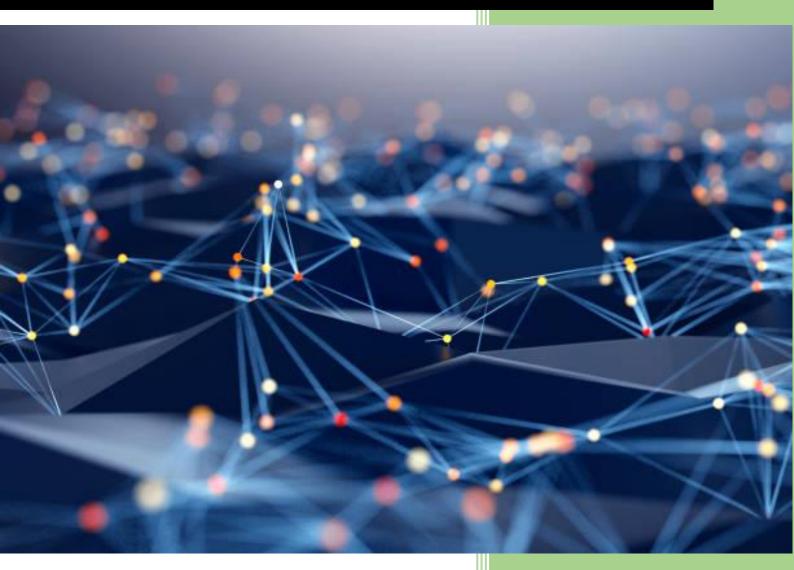
# Lab 2

# Computer Networks Lab (CS302)



**Team Members:** 

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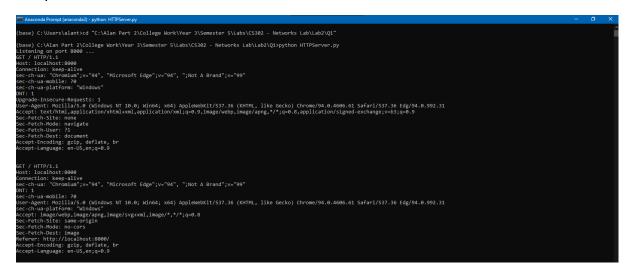
# Question 1:

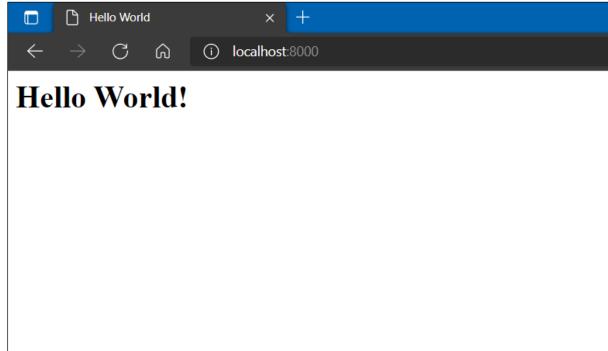
# Code:

htdocs/index.html

```
import socket
# Define socket host and port
SERVER_HOST = '0.0.0.0'
SERVER PORT = 8000
# Create socket
server socket = socket.socket(socket.AF INET, socket.SOCK STREAM)
server_socket.setsockopt(socket.SOL_SOCKET, socket.SO_REUSEADDR, 1)
server_socket.bind((SERVER_HOST, SERVER_PORT))
server_socket.listen(1)
print('Listening on port %s ...' % SERVER PORT)
while True:
   # Wait for client connections
    client_connection, client_address = server_socket.accept()
   # Get the client request
    request = client_connection.recv(1024).decode()
   print(request)
   try:
       # Get the content of webpage
       file_name = request.split()[1]
       if file name == "/":
            file_name = "/index.html"
        fin = open('htdocs' + file_name)
        content = fin.read()
        fin.close()
        response = 'HTTP/1.0 200 OK\n\n' + content
    except:
        content= "<h1>Content not found</h1>"
        response = 'HTTP/1.0 404 Not Found\n\n' + content
    # Send HTTP response
    client_connection.sendall(response.encode())
   client_connection.close()
```

# Output:





## Question 2:

#### Code:

HostToIP.py

```
import socket
hostname = input("Enter host name: ")
ip = socket.gethostbyname(hostname)
print("IP address: ", ip)
```

