

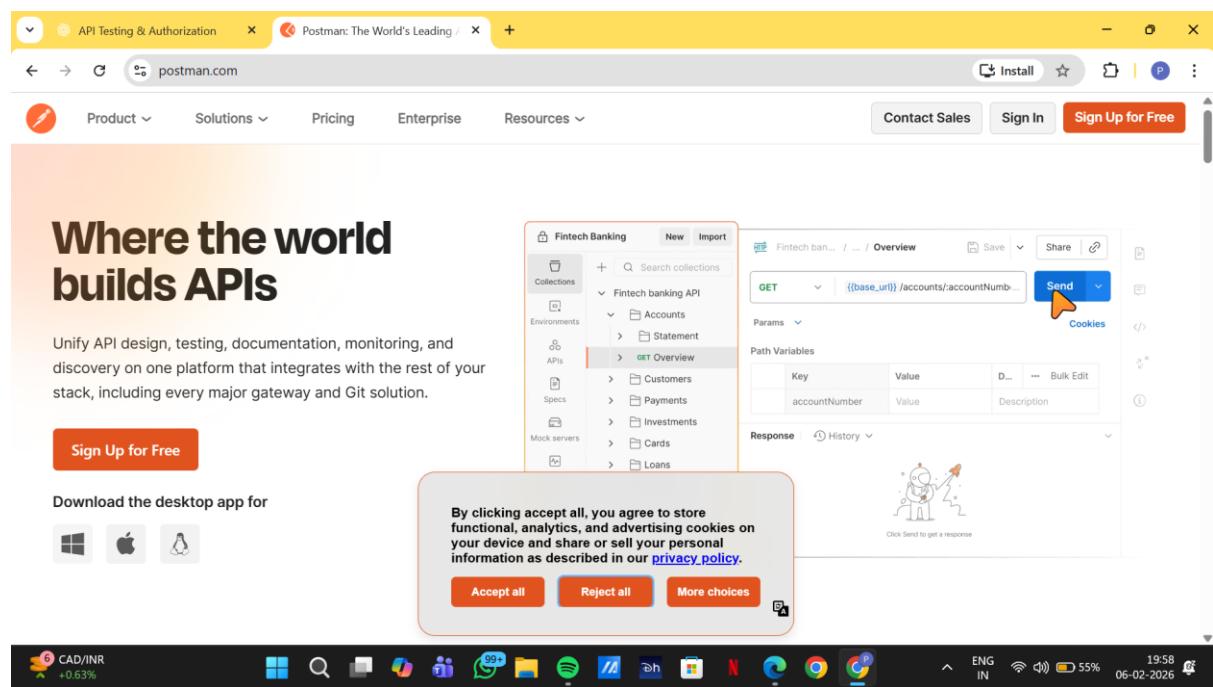
Task 13: Secure API Testing & Authorization Validation

