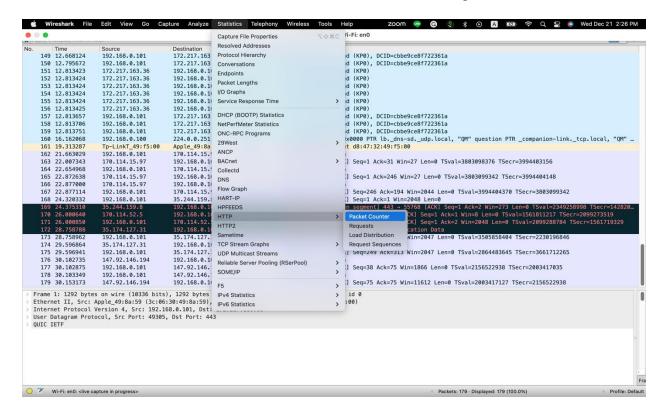
Intro to computer network

HW3

1)

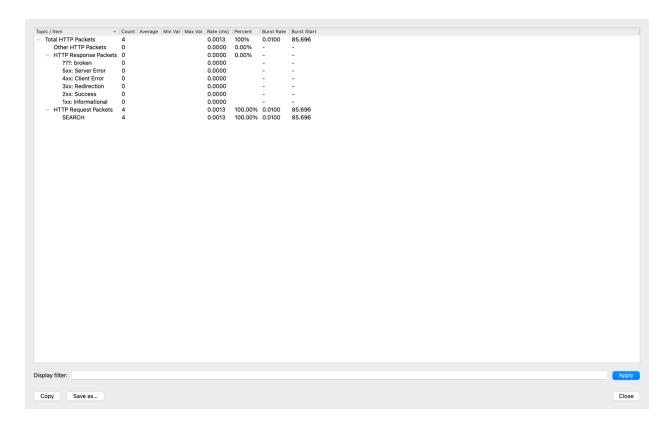
HTTP packet counter statistics using Wireshark This window can be found under the statistics tab, see the below image:



Analyzing information from HTTP requests and their returning response codes is done using the **Packet counter**.

Here is the screenshot:

Let's understand the captured data:



The image shows that 4 HTTPS packets are delivered, with all of their details being easily readable.

Conclusion:

The data collected shows that some websites are still using the insecure HTTPS protocol, so organizations should switch to HTTPS for secure data transfer that is encrypted to avoid any data leaks.

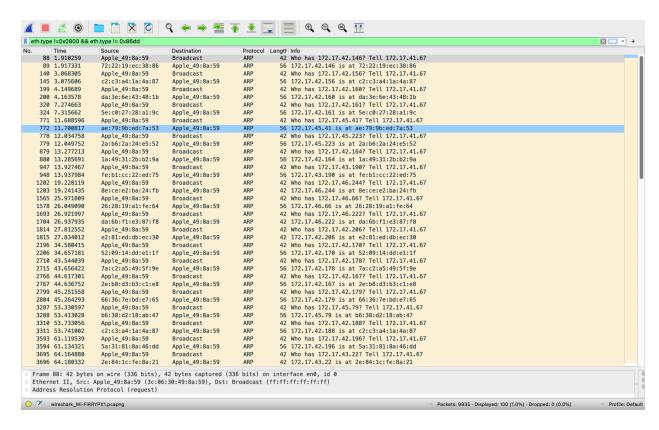
2)

Two benefits to using QUIC protocol instead of traditional TCP protocol:

- Faster connection and setup establishment.
- Reduced sensitivity to packet loss.