# Output:

# Anaconda Prompt (anaconda3) (base) C:\Alan Part 2\College Work\Year 3\Semester 5\Labs\C5302 - Networks Lab\Lab2\Q2>python HostToIP.py Enter host name: www.wikipedia.org IP address: 103.102.166.224 (base) C:\Alan Part 2\College Work\Year 3\Semester 5\Labs\C5302 - Networks Lab\Lab2\Q2>

#### IPToHost.py

```
import socket

IP = input("Enter IP address: ")
hostname = socket.gethostbyaddr(IP)
print("Host name: ", hostname)
```

## Output:

```
Anaconda Prompt (anaconda3)

(base) C:\Alan Part 2\College Work\Year 3\Semester 5\Labs\CS302 - Networks Lab\Lab2\Q2>python IPToHost.py
Enter IP address: 103.102.166.224

Host name: ('text-lb.eqsin.wikimedia.org', [], ['103.102.166.224'])

(base) C:\Alan Part 2\College Work\Year 3\Semester 5\Labs\CS302 - Networks Lab\Lab2\Q2>_
```

#### **Question 3:**

#### Code:

ImdbTop50.py

```
import requests
import bs4
from datetime import datetime
curr_date = str(datetime.now()).split()[0]
#The release date is a parameter in the HTTP request with the following format
#release date=from date,till date
#Commas are required to separate multiple value for a single parameter
#Since I want movies of all time, from_date is left blank, till_date is put as
current date
URL="http://www.imdb.com/search/title?release_date=," + curr_date
r = requests.get(URL)
soup = bs4.BeautifulSoup(r.content, 'html5lib')
table = soup.find_all('div', attrs = {'class' : 'lister-item-content'})
for i, content in enumerate(table):
    movie name = content.h3.a.text
    rating = content.find('span', attrs = {'class' : {'rating-
rating'}}).span.text
    actors = content.find('p', attrs = {'class' : ''})
    actors = [name.text for name in actors.find_all('a')]
    print("{|}. {|} ({|}) - Ft. ".format(i+1, movie_name, rating), end='')
    print(*actors, sep=', ')
```

#### Output:

```
(base) C:\Alam Part 2\College Work\Year 3\Semester S\Labs\CS302 - Networks Lab\Lab2\Q33\python Imdblop50.py
1. Squid Game (8:3) - Ft. Lee Jung-jae, Greg Chun, Stephen Fu, Tom Choi
1. Squid Game (8:3) - Ft. Lee Jung-jae, Greg Chun, Stephen Fu, Tom Choi
1. Minight Mass (7:4) - Ft. Kert Siepel, 2ard Gifford, Kristin Lehman, Summan Mank, Yea Squidux
4. Dune (8:4) - Ft. Denis Villeneuve, Timothée Chalamet, Rebecta Ferguson, Zendaya, Oscar Isaac
5. Sex Education (8:3) - Ft. Asa Butterfield, Gillian Anderson, famm Natcky, Nctuf Gatus
6. Free Guy (7:3) - Ft. Shann Levy, Ryan Reynolds, Jodie Comer, Taika Naltiti, Lil Rel Howery
7. The Namy Saints of Newark (6:5) - Ft. And Systyles, Tom Mandy, Modey, Neuro-Joso, Michelle Williams, Naomie Horris
6. Venomi Let There be Carnage (Goff, Ft. Andr Systyles, Tom Mandy, Modey, Neuro-Joso, Michelle Williams, Naomie Horris
6. Venomi Let There be Carnage (Goff, Ft. Andr Systyles, Tom Mandy, Modey, Neuro-Joso, Michelle Williams, Naomie Horris
7. The Namy Saints of Newark (6:5) - Ft. Andrew Lincoll, Nama Research Williams
8. Venomi Let There be Carnage (Goff, Ft. Andrew Lincoll), Toman Research (7:5) - Ft. Lee Paget, Lou Libell), Laura Birn, Ferrence Nam
8. Nama Harting Dead (8:2) - Ft. Andrew Lincoll, Norman Research, Sellas Richied, Lauren Cohan
8. The Sopranos (0:2) - Ft. James Gamdolffini, Lorraine Bracco, Edie Falco, Michael Imperioli
8. The Solity (6:3) - Ft. Antrone Fugun, Jake Qyllamhala, Siley Keough, Deber Sarsgaand, Christina Vidal
8. Nine Perfect Strangers (7:1) - Ft. Nicole Kidman, Nellassa McCarrhy, Michael Shannon, Luke Evans
8. Wine Perfect Strangers (7:1) - Ft. Nicole Kidman, Nellassa McCarrhy, Michael Shannon, Luke Evans
9. Lucifer (2:1) - Ft. Com Lills, Lauren German, Nevin Asjandro, Disk Modeldie
9. Lucifer (2:1) - Ft. Com Lills, Lauren German, Nevin Asjandro, Disk Michael Shannon, Luke Evans
9. Lucifer (2:1) - Ft. Denis Carrence, Nevin Asjandro, Disk Michael Pages (3:1) - Ft. Beller Propose, Channa Wilson, James Dickons Jr., Justin Chambers
9. Lucifer (1:1) - Ft.
```

