themes/district-theme-6/js/custom.js' id-'tgle-witch-js-js'></script>
<script src-'https://dehradun.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/js_composer/assets/js/dist/js_composer_front.min.js' id-'wpb_composer_front
_js-js'></script>
<script src-'https://dehradun.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/js_composer/assets/lib/wc_accordion/vc-accordion.min.js' id-'vc_accordion_s
cript-js'></script>
<script src-'https://dehradun.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/js_composer/assets/lib/vc_accordion/vc-accordion.min.js' id-'vc_accordion_s
cript-js'></script>
<script src-'https://dehradun.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/js_composer/assets/lib/vc-tta-autoplay/vc-tta-autoplay.min.js' id-'vc_tta_a
utoplay_script-js'></script>

<script src-'https://dehradun.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/js_composer/assets/lib/vc_ttabs/vc-tabs.min.js' id-'vc_ttabs_script-js'></script>

<script src-'https://dehradun.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/js_composer/assets/lib/vc_ttabs/vc-tabs.min.js' id-'vc_ttabs_script-js'></script>

<script src-'https://dehradun.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/js_composer/assets/lib/vc_ttabs/vc-tabs.min.js' id-'vc_ttabs_script-js'></script>

<script src-'https://dehradun.nic.in/wp-content/plugins/js_composer/assets/lib/vc_ttabs/vc-tabs.min.js' id-'vc_ttabs_script-js'></script-js'></script-js'></script-js'></script-js'></script-js'></script-js'></script-js'></script-js'></script-js'></script-js'></script-js'></s
```

- **curl:** The command-line tool for making HTTP requests.
- -X POST: Specifies the HTTP method as POST. This means you are sending data to the specified URL using the HTTP POST method.
- https://dehradun.nic.in: The URL to which the POST request is being made.
- -d "example=data": This option is used to send data in the request body.
 In this case, you are sending the data "example=data" as part of the POST request.
- -H "Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded": This option is used to set the HTTP header. In this case, you are setting the "Content-Type" header to "application/x-www-form-urlencoded," indicating that the data in the request body is formatted as URL-encoded form data.

➤ Task 2. List of non-200 responses:

This command will return the HTTP status code. If it's not 200, it means there is a non-200 response. You can then investigate further to see the actual response body:

a. Command :- curl -s -o /dev/null -w "%{http_code}" https://dehradun.nic.in

himanshu@123:~\$ curl -s -o /dev/null -w "%{http_code}" https://dehradun.nic.in 200himanshu@123:~\$

- **curl:** This is the command-line tool for making HTTP requests.
- -s: This option stands for "silent" or "quiet" mode. It prevents curl from showing progress information or error messages. It makes the command run in the background without displaying any output.
- **-o /dev/null:** This option redirects the output of the HTTP request to /dev/null, a special file on Unix-like operating systems that discards all data written to it. Essentially, this means that the response body will not be printed to the terminal.
- -w "%{http_code}": This option is used to specify a custom format for the output. In this case, it's using the %{http_code} format specifier, which will be replaced by the HTTP response code of the request.
- https://dehradun.nic.in: This is the URL of the website to which the HTTP request is being made.
- b. Command :- curl -X POST https://dehradun.nic.in -d "example=data"
 -H "Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded"

```
himanshu@123:-S curl -s -o /dev/null -w "%{http.code}" https://dehradun.nic.in
200himanshu@123:curl -v https://dehradun.nic.in.in

* Trying 164.100.225.246:443...

* Connected to dehradun.nic.in (164.100.225.246) port 443 (#0)

* ALPN, offering h2

* ALPN, offering http/1.1

* Cafile: /etc/ssl/certs/ca-certificates.crt

* CApath: /etc/ssl/certs

* TLSv1.0 (OUT), TLS header, Certificate Status (22):

* TLSv1.3 (OUT), TLS header, Certificate Status (22):

* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS header, Certificate Status (22):

* TLSv1.2 (IN), TLS header, Finished (20):

* TLSv1.2 (IN), TLS header, Finished (20):

* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS header, Supplemental data (23):

* TLSv1.2 (IN), TLS header, Supplemental data (23):

* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS header, Finished (20):

* TLSv1.3 (OUT), TLS header, Finished (20):

* TLSv1.3 (OUT), TLS header, Finished (20):

* TLSv1.3 (OUT), TLS header, Supplemental data (23):

* TLSv1.3 (OUT), TLS header, Finished (20):

* TLSv1.3 (OUT), TLS header, Supplemental data (23):

* TLSv1.3 (OUT), TLS header, Finished (20):

* SSL connection using TLSv1.3 / TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384