3)

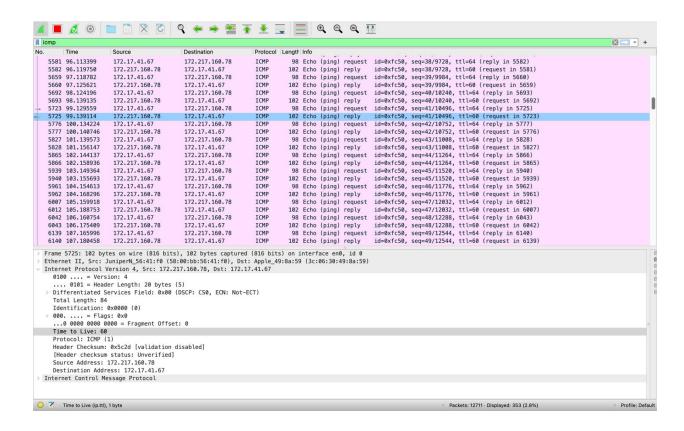
We just exclude ipv4 and ipv6 to capture non-IP traffic as seen in the screenshot.



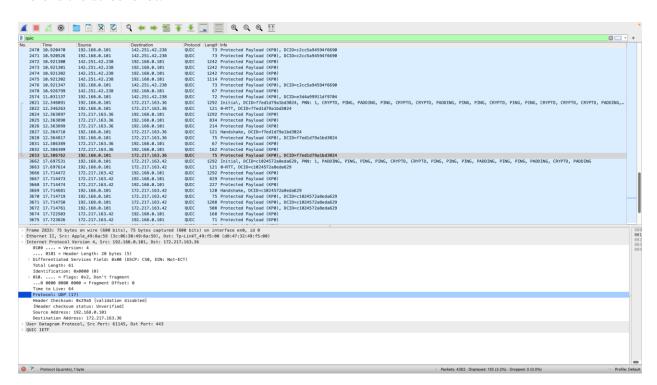
4)

Time to Live (TTL)of a packet:

The time-to-live (TTL) specifies the period that a packet of data should remain on a computer or network before being deleted.



5) HTTP/3 uses QUIC protocol to transmit data. QUIC uses UDP in the transport layer.



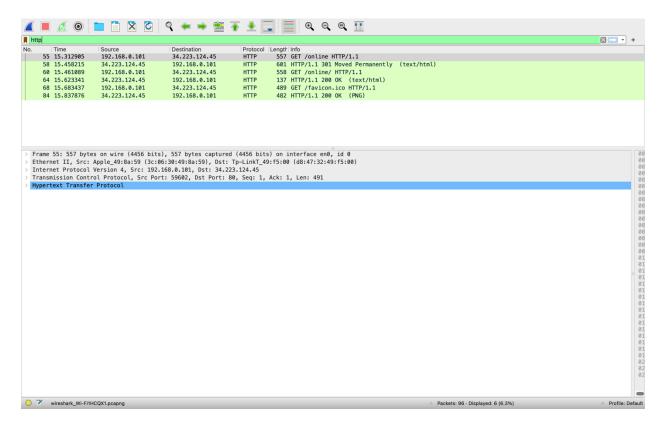
6)

While Wireshark is running, I enter the URL: http://neverssl.com/

HTTP packets exchanges in Wireshark:

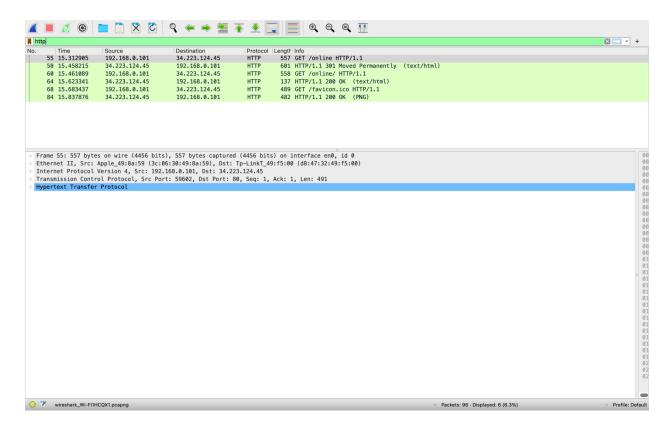
Before diving into HTTP, it's important to note that TCP and port 80 are used as transport layer protocols for HTTP. Let's examine what occurs on the network when we enter that URL into the browser and press Enter.

