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What a webhook is, and how to test one with curl

Webhooks, APIs & Tokens

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What a webhook is, and how to test one with curl

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A **webhook** is an address on the internet that receives a notice when something happens in another application. Instead of asking every minute “any news?”, the application knocks on your door and hands over the data. You can test any webhook with `curl`, a command-line program that makes HTTP requests.

How it works

Role	Who	What it does
Sender	The application where the event happens (a shop, a form, a payment service).	When something happens, it sends a request to an address you gave it, usually with the data as JSON.
Receiver	Your program (n8n, a PHP file on your site, an application).	Has a public address, reads the request and replies with a status code.
Reply	The receiver.	A code such as 200 says “got it”. Many senders try again if they do not get one.

Testing with curl, step by step

1. **Have the webhook address.** It has to be public and, normally, HTTPS. A `localhost` address will not do: the sender, out on the internet, cannot reach your computer.

2. **A plain request**, to see whether the address answers: `curl -i https://n8n.asuaempresa.ao/webhook/your-path`. The `-i` shows the status code and the reply headers.

3. **A request with data**, the way the sender would send it: `curl -i -X POST https://n8n.asuaempresa.ao/webhook/your-path -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d '{"name":"test"}'`.

4 **Read the status code** in the table below.

5 **See whether the receiver logged the request.** In n8n, in the executions list; in your own code, in the error log.

What the code means

Code	Means
200 or 201	Received. If the rest fails, it fails inside the receiver.
301 or 302	The address redirects. Many senders do not follow redirects: use the final address.
401 or 403	Authentication is missing, or a firewall blocked it. See **why your IP gets blocked**.
404	That path does not exist. On an n8n, it is nearly always the test address out of use or the workflow inactive: **n8n webhooks**.
405	The method is wrong (GET instead of POST, or the other way round).
500	The receiver got it and fell over. Look at the error on its side. **website errors explained**.
502 or 504	A proxy in the middle could not reach the receiver, or it took too long.

With no reply at all, the problem is earlier: the domain name, the port or the firewall. See **which ports are open**.

An open webhook is an open door.
Whoever knows the address can send you whatever they like. Always check who sent it (a secret in a header, a signature) before acting, and never trust the content as if it were your own. And be ready to get the same notice twice: senders repeat themselves.

You can receive webhooks on an ordinary website
: a PHP file that reads the request body (`php://input`) and stores or handles it. For workflows across several applications n8n is more comfortable, on a VPS; see **what n8n is**. For Meta's, **webhooks from Meta**.

RECOMMENDED

Need a server with a public address to receive webhooks?

See the VPS servers →

SEE ALSO

- n8n webhooks: test URL and production URL →
- Receiving messages: Evolution API webhooks →
- Website errors explained: 500, 403, 404, 508 and what to do →

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