* ALPN, server accepted to use h2

* Server certificate:

* subject: CN=dehradun.nic.in

* start date: Oct 9 18:01:47 2023 GMT

* expire date: Jan 7 18:01:46 2024 GMT
```

> Task 3 . Find common headers:

This command retrieves the headers of the URL and filters out only the header lines.

a. Command:- curl-sl https://dehradun.nic.in | grep '^.*:'

```
himanshu@123:-$ curl -sI https://dehradun.nic.in | grep '^.*:'
date: Tue, 10 Oct 2023 04:54:45 GMT
content-type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
vary: Accept-Encoding,Cookie
cache-control: max-age=3, must-revalidate
strict-transport-security: max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains; preload
expect-ct: enforce,max-age=2592000
referrer-policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
x-content-type-options: nosniff
x-frame-options: SAMEORIGIN
permissions-policy: accelerometer=(),ambient-light-sensor=(),autoplay=(),battery=(),camera=(),display-capture=(),document-domain=("
https://www.facebook.com" self),encrypted-media=(),execution-while-not-rendered=(),execution-while-not-rendered=(),execution-while-out-of-viewport=(),fullscreen=(),gamepad=(),geolocation=(self),magnetometer=(),gyroscope=(),magnetometer=(),layout-animations=(),le
gacy-image=formats=(self),microphone=(),midi=(),navigation-overrid=(),oversized-images=(self),payment=(),picture-in-picture=(),vup-in-picture-in-picture=(),vup-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-picture-in-pi
```

curl -sl https://dehradun.nic.in: This part of the command uses the curl utility to make an HTTP HEAD request to the specified URL (https://dehradun.nic.in). Here's what each option does:

- -s: This option stands for "silent" or "quiet" mode. It suppresses the progress meter and other output information, making the command run in a more quiet or background mode.
- -I: This option instructs curl to make a HEAD request instead of the default GET request. A HEAD request is similar to a GET request, but it only asks for the headers of the response, not the actual content. This is useful when you're only interested in the metadata and not the body of the response.
- |: This is a pipe operator, and it is used to pass the output of the command on the left side to the command on the right side.
- grep '^.*: This part of the command uses the grep utility to search for lines that match the specified pattern in the input. Here's what the pattern means:
- ^.*:: This is a regular expression pattern. It matches lines that start (^) with any character (.*) followed by a colon (:). In other words, it matches lines that have the format of key-value pairs where the key is followed by a colon.

> Task 4. Find requests to non dehradun.nic.in servers:

This command uses topdump to capture traffic related to the specified host and then extracts the Host headers to identify requests to other servers.

a. Command :- tcpdump -A -s 10240 'host dehradun.nic.in' | grep -E -o "Host: [^\r\n]+"