#### **Question 4:**

#### Code:

GETRequestDetails.py

```
import requests
from requests.api import head
url = input('Enter a URL: ')
response = requests.get(url)
print("Status code: ", response.status_code)
es the status (200 is OK, 404 is Not Found)
print("Headers: ") #Returns a dictionary of response headers
print("**********************************
headers = response.headers
for key, value in headers.items():
   print(f"{key} : {value}")
print("*******************************
print("History: ", response.history)
                                       #Returns a list of response objects ho
lding the history of request (url)
print("Encoding: ", response.encoding) #Returns the encoding used to decode r
esponse.text
print("Reason: ", response.reason) #Returns a text corresponding to the statu
s code
print("Cookies: ", response.cookies) #Returns a CookieJar object with the c
ookies sent back from the server
print("Elapsed: ", response.elapsed)
                                       #Returns a timedelta object with the t
ime elapsed from sending the request to the arrival of the response
print("Request: ", response.request)
                                       #Returns the request object that reque
sted this response
```

#### Output:

#### **Question 5:**

# **Analyzing HTTP messages:**

1. Webpage URL: http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file1.html

After requesting for the webpage on a private window (where no cookies are stored), this is the output I get:



#### Observations:

• 1<sup>st</sup> GET request is sent to the server with IP 128.119.245.12 from our local private IP 192.168.1.14. We can confirm our local IP with the **ipconfig** command. Screenshot:

```
Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix .: domain.name
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . : fe80::7839:34ec:b674:f1f1%19
IPv4 Address . . . . . . : 192.168.1.14
Subnet Mask . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . : fe80::bac1:acff:fe8f:b5bd%19
192.168.1.1
```

The following was the HTTP header:

```
V GET /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file1.html HTTP/1.1\r\n
> [Expert Info (Chat/Sequence): GET /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file1.html HTTP/1.1\r\n]
Request Method: GET
Request URI: /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file1.html
Request Version: HTTP/1.1
Host: gaia.cs.umass.edu\r\n
Connection: keep-alive\r\n
DNT: 1\r\n
```

- The response to the request was 200 OK, which means "request has succeeded."
- The connection header-line is set to keep alive to request a persistent connection.
- Upon reloading the page, our browser sent a GET request. But the server returned an HTTP 304 Not Modified response because the content on the server has not been modified, and the website contents are cached on our local machine. The following header-line implements this:

If-Modified-Since: Thu, 07 Oct 2021 05:59:01 GMT\r\n

2. Webpage URL: http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file4.html Screenshot of the webpage:



This little HTML file is being served by gaia.cs.umass.edu. It contains two embedded images. The image above, also served from the gaia.cs.umass.edu web site, is the logo of our publisher, Pearson. The image of our 8th edition bool cover below is stored at, and served from, a WWW server kurose.cslash.net in France:



And while we have your attention, you might want to take time to check out the available open resources for this book at http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose\_ross

#### The HTTP messages:

Į.	http						
No.		Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info	
-	76	6.550233	192.168.1.14	128.119.245.12	HTTP	542 GET /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file4.html HTTP/1.1	
4	80	6.830469	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	HTTP	1355 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)	
+	81	6.849304	192.168.1.14	128.119.245.12	HTTP	488 GET /pearson.png HTTP/1.1	
	86	7.127286	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	HTTP	761 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (PNG)	
	112	7.783211	192.168.1.14	178.79.137.164	HTTP	455 GET /8E_cover_small.jpg HTTP/1.1	
	116	7.952322	178.79.137.164	192.168.1.14	HTTP	225 HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently	