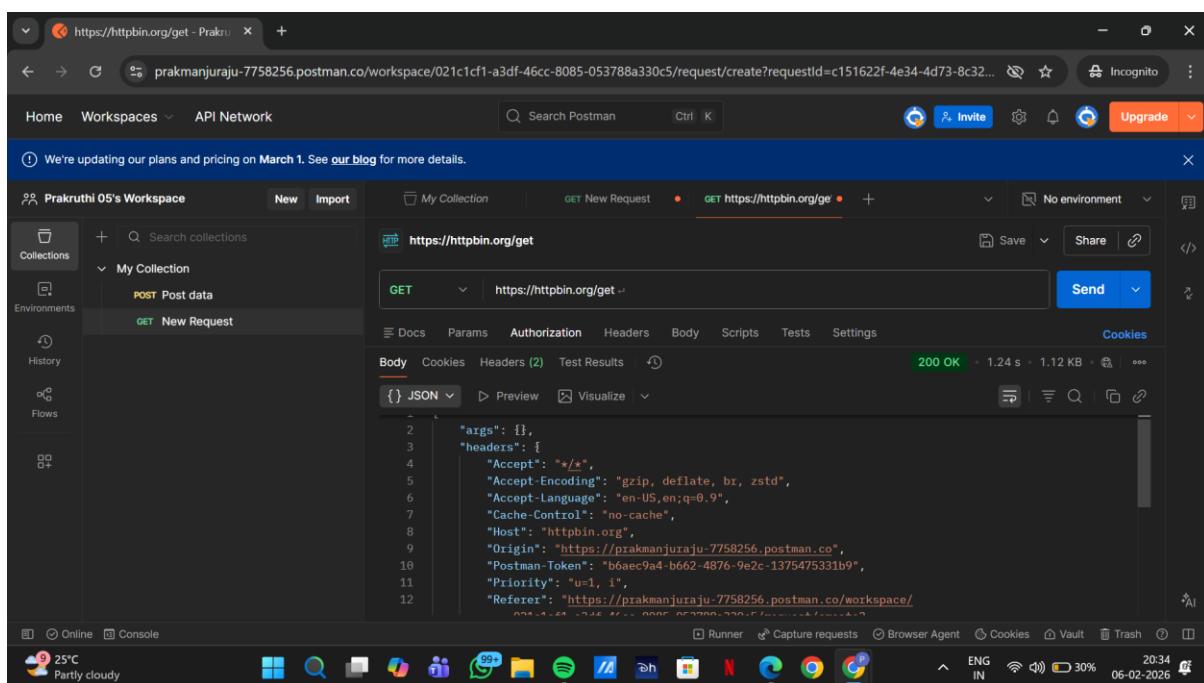
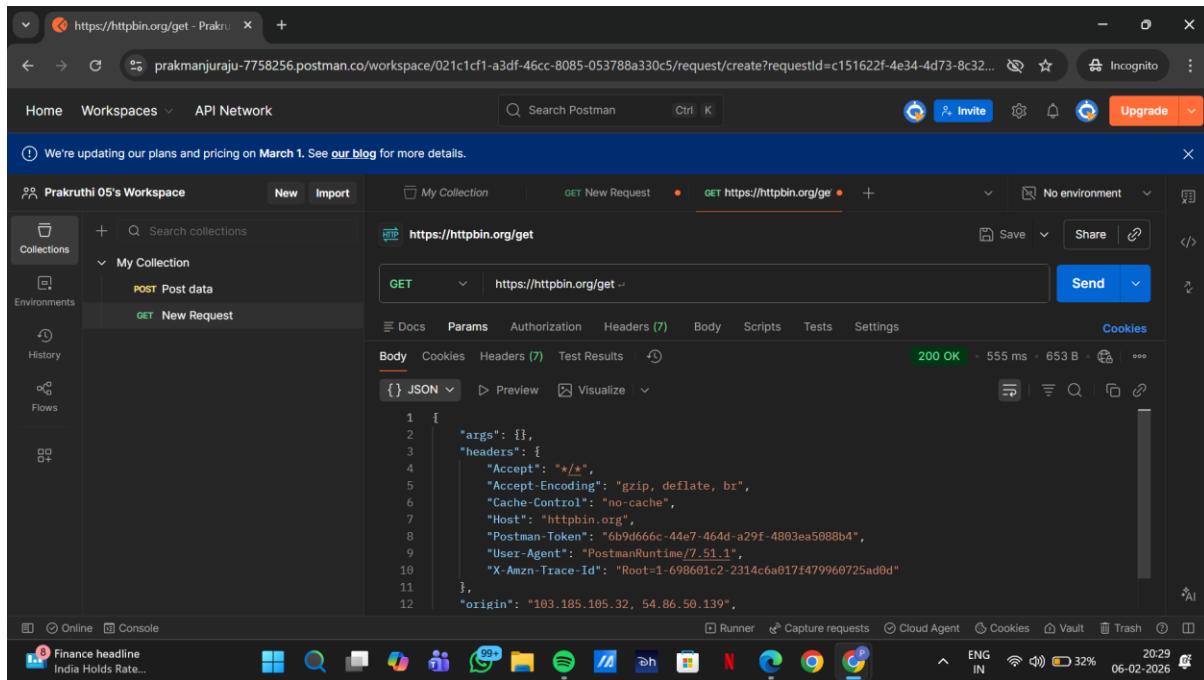
Tools: Primary: Postman

Alternatives: cURL, Insomnia

Hints / Mini Guide:

- 1.Understand how REST APIs work and how applications use HTTP methods such as GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE to communicate with backend servers.
- 2.Configure an API in Postman by setting the endpoint URL, headers, and request body based on the API documentation.
- 3.Test API authentication by sending requests with valid and invalid credentials to observe access behavior.
- 4.Remove authentication headers and resend requests to check if the API improperly allows unauthenticated access.
- 5.Modify resource identifiers in the request to test for broken authorization issues.
- 6.Send malformed or unexpected input values to observe input validation handling.
- 7.Perform multiple rapid requests to check whether rate limiting is enforced.
- 8.Review HTTP response codes and error messages for security weaknesses.





