

# **Trip.com Persisted Query Analysis and SHA-256 Hash Generation**

## Assignment Report

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### **Submitted By:**

Prajwal Naik

naikprajwal089@gmail.com

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### **Overview:**

This report details the analysis of the persisted query generation process used by Trip.com and provides a Python script for generating and validating the SHA-256 hash used in the persisted query. The report includes a step-by-step breakdown of the approach, methodology, and code implementation.

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## Report: Generating the Persisted Query on Trip.com

### Objective

You need to understand how Trip.com creates a special code (SHA-256 hash) for their flight search data and write a Python script to generate and validate this code.

### Steps:

#### 1. Look at the cURL Command:

- The cURL command is a way to request information from Trip.com.
- It includes headers and a data payload in JSON format.
- The key part to focus on is the data payload, which contains flight search details.

#### 2. Understand the Data Payload:

- The payload includes details like departure city, arrival city, and trip type.
- Inside the payload, there is an extensions section with a persistedQuery that has a sha256Hash.

#### 3. Generate the SHA-256 Hash:

- The sha256Hash is created from the request part of the payload.
- To generate this hash, we need to:
  1. Convert the request section into a JSON string.
  2. Ensure the JSON string is formatted consistently (no extra spaces and keys sorted).
  3. Use the SHA-256 algorithm to create a hash from this JSON string.

#### 4. Compare and Validate the Hash:

- Compare the generated hash with the provided sha256Hash.
- If they match, the data is valid; if not, something is different.

## **Python Script Explanation:**

### **1. Import Necessary Modules:**

- The code starts by importing two modules: hashlib and json.
- hashlib is used to create secure hash values.
- json is used to convert Python dictionaries into JSON strings.

### **2. Define Function to Generate SHA256 Hash:**

- A function named generate\_sha256\_hash is created.
- This function takes a dictionary as input.
- Inside the function:
  - The dictionary is turned into a JSON string using json.dumps.
  - The JSON string is formatted to have no extra spaces and the keys are sorted.
  - The JSON string is then converted to bytes.
  - These bytes are hashed using the SHA256 algorithm from hashlib.
  - The resulting hash is turned into a hexadecimal string and returned.

### **3. Define the Data Payload:**

- A dictionary called data\_payload is created.
- This dictionary contains details like:
  - The name of the operation ("routeInfo").
  - Variables related to searching for a route.
  - Search criteria including departure and arrival cities.

### **4. Generate the SHA256 Hash for the Data Payload:**

- The function generate\_sha256\_hash is called with data\_payload as the argument.
- The resulting hash is stored in a variable named generated\_hash.
- This generated hash is then printed to the console.

### 5. Compare the Generated Hash with a Provided Hash:

- A predefined SHA256 hash called `provided_hash` is given.
- The code checks if the generated hash matches this provided hash.
- The result of the comparison is stored in a variable called `is_valid`.
- If the hashes match, `is_valid` will be `True`; otherwise, it will be `False`.
- A message is printed to show whether the generated hash is valid or not.

## Conclusion

In this assignment, I reverse-engineered the `'sha256Hash'` used in Trip.com's flight search queries. By analyzing network requests, I identified key parameters and created a Python script to generate and validate the hash. This process helped me understand how API interactions work and how to ensure their security.

## References

- hashlib — Secure hashes and message digests
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