```
himanshu@123:~$ sudo tcpdump -A -s 10240 'host dehradun.nic.in' | grep -E -o "Host: [^\r\n]+" tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol decode listening on wlp2s0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), snapshot length 10240 bytes
```

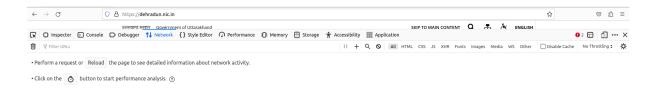
 tcpdump: This is a packet analyzer that allows the user to display TCP, UDP, and other packets being transmitted or received over a network to which the computer is attached. It's a powerful tool for network troubleshooting and analysis.

- -A: This option tells topdump to print each packet in ASCII. It is used to display packet contents as text.
- **-s 10240:** This option sets the snaplen parameter to 10240 bytes. Snaplen is the maximum number of bytes to capture for each packet. In this case, it's set to 10240 bytes.
- 'host dehradun.nic.in': This is a filter expression for tcpdump. It specifies that only packets involving the host with the domain name "dehradun.nic.in" should be captured.
- |: This is a pipe symbol, which is used to pass the output of one command as the input to another.
- **grep -E -o "Host:** [^\r\n]+": After capturing the packets using tcpdump, the output is passed to grep. Here's what each part does:
- **grep:** This command is used for searching text using regular expressions.
- **-E:** This option enables extended regular expressions, allowing for more complex pattern matching.
- -o: This option tells grep to only print the part of the line that matches the pattern.
- "Host: [^\r\n]+": This is the regular expression pattern. It searches for lines containing "Host:" followed by one or more characters that are not carriage return or newline characters. The [^\r\n]+ part matches one or more characters that are not carriage return or newline.

- The task I have here is through the graphical user interface (GUI).
- ➤ Task 1. List of non-GET requests and determine their request body:

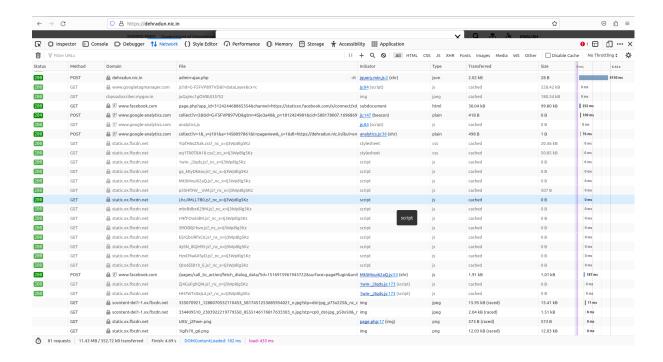
a. Inspect Network Traffic:

- Open the Developer Tools in your browser (usually by pressing Ctrl+Shift+I or Cmd+Option+I).
- Navigate to the "Network" tab.



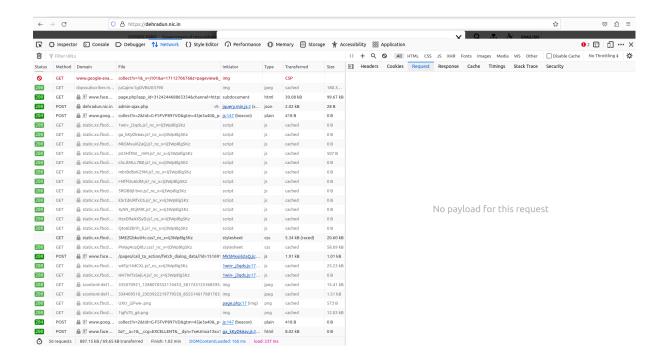
b. Filter Requests:

- Reload the page (Ctrl+R or Cmd+R).
- Look for the requests that are not of type GET (POST, PUT, etc.).



c. View Request Body:

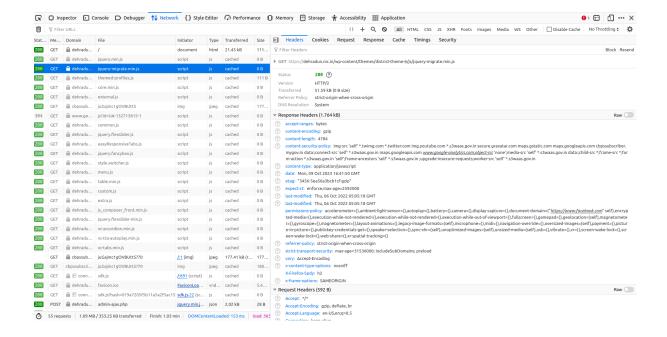
- Click on the non-GET request.
- Navigate to the "Request" or "Headers" tab to view the request body.



➤ Task 2. List of non-200 responses:

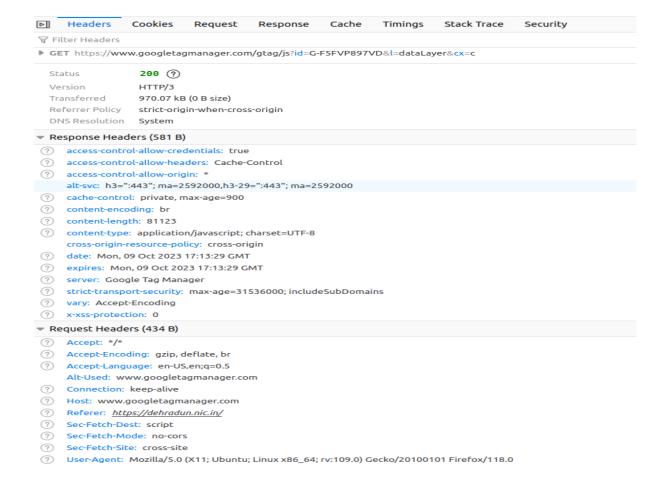
a. Inspect Network Traffic:

 Follow the steps mentioned in the first task to open Developer Tools and navigate to the "Network" tab.

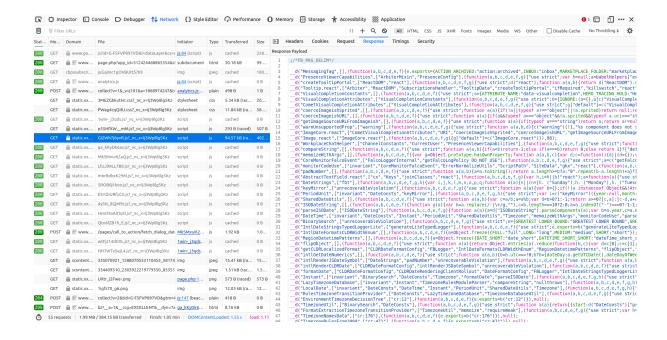


b. Filter Responses:

Look for responses with a status code other than 200.



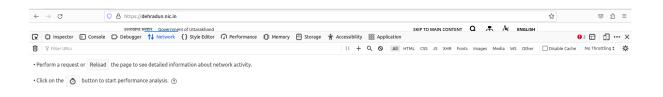
• Click on the response to view details in the "Response" or "Headers" tab.



> Task 3. Find common headers in all requests:

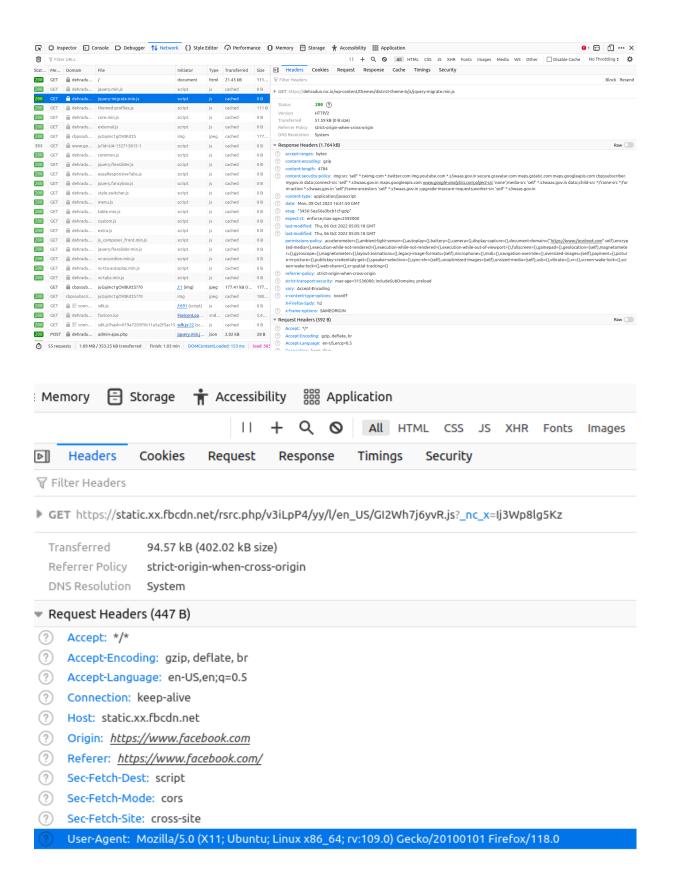
a. Inspect Network Traffic:

 Follow the steps mentioned in the first task to open Developer Tools and navigate to the "Network" tab.



b. View Headers:

- Click on any request.
- Look for the "Headers" tab.



Note down common headers across all requests.

> Task 4. Find requests to non-dehradun.nic.in servers:

- a. Using curl in Terminal:
- Open the Terminal on Ubuntu.

b. Capture Traffic:

- Install curl if not already installed (sudo apt-get install curl).
 - Command :- sudo apt-get install curl

