# 1. TCP 1 (netstat, losf, nc)

- man netstat
  - determine the 4 flags that you can pass the tool to list all TCP sockets in a LISTEN state on an IPv4 address and the program that is using it.
    - -t -l -p -4

```
branden@branden-VirtualBox:~/cs356-w21-branden-codd-940428984$ sudo netstat -tlp4
Active Internet connections (only servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address
                                            Foreign Address
                                                                   State
                                                                                PID/Program name
                0 localhost:domain
                                            0.0.0.0:*
                                                                   LISTEN
                                                                                415/systemd-resolve
tcp
                                                                                34098/cupsd
tcp
          0
                 0 localhost:ipp
                                           0.0.0.0:*
                                                                   LISTEN
          0
                  0 localhost:38943
                                            0.0.0.0:*
                                                                    LISTEN
                                                                                563/containerd
tcp
branden@branden-VirtualBox:~/cs356-w21-branden-codd-940428984$
```

- For port numbers that are named, examine /etc/services and find the port number that corresponds to it. Include this mapping in your lab notebook.
  - domain

```
domain 53/tcp # Domain Name Server
domain 53/udp
```

- ipp



- For ports that only have a number, what service might it be providing based on the name of the program that is being run?
  - 38943
    - The name of the program is containerd, its purpose is to abstract away syscalls or OS specific functionality to run containers on linux, windows, solaris, or other OSes
- find the number of open descriptors using the following command sudo lsof | wc -l

- Use the -i and the -s flag of Isof to generate a listing that is equivalent to the one generated with netstat previously and include it in your lab notebook

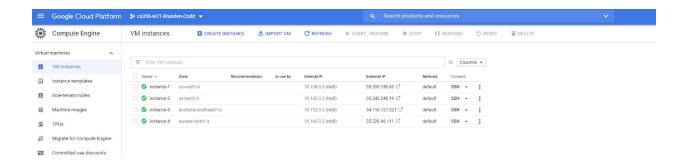
```
S sudo lsof -i -s
COMMAND
            PID
                            USER
                                         TYPE DEVICE SIZE NODE NAME
                                                             UDP localhost:domain
systemd-r
            415 systemd-resolve
                                    12u
                                         IPv4
                                                19846
systemd-r
            415 systemd-resolve
                                         TPv4
                                                19847
                                                             TCP localhost:domain (LISTEN)
                                    13u
avahi-dae
            454
                                         IPv4
                                                19356
                                                             UDP *:mdns
                           avahi
                                    12u
avahi-dae
            454
                                         IPv6
                                                19357
                                                             UDP *:mdns
                           avahi
                                    13u
                                                             UDP *:44258
avahi-dae
            454
                           avahi
                                    14u
                                         IPv4
                                                19358
avahi-dae
                                                             UDP *:58600
            454
                           avahi
                                    15u
                                         IPv6
                                                19359
                                                             UDP branden-VirtualBox:bootpc->_gateway:bootps
NetworkMa
            458
                                         IPv4 189376
                            root
                                    23u
            563
                                         IPv4
                                                             TCP localhost:38943 (LISTEN)
container
                            root
                                     8u
                                               21504
          34098
                                         IPv6 192087
                                                             TCP ip6-localhost:ipp (LISTEN)
cupsd
                            root
                                     бu
                                         IPv4 192088
                                                             TCP localhost:ipp (LISTEN)
cupsd
          34098
                            root
                                     7u
                                         IPv4 192112
cups-brow
          34099
                            root
                                     7u
```

