

# **Experiment with Packet Tracers/Analyzers**



## Q1. Is your browser running HTTP version 1.0 or 1.1? What version of HTTP is the server running?

→ HTTP 1.1

```
9913 91.147013 2405:201:f:9082:8d... 2600:9000:2576:c60... HTTP 643 GET /www07/ptc/bee954e-fada-402e-b49d-b5b3d29e981c.js HTTP/1.1
```

## Q2. What languages (if any) does your browser indicate that it can accept to the server?

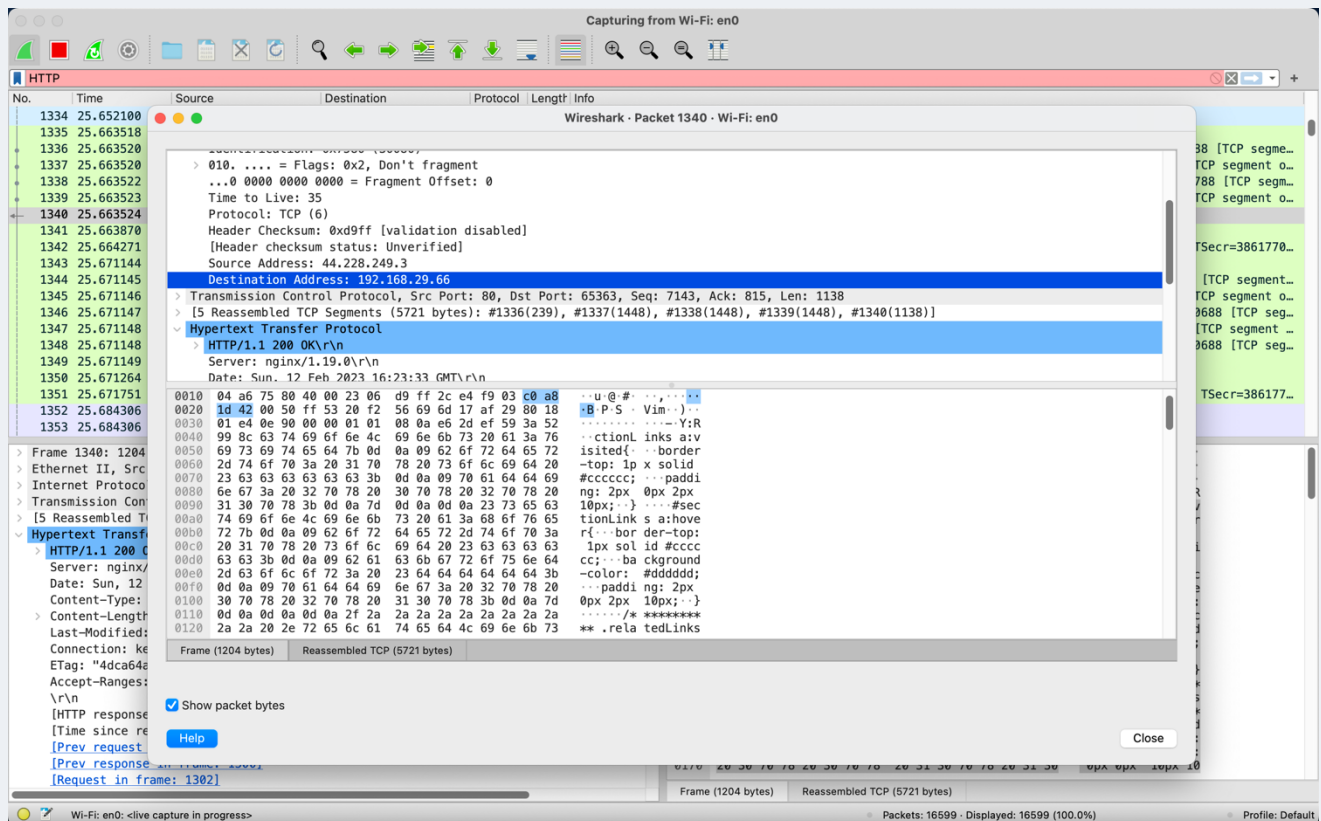
→ en-US (US English)

```
Accept-Language: en-US\r\n
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (win
```

