

DASHBOARD





Client Side Attacks > Understanding Important Response Headers, DOM, and Event Listeners

## Understanding Response Headers

So, in the previous module, we looked at some server side attacks. These attacks are used to attack the server or to take complete control of the server. It is important to know server side languages like PHP and sql to carry out these attacks, or to prevent them.

However, in this module, we will look at the client side attacks. These attacks are used to cause harm to the users of a web application directly.

So, by carrying out these attacks, the hacker can directly attack the browser of the victim. To understand these attacks, we need to know client side languages like HTML and Javascript.

To understand client side attacks, let us first understand how a web browser works,

We know that when we open a website, let's say internshala, an HTTP request is sent to the server. The server then processes this request and sends back an HTTP response to our browser. Now, this HTTP response is parsed by our browser and displayed to us.

But, this HTTP response contains something called HTTP headers. These headers are the metadata that is not shown to us.

But, if we analyse these response headers, we can learn a lot about the way HTTP responses work.

Now usually the http response headers are very lengthy, and we are not going to look at each and every line.

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If we look at the first line of this response, it says, HTTP/1.1 200 OK.

We have seen this response many times in the previous module. The 200 response means that everything is

Now, this is just one type of response. There are a few more important responses that we must know about.

30X: A response in the 300 range is used to signify redirection. For example, if you requested for page 1, but are being redirected to page 2. In this case, the response will say, "301 Moved Permanently to Location: page2".

50X; These responses occur when there has been some error on the server side. For example, if a website is

So, these were some important responses sent in headers.

You must remember these ranges and their meaning well, since by looking at this we can get an idea of what kind of response the server wants to give us.

Now, after the first line of the response headers, we see some standard HTTP response headers. These headers basically tell the browser about the response and how to handle it. They are like the configuration settings sent by a web server to be stored in the browser for later usage.

In these settings, you may choose to study about some of them in detail. These include the Content Security Policy, Referrer Policy, Allow Origin, X-powered-by, etc. We will not be covering these in our topic, but you can read more about them online



Forum

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