- Examine the man page for nc. Then, on the Ubuntu VM, use the command to connect up to the ssh port of webpages.sou.edu.
  - Connected on port 22 using the command nc -z -v webpages.sou.edu 1-100
  - Once we know the port could just no webpages.sou.edu 22

```
oranden@branden-VirtualBox:~/cs356-w21-branden-codd-940428984$ nc -z -v webpages.sou.edu 1-100
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 1 (tcp) failed: Connection refused
           to webpages.sou.edu port 2
                                       (tcp)
nc: connect
                                             failed:
                                                     Connection refused
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 3 (tcp) failed: Connection refused
                                       (tcp) failed: Connection refused
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 4
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 5
                                       (tcp) failed: Connection refused
                                       (tcp) failed: Connection refused
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 6
nc: connect
           to webpages.sou.edu port
                                     7
                                       (tcp)
                                             failed: Connection refused
                                       (tcp) failed: Connection refused
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 8
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 9 (tcp) failed: Connection refused
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 10 (tcp) failed: Connection refused
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 11 (tcp) failed: Connection refused
           to webpages.sou.edu port 12
                                        (tcp)
nc: connect
                                              failed: Connection refused
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 13
                                        (tcp)
                                              failed: Connection refused
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 14 (tcp) failed: Connection refused
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 15 (tcp)
                                              failed: Connection refused
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 16 (tcp) failed: Connection refused
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 17
                                        (tcp)
                                              failed: Connection refused
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 18
                                        (tcp)
                                              failed: Connection refused
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 19 (tcp) failed: Connection refused
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 20 (tcp) failed: Connection refused
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 21 (tcp) failed: Connection refused
Connection to webpages.sou.edu 22 port [tcp/ssh] succeeded!
nc: connect to webpages.sou.edu port 23 (tcp) failed: Connection refused
```

#### 2. TCP 2 (iperf)

- Create 4 VMs: one in us-west1-b, one in the US East, one in Australia, and one in Europe.



Then ssh into each one and install iperf:



# 3. Throughtput tests

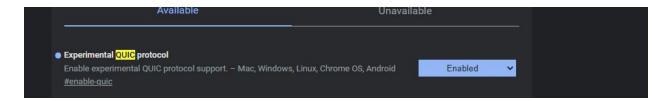
- Show a screenshot of the measured bandwidth available between your us-west1-b VM and each of the other Compute Engine VMs. Explain the relative differences (or lack thereof) in your results.

```
ddb@instance-1:~$ iperf -c 35.243.240.19 -p 80
Client connecting to 35.243.240.19, TCP port 80
TCP window size: 85.0 KByte (default)
  31 local 10.138.0.9 port 44196 connected with 35.243.240.19 port 80
  ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth
3] 0.0-10.1 sec 304 MBytes 254 Mbits/sec
  ID] Interval
 oddb@instance-1:~$ iperf -c 34.116.127.221 -p 80
Client connecting to 34.116.127.221, TCP port 80
CCP window size: 85.0 KByte (default)
   3] local 10.138.0.9 port 38714 connected with 34.116.127.221 port 80
 ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth
3] 0.0-10.0 sec 115 MBytes 96.4 Mbits/sec
 oddb@instance-1:~$ iperf -c 35.228.46.111 -p 80
Client connecting to 35.228.46.111, TCP port 80
TCP window size: 85.0 KByte (default)
  3] local 10.138.0.9 port 56756 connected with 35.228.46.111 port 80
  ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth
3] 0.0-10.1 sec 113 MBytes 93.8 Mbits/sec
 ID] Interval
 oddb@instance-1:~$
```

- The bandwidth between us-west1-b and australia/europe is fairly similar at 96.4 Mbits.sec and 93.8 Mbits/sec.
- The bandwidth between us-west1-b and us-east1-b was more then double the other 2 at 254 Mbits/sec

## 4. HTTP #3 (Browser Tools)

- Bring up an Incognito window (Ctrl+Shift+N). Then, in the address bar, visit chrome://flags. If the option exists, find and enable QUIC (HTTP 3).



### 5. Developer tools

- What is the URL being requested?
  - http://google.com/
- What are the Host: (HTTP 1.1) or :authority: (HTTP 2.0) headers sent by the browser? What is the User-Agent: HTTP header that is sent?
  - o google.com

```
GET / HTTP/1.1

Host: google.com

Connection: keep-alive

Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/87.0.4280.141 Safari/537.36
```

What is the HTTP status code in the response and what does it mean?

```
Status Code: • 301 Moved Permanently
```

- This means that the resource requested has been definitively moved to the URL given by the Location headers
- Look up the status code. Show the associated HTTP response header that is sent in conjunction with this status code for the request.

```
▼ Response Headers view parsed

HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently

Location: http://www.google.com/

Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

Date: Thu, 21 Jan 2021 00:29:19 GMT

Expires: Sat, 20 Feb 2021 00:29:19 GMT

Cache-Control: public, max-age=2592000

Server: gws

Content-Length: 219

X-XSS-Protection: 0

X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
```

Click on the second request to bring up its connection details. Answer the following questions in your lab notebook.