Here is the screenshot:



The time it takes when the HTTP GET message was sent until the HTTP OK reply was received is:

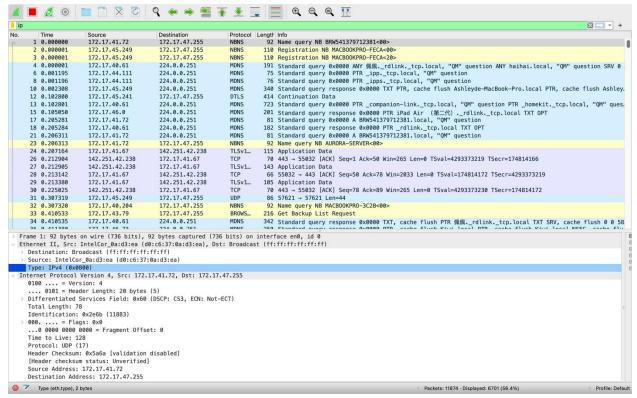
15.623341-15.312905 = 0.310436



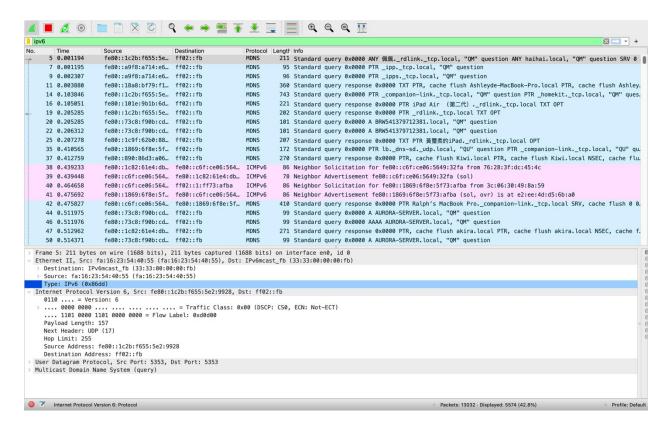
7)

A computer can know if a packet is an IPv4 or IPv6 packet by using ether type in the ethernet header or it can identify it by the version field in the IP header.

IPv4 packet:

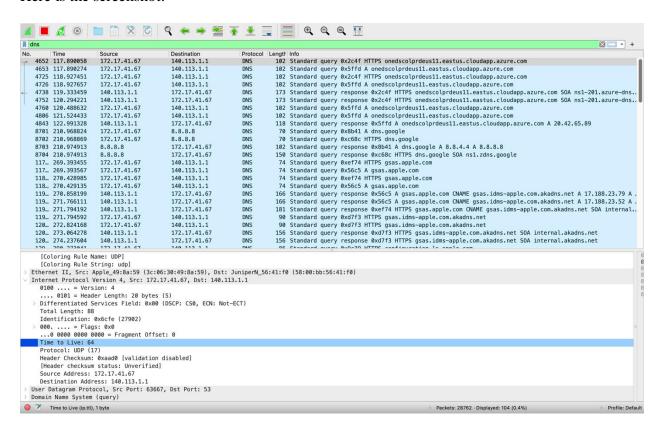


IPv6 packet:



8) the Time to live field from a DNS packet:

Here is the screenshot:



- 9)
- a) My browser sends 4 HTTP GET request messages as seen in the screenshot. These GET requests were sent to the Destination Address: 128.119.245.12 and the destination address 178.79.137.164 as seen in the screenshot.
- b)
 By checking the TCP ports, we can see if our files were downloaded serially or in parallel. In this case, they try to use 2 different ports to get 2 different resources, therefore they were downloaded from the two websites in parallel.