The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. On the left, the sidebar displays "Prakruthi 05's Workspace" with sections for Collections, Environments, History, and Flows. The main workspace shows a "My Collection" section with a "GET New Request" item selected. The request details panel shows a GET request to "https://httpbin.org/get". The "Authorization" tab is active, set to "Bearer Token", with a token value displayed: "bGciOjIUz1tNilsInR5cCl6IkpxVCJ9...". The "Headers" tab shows the following JSON configuration:

```
1 {
2     "args": {},
3     "headers": [
4         "Accept: */*",
5         "Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br",
6         "Authorization: Bearer eyhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCl6IkpxVCJ9...",
7         "Cache-Control: no-cache",
8         "Host: httpbin.org"
9     ]
10 }
```

The response panel shows a 200 OK status with a response time of 1.69 s and a size of 726 B. The response body is a JSON object containing the same header information. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons.

This screenshot is identical to the one above, but the "Headers" tab is now active in the response panel. It displays the detailed response headers from the previous request:

Key	Value
Date	Fri, 06 Feb 2026 15:13:50 GMT
Content-Type	application/json
Content-Length	496
Connection	keep-alive
Server	gunicorn/19.9.0
Access-Control-Allow-Origin	*

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. On the left, the sidebar displays 'Prakruthi 05's Workspace' with collections, environments, history, and flows. The main workspace shows a 'GET https://httpbin.org/get' request. The 'Headers' tab is selected, showing 'No Auth'. The 'Body' tab shows a JSON response with the following content:

```
1 {  
2   "args": {},  
3   "headers": {  
4     "Accept": "*/*",  
5     "Accept-Encoding": "gzip, deflate, br",  
6     "Authorization": "Bearer eyhbGcI0iJUzI1NilsInR5cCI6IkpXVC9....",  
7     "Cache-Control": "no-cache",  
8     "Host": "httpbin.org",  
9     "Postman-Token": "92c6fe00-c5d8-4b5d-97cc-2db68ac75d95",  
10    "User-Agent": "PostmanRuntime/7.31.1",  
11    "X-Amzn-Trace-Id": "Root=1-6986952d-6e41d2d6855bb15b300a423db"  
12 }  
13
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates it's 2046 ENG IN, 24% battery, and the date is 06-02-2026.

This screenshot shows the same Postman interface as the first one, but the response body is displayed in HTML format. The content is a standard HTML page with meta tags and script blocks, including New Relic integration code. The status bar at the bottom indicates it's 2051 ENG IN, 21% battery, and the date is 06-02-2026.

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Prakruthi 05's Workspace' containing 'Collections', 'Environments', 'History', and 'Flows'. The main area shows a 'GET https://httpbin.org/get' request. The 'Headers' tab is selected, displaying various HTTP headers like 'cache-control', 'cf-cache-status', 'cf-ray', 'content-encoding', 'content-security-policy', 'content-type', 'date', and 'referrer-policy'. The 'Body' tab shows a JSON response with fields such as 'no-store', 'DYNAMIC', '9c9ba292ddcc8cd6-BLR', 'gzip', 'default-src', 'text/html', 'Fri, 06 Feb 2026 15:21:04 GMT', and 'no-referrer-when-downgrade'. The 'Cookies' tab shows a single cookie entry. At the bottom, the status bar indicates '200 OK', '1.24 s', '105.07 KB', and the date '06-02-2026'.

This screenshot is identical to the one above, but the 'HTML' tab is selected instead of 'Headers'. It displays the raw HTML code of the response, which includes meta tags, a title, and various script tags. The code is heavily obfuscated with numerous placeholder strings and URLs, typical of a proxy or a heavily modified API response.

In Task 13, we performed secure API testing using Postman to understand how REST APIs communicate with backend servers through HTTP methods such as GET and POST. We configured API requests by setting correct endpoints, headers, and request bodies, and tested authentication by sending requests with valid, invalid, and missing credentials to observe access behavior. Authorization testing was carried out by modifying resource identifiers to identify potential Broken Object Level Authorization issues. We further evaluated input validation by sending malformed and unexpected inputs, performed multiple rapid requests to assess rate-limiting enforcement, and reviewed HTTP response codes and error messages for potential security weaknesses. Overall, this task provided hands-on experience in identifying common API security misconfigurations aligned with OWASP API Top 10 risks.