• What is the URL being requested? Is it using HTTP or HTTPS?

- o <a href="http://www.google.com/">http://www.google.com/</a>
- Using http
- What is the HTTP status code in the response and what does it mean? Is it different from the first status code? If so, what is the semantic difference?

```
Status Code: 9 302 Found
```

- 302, the resource requested has been temporarily moved to the URL given by the Location header. This is different from the first code which indicated that it was a permanent move.
- Show the associated HTTP response header that is sent in conjunction with this status code for the request.

```
### Response Headers view parsed

HTTP/1.1 302 Found

Location: https://www.google.com/?gws_rd=ss1

Cache-Control: private

Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

Date: Thu, 21 Jan 2021 00:29:19 GMT

Server: gws

Content-Length: 231

X-XSS-Protection: 0

X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN

Set-Cookie: 1P_JAR=2021-01-21-00; expires=Sat, 20-Feb-2021 00:29:19 GMT; path=/; domain=.google.com; Secure; SameSite=none
```

Click on the third request to bring up its connection details. Answer the following questions in your lab notebook.

- What is the URL being requested? Is it using HTTP or HTTPS?
  - https://www.google.com/?gws\_rd=ssl
  - Using https
- What is the HTTP status code in the response?

Status Code: © 200

 Look for an alt-svc: HTTP response header. Does the server believe the client can use HTTP3/QUIC?



- Quic appears within the HTTP response header. As such i believe the server believes the client can use it.
- Examine the HTTP response headers for cookies. Show the cookies that are set and their associated <a href="SameSite setting">SameSite setting</a>. What does the setting indicate about the cookies that are set?

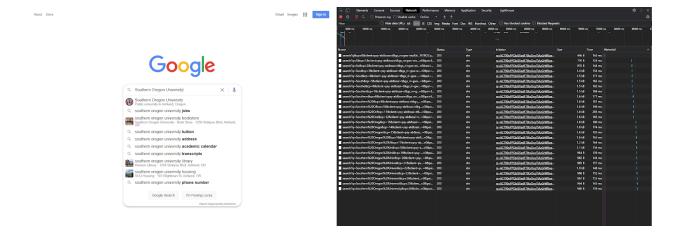
set-cookie: 1P\_JAR=2021-01-21-00; expires=Sat, 20-Feb-2021 00:29:19 GMT; path=/; domain=.google.com; Secure; SameSite=none

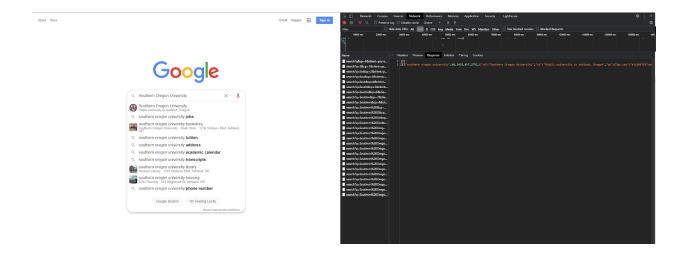
set-cookie: NID=207=Fe5fRvIsb4R3m4\_K1Ak\_1ND3aX9m6aXD3o-hKdmZMScMWZozNTCjuS8Gm9jDziYjhZTtCQMTyTZSU\_aWUuwrPumHvwljj9oveiEoqcHrPsjnJFEQdIN5V17fyvf8DjyvVV1wpLOTCKCJc-o
X0hBorbsLNSbk5K9JY3L-2EivS78; expires=Fri, 23-Jul-2021 00:29:19 GMT; path=/; domain=.google.com; Secure; HttpOnly; SameSite=none

When looking at the SameSite setting we see it is = none. This indicates that all cookies should be protected from external access unless otherwise specified. When SameSite=None attribute is present an additional secure attribute must be used so cross site cookies can only be accessed over an HTTPS connection.

#### 6. Asynchronous HTTP requests

 Show the requests and responses in the listing. Click on the last request sent, then click on the response to see that its payload has returned the data that is then rendered on the search page similar to what is shown below for "rabbid"





Southern Oregon University shows up in the response just how rabbids did in the example.