## Q3. What is the IP address of your computer?

→ Source Address: 44.228.249.3

→ Destination Address: 192.168.29.66



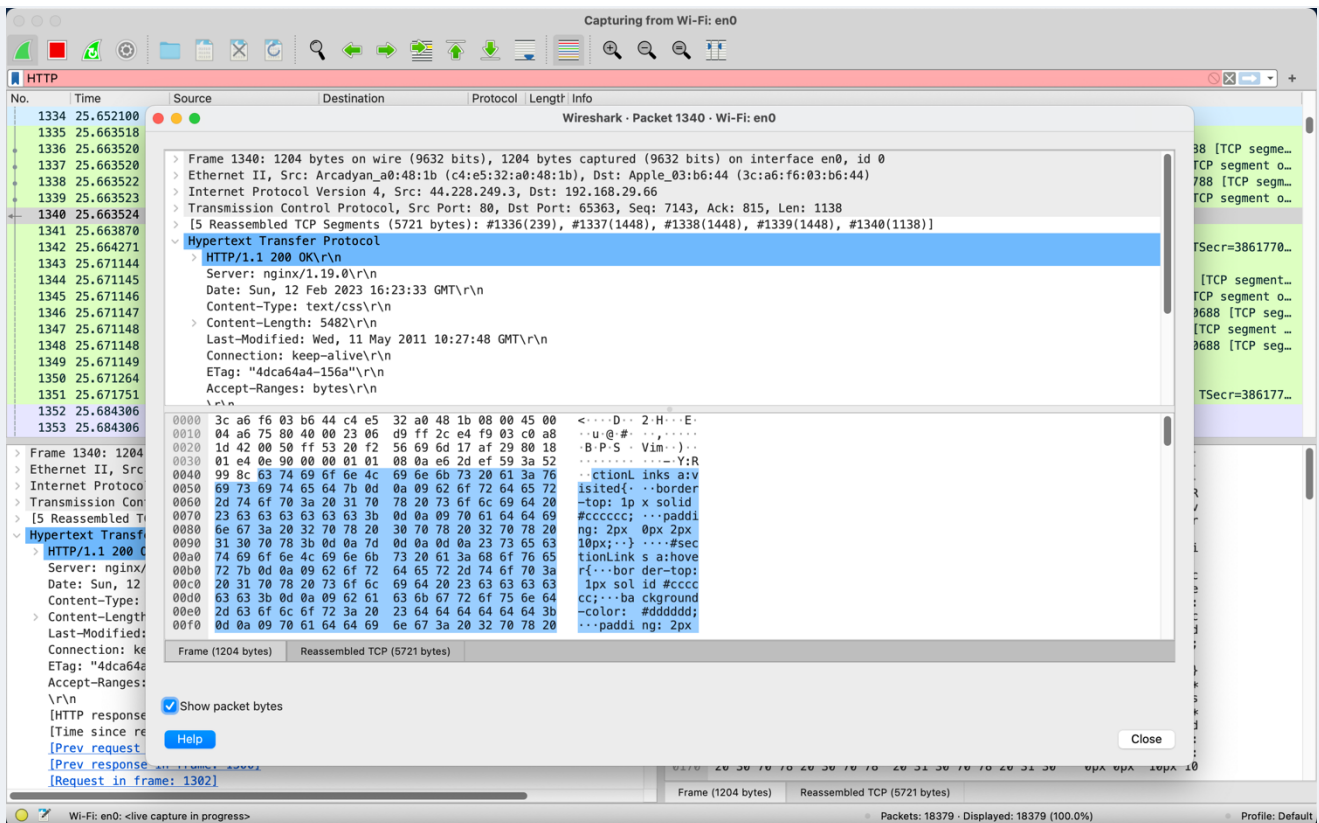
## Q4. What is the status code returned from the server to your browser?