#### **Exchanges:**

- i. The first exchange was for the HTML file of the webpage. There are 2 images embedded in the HTML, which were delivered subsequently
- ii. The 2<sup>nd</sup> exchange was for a .jpg file from the same host.
- iii. The 3<sup>rd</sup> exchange was for a .png image file delivered from another host. So server returns a **301 Moved Permanently** message, which indicates that the requested content is present in another location:

Location: https://kurose.cslash.net/8E cover small.jpg\r\n

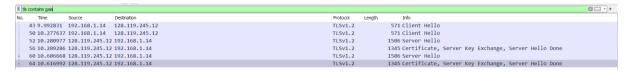
#### **Analyzing HTTPS messages:**

HTTPS is a more secure form of HTTP. TLS is used to encrypt requests and responses from a host. TLS uses a method called public-key encryption, where the host and the servers exchange public keys. Each host uses the public key to encrypt the outgoing data. Each host uses their private key to decrypt traffic from the other host. TLS is also used to verify the identity of the server. Once the identity is confirmed, the keys are generated and exchanged. This process is called the TLS handshake.

For this reason, Wireshark needs the session keys generated by the TLS handshake to decrypt the HTTP requests and responses made using the HTTP protocol. This is information can be logged by the web browser on setting an environment variable **SSLKEYLOGFILE**. We should also set the path of this file in Wireshark preferences.

Once the TLS handshake is decrypted, additional HTTP and TCP packets are visible, containing the decrypted exchange between the client and the server.

We can now filter the TLS messages with the keyword "gaia" since it is part of the domain name of the server:



On expanding the details section of the first Client Hello TLS message, we see an extension named "server-name (len=22). This should contain the server's name:

```
Server Name Indication extension
Server Name list length: 20
Server Name Type: host_name (0)
Server Name length: 17
Server Name: gaia.cs.umass.edu
```

This is Client Hello frame is a part of the TLS handshake. It doesn't contain the HTTP layer above it:

```
> Frame 43: 571 bytes on wire (4568 bits), 571 bytes captured (4568 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{BBC18A7A-F119-40E7-B5CE-42FE27E496C9}, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_58:67:40 (44:af:28:58:67:40), Dst: b8:c1:ac:8f:b5:bd (b8:c1:ac:8f:b5:bd)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.14, Dst: 128.119.245.12
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 49693, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 517
> Transport Layer Security
```

To access the HTTP queries, we can filter out the frames exchanged which involves the public IP of the server (128.119.245.12), using ip.addr == 128.119.245.12. Now we can see all the other frames:

- 34 9.732056	192.168.1.14	128.119.245.12	TCP	66 49693 → 443 [SYN] Seg=0 Win=64240 Len=0
39 9,981910	192,168,1,14	128,119,245,12	TCP	66 56034 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0
40 9.992422	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	TCP	66 443 → 49693 [SYN, ACK] Seg=0 Ack=1 Win=2
41 9.992534	192.168.1.14	128.119.245.12	TCP	54 49693 → 443 [ACK] Seg=1 Ack=1 Win=132096
43 9.992831	192.168.1.14	128.119.245.12	TLSv1.2	571 Client Hello
48 10.277295	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	TCP	66 443 → 56034 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=2
49 10.277413	192.168.1.14	128.119.245.12	TCP	54 56034 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=132096
50 10.277637	192.168.1.14	128.119.245.12	TLSv1.2	571 Client Hello
51 10.279651	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	TCP	54 443 → 49693 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=3033
52 10.280977	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	1506 Server Hello
53 10.280977	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	TCP	1506 443 → 49693 [ACK] Seq=1453 Ack=518 Win=3
54 10.280979	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	TCP	1246 443 → 49693 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2905 Ack=518
55 10.281028	192.168.1.14	128.119.245.12	TCP	54 49693 → 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=4097 Win=1
56 10.289286	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	1345 Certificate, Server Key Exchange, Server
57 10.289315	192.168.1.14	128.119.245.12	TCP	54 49693 → 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=5388 Win=1
58 10.300018	192.168.1.14	128.119.245.12	TLSv1.2	180 Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec,
59 10.606668	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	TCP	54 443 → 56034 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=3033
60 10.606668	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	1506 Server Hello
61 10.609234	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	TCP	1506 443 → 56034 [ACK] Seq=1453 Ack=518 Win=3
62 10.609237	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	TCP	1246 443 → 56034 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2905 Ack=518
63 10.609277	192.168.1.14	128.119.245.12	TCP	54 56034 → 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=4097 Win=1
64 10.616992	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	1345 Certificate, Server Key Exchange, Server
65 10.617081	192.168.1.14	128.119.245.12	TCP	54 56034 → 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=5388 Win=1
66 10.617680	192.168.1.14	128.119.245.12	TLSv1.2	180 Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec,
67 10.630335	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	328 New Session Ticket, Change Cipher Spec,
68 10.630758	192.168.1.14	128.119.245.12	HTTP	794 GET /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file1
69 10.955308	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	328 New Session Ticket, Change Cipher Spec,
70 10.955309	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	HTTP	598 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
71 11.001154	192.168.1.14	128.119.245.12	HTTP	724 GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
72 11.006416	192.168.1.14	128.119.245.12	TCP	54 56034 → 443 [ACK] Seq=644 Ack=5662 Win=1
76 11.253729	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	HTTP	596 HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)
77 11.296075	192.168.1.14	128.119.245.12	TCP	54 49693 → 443 [ACK] Seq=2054 Ack=6748 Win=
106 16.258567	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	85 Alert (Level: Warning, Description: Clos
107 10 20000	100 110 045 10	103 109 1 11	TCD	EA 443 . 40003 FETH ACKS C 0770 A-1, 2004

These are our main HTTP GET requests and responses:

- 68 10.630758 192.168.1.14 128.119.245.12	HTTP	794 GET /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file1.html HTTP/1.1
69 10.955308 128.119.245.12 192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	328 New Session Ticket, Change Cipher Spec, Finished
70 10.955309 128.119.245.12 192.168.1.14	HTTP	598 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)

These messages contain an extra layer called HTTP, which are now decrypted:

```
> Frame 68: 794 bytes on wire (6352 bits), 794 bytes captured (6352 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{BBC18A7A-F119-40E7-B5CE-42FE27E496C9}, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_58:67:40 (44:af:28:58:67:40), Dst: b8:c1:ac:8f:b5:bd (b8:c1:ac:8f:b5:bd)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.14, Dst: 128.119.245.12
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 49693, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 644, Ack: 5662, Len: 740
> Transport Layer Security
> Hypertext Transfer Protocol
```

The GET response contains the HTML data which is rendered by our browser:

#### Webpage 2: http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file4.html

For the second webpage, the HTTP response was pretty much the same, but we got an **HTTP 200 OK** message instead of the **HTTP 304 Permanently Moved** message for the last image:

	84 9.870208 192.168.1.14 128.119.245.12	HTTP	794 GET /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file4.html HTTP/1.1
	88 10.136547 128.119.245.12 192.168.1.14	HTTP	1413 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
	» 89 10.163712 192.168.1.14 128.119.245.12	HTTP	724 GET /pearson.png HTTP/1.1
4	99 10.429988 128.119.245.12 192.168.1.14	HTTP	819 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (PNG)
	111 10.749959 192.168.1.14 178.79.137.164	HTTP	690 GET /8E_cover_small.jpg HTTP/1.1
	576 11.796052 178.79.137.164 192.168.1.14	HTTP	949 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (JPEG JFIF image)

The difference between the HTTP protocol as experimented in the first section was that there is a TLS protocol layer beneath HTTP:

```
> Frame 89: 724 bytes on wire (5792 bits), 724 bytes captured (5792 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{BBC18A7A-F119-40E7-B5CE-42FE27E496C9}, id 0

Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_58:67:40 (44:af:28:58:67:40), Dst: b8:c1:ac:8f:b5:bd (b8:c1:ac:8f:b5:bd)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.14, Dst: 128.119.245.12

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 59063, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 1384, Ack: 7021, Len: 670

Transport Layer Security

Hypertext Transfer Protocol
```

\*\*\*\*