```
himanshu@123:~$ sudo apt-get install curl

Reading package lists... Done

Building dependency tree... Done

Reading state information... Done

curl is already the newest version (7.81.0-1ubuntu1.13).

The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:

libslirp0 podman-machine-cni podman-plugins

Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.

0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
```

• Use the following command to capture requests:

Command :- curl -v https://dehradun.nic.in

This will display verbose information about the requests, including headers.

c. Analyse Output:

• Look for requests to servers other than dehradun.nic.in.

```
himanshu@123:~$ curl -v https://dehradun.nic.in
    Trying 164.100.225.246:443...
* Connected to dehradun.nic.in (164.100.225.246) port 443 (#0)
* ALPN, offering h2
* CApath: /etc/ssl/certs
* TLSv1.2 (IN), TLS header, Finished (20):
* TLSv1.2 (IN), TLS header, Supplemental data (23):
* TLSv1.3 (IN), TLS handshake, Encrypted Extensions (8):
* TLSv1.2 (IN), TLS header, Supplemental data (23):
* TLSv1.3 (OUT), TLS change cipher, Change cipher spec (1):
* SSL connection using TLSv1.3 / TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
* ALPN, server accepted to use h2
* Server certificate:
  subjectAltName: host "dehradun.nic.in" matched cert's "dehradun.nic.in"
```

```
<p
```

- curl: The command itself, used for making HTTP requests.
- -v: The verbose option, which displays additional information about the request and response. This can include details like the request headers, response headers, and other diagnostic information.
- https://dehradun.nic.in: The URL you're making the request to.