→ 200 OK

|      |           |               |               |      |      |                                |
|------|-----------|---------------|---------------|------|------|--------------------------------|
| 1340 | 25.663524 | 44.228.249.3  | 192.168.29.66 | HTTP | 1204 | HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/css)     |
| 1341 | 25.663870 | 192.168.29.66 | 44.228.249.3  | TCP  | 66   | 65363 → 80 [ACK] Seq=815 Ack=8 |

## Q5. When was the HTML file that you are retrieving last modified at the server?

→ We can filter messages by `http.last_modified` and we see that the HTTP response I received for the html file doesn't show this field. We do have a `http.last_modified` field in the favicon response however, as shown in the screenshot below.



**Q6. How many bytes of content are being returned to your browser?**

→ Content-Length: 5482 bytes

**Q7. By inspecting the raw data in the packet content window, do you see any headers within the data that are not displayed in the packet-listing window? If so, name one.**

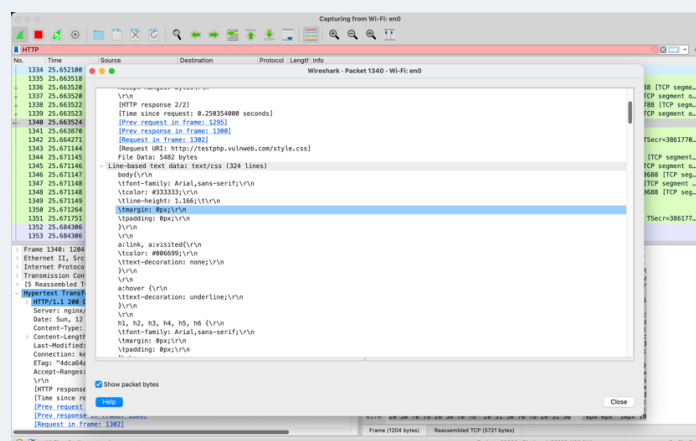
→ No. The raw data appears to match up exactly with what is shown in the packet-listing window.

**Q8. Inspect the contents of the first HTTP GET request from your browser to the server. Do you see an “IF-MODIFIED-SINCE” line in the HTTP GET?**

→ No

**Q9. Inspect the contents of the server response. Did the server explicitly return the contents of the file? How can you tell?**

→ See the Photo below



**Q10. Now inspect the contents of the second HTTP GET request from your browser to the server. Do you see an “IF-MODIFIED-SINCE:” line in the HTTP GET? If so, what information follows the “IF-MODIFIED-SINCE:” header?**

→ No

**Q11. What is the HTTP status code and phrase returned from the server in response to this second HTTP GET? Did the server explicitly return the contents of the file? Explain.**

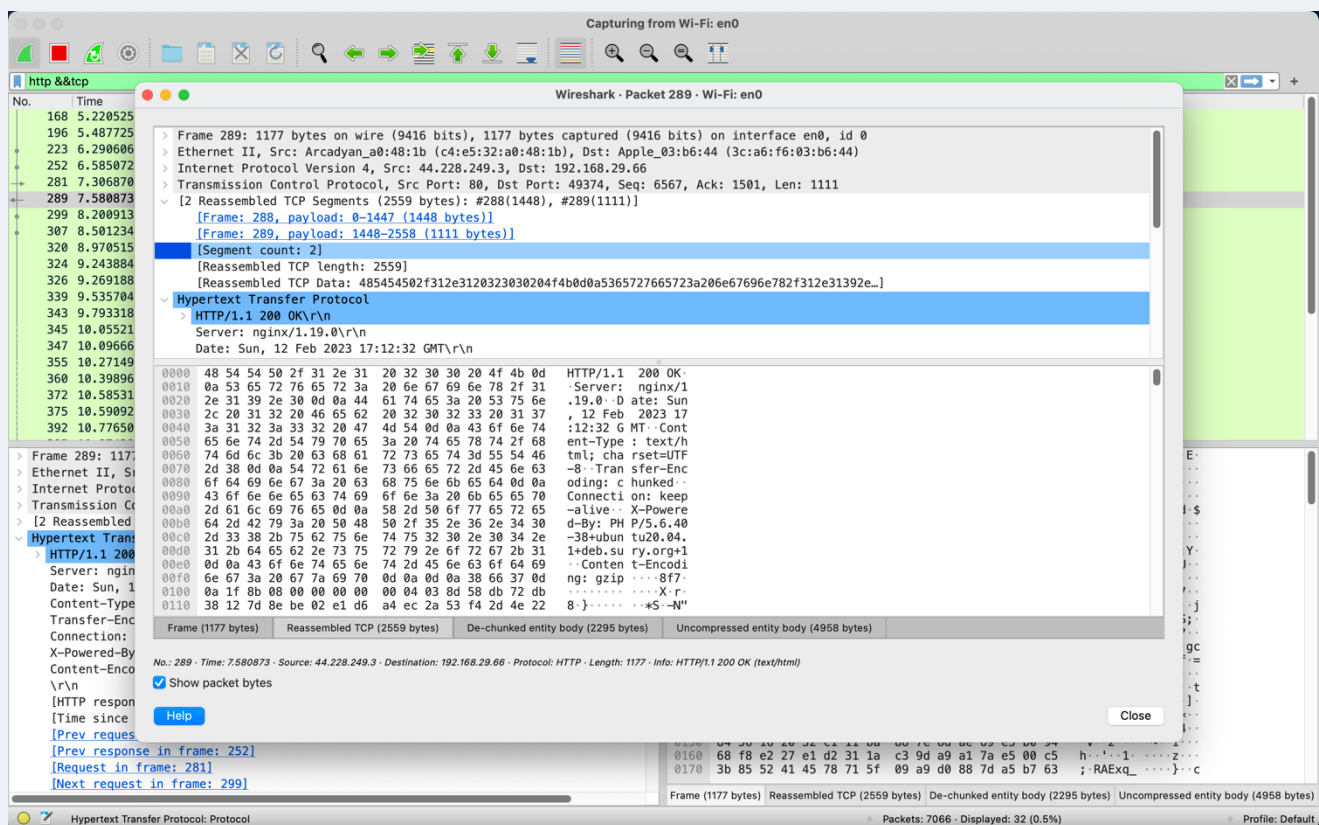
→ No, did not get another status code other than 200

**Q12. How many HTTP GET request messages were sent by your browser (again, ignoring requests for favicon.ico)?**

→ Just one

**Q13. How many data-containing TCP segments were needed to carry the single HTTP response?**

→ There are 2 TCP segments



**Q14. What is the status code and phrase associated with the response to the HTTP GET request?**

→ HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n

**Q15. Are there any HTTP status lines in the transmitted data associated with a TCP- induced “Continuation”?**

→ No

**Q16. How many HTTP GET request messages were sent by your browser?  
To which Internet addresses were these GET requests sent?**

→ One: 192.168.29.66

|     |          |               |               |      |      |                             |
|-----|----------|---------------|---------------|------|------|-----------------------------|
| 223 | 6.290606 | 192.168.29.66 | 44.228.249.3  | HTTP | 566  | GET / HTTP/1.1              |
| 252 | 6.585072 | 44.228.249.3  | 192.168.29.66 | HTTP | 1177 | HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html) |

**Q17. Can you tell whether your browser downloaded the two images serially, or whether they were downloaded from the two web sites in parallel? Explain.**

→ Based on the timestamps, it appears the images were downloaded serially.

**Q18. What is the server's response (status code and phrase) in response to the initial HTTP GET message from your browser?**

→ HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized

The image shows a Wireshark packet capture of an HTTP GET request and its response. The packet list on the left shows packet 60530 selected. The packet details pane on the right shows the structure of the HTTP response:

