

# Web Developers' HTTP Toolbox

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<https://github.com/lornajane/fun-with-http>



# Why HTTP? Why Toolbox?

We build the web, it's made of HTTP.

Let's look at the tools we need.



# Getting to Know HTTP

Let's start with some theory

# Getting to Know HTTP

HTTP HyperText Transport Protocol

## Request

```
Host      example.com
Path      /index.php
Method    POST
Headers   Accept: text/html, User-Agent: curl, Content-Type: app
Body      fruit=apple&noun=sparkle
```

## Response

```
Status    200
Headers   Content-Type: text/html
Body      <h1>Hello!</h1>
```

# HTTP Verbs

A verb is a "doing word" ... in HTTP as well as in English.

- GET
- POST
- DELETE
- PUT
- PATCH
- HEAD

# HTTP Headers

Request headers: Host, Accept

Response headers: ETag, Location

Entity headers: Content-Type

# HTTP Status Codes

| Code | Meaning           |
|------|-------------------|
| 200  | OK                |
| 201  | Created           |
| 204  | No Content        |
| 302  | Found             |
| 307  | Moved Temporarily |

# HTTP Status Codes

| Code | Meaning      |
|------|--------------|
| 400  | Bad Request  |
| 401  | Unauthorized |
| 403  | Forbidden    |
| 404  | Not Found    |
| 500  | Server Error |



# HTTP and PHP

PHP can be client, server, or both

# Speaking HTTP

# Speaking HTTP

To speak HTTP, you will need a client. Suggestions include:

- curl <https://curl.haxx.se/>
- Postman <https://www.getpostman.com/>
- HTTPie <https://httpie.org/>
- http-console <https://github.com/cloudhead/http-console>
- Paw (Mac only) <https://paw.cloud/client>
- Insomnia <https://insomnia.rest/>
- probably your IDE?

# Exercise 1: Get the Sample App

# Data Formats

Form encoded:

```
Content-Length: 40
```

```
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
```

```
message=This is a message&name=lornajane
```

JSON data:

```
Content-Type: application/json
```

```
Content-Length: 52
```

```
{"message": "This is a message", "name": "lornajane"}
```

# Working with JSON

Use the tools!

In PHP: `json_encode()` and `json_decode()`. No string matching and definitely no regex.

At the commandline:

- `jq` <https://stedolan.github.io/jq/>
- `fx` <https://github.com/antonmedv/fx>

# Exercise 2: Set up and use your HTTP client

# Making Requests with PHP



# Making Requests with PHP

PHP can also be an HTTP client.

To make HTTP requests:

- use PHP streams
- use Guzzle <http://docs.guzzlephp.org/en/stable/>
- your favourite framework may also have specific features

# HTTP With Streams

Make an HTTP request with PHP, no dependencies.

```
$url = "https://httpbin.org/post";
$data = ["name" => "lornajane", "message" => "Hi there"];

$context = stream_context_create(
    ["http" => [
        "method" => "POST",
        "content" => http_build_query($data)
    ]
]);

$response = file_get_contents($url, false, $context);
```

# HTTP With Guzzle

Use `guzzlehttp/guzzle` from Composer

```
require "vendor/autoload.php";

$url = "https://httpbin.org/post";
$data = ["name" => "lornajane", "message" => "Hi there"];

$client = new \GuzzleHttp\Client();
$response = $client->request("POST", $url, [
    "form_params" => $data
]);
```

# HTTPBin

<https://httpbin.org> is a site where you can make requests and get information about the responses.

- `/post` used above shows me the incoming post data and how it was parsed, other verbs also available
- `/response/*` offers a selection of canned responses, such as json data, robots.txt file
- `/status/*` returns the specified status code - great for testing error cases



# RequestBin

Open source project you can run locally (Docker) or deploy (Heroku) to receive and diagnose any HTTP request.

<https://github.com/runscope/requestbin> (but try my lornajane fork for some fixes)

Useful for testing outgoing API requests, webhooks, anything really!

# Exercise 3: PHP as an HTTP Client

# Ngrok for Local Testing

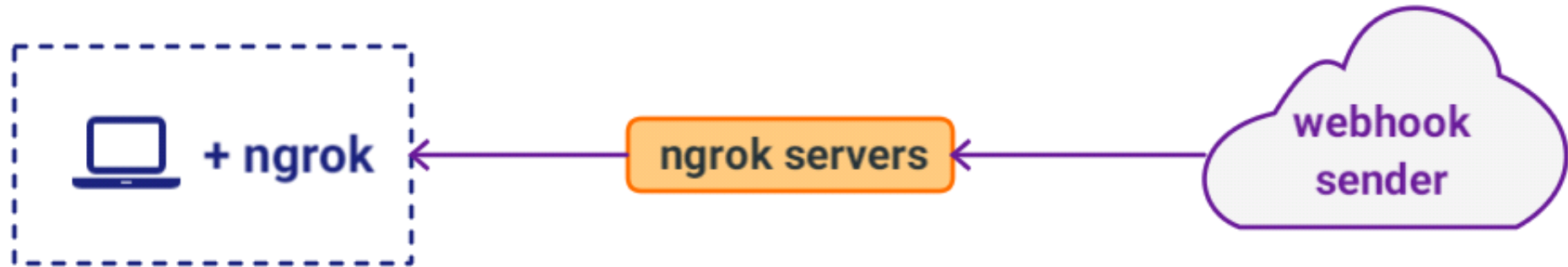
<https://ngrok.com/> - secure tunnel to your dev platform

Use this tool to:

- access your local platform from anywhere
- inspect the request and response
- replay requests and see the responses

# Ngrok for Testing Webhooks

Start the tunnel on your laptop: receive a public URL





# Exercise 4: Try Ngrok!

# Local Proxy Tools

# Local Proxy Tools

Pass your traffic through a proxy to inspect (or change) it.

Some good examples:

- Charles Proxy (paid product, free trial available)  
<https://www.charlesproxy.com/>
- Mitmproxy (open source) <https://mitmproxy.org/>
- Wireshark is not a proxy but is also useful  
<https://www.wireshark.org/>

# Transport Layer Security

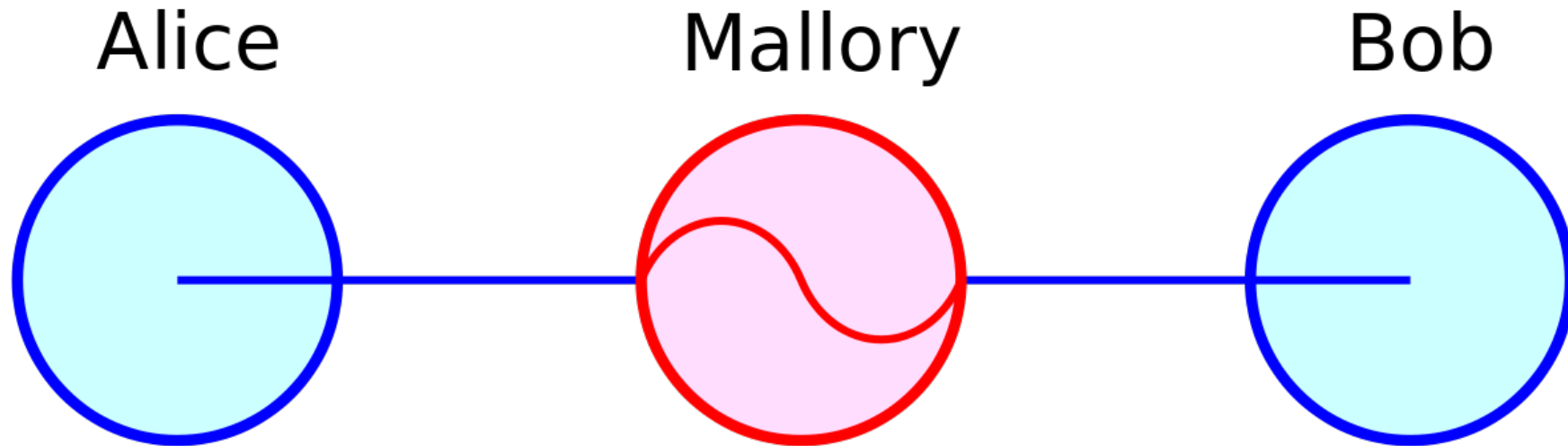
How secure HTTP traffic works:

1. Client meets server, they agree a secret and protocol to use.
2. Server can be identified since its public key or cert is available.
3. All traffic is encrypted and includes integrity checks to eliminate tampering.

This makes TLS traffic difficult to inspect!

# Man in the Middle Attack

When a client mistakenly thinks it is talking to a server, but it is actually an impostor!



# Performing MitM

Your devices will not TLS to a host that isn't verified by a Certificate Authority.

To debug TLS traffic:

- The proxy tools each have their own cert
- Install the cert into your browser/device
- Ignore security warnings
- Magic! You can inspect/alter even TLS traffic

# Exercise 5: Superpower Debugging

# Resources

- Feedback please: <https://joind.in> - this is a new session format for PHP UK and for me
- Website: <https://lornajane.net> (slides linked here)
- PHP Web Services has an HTTP chapter

For more resources on a specific tool: just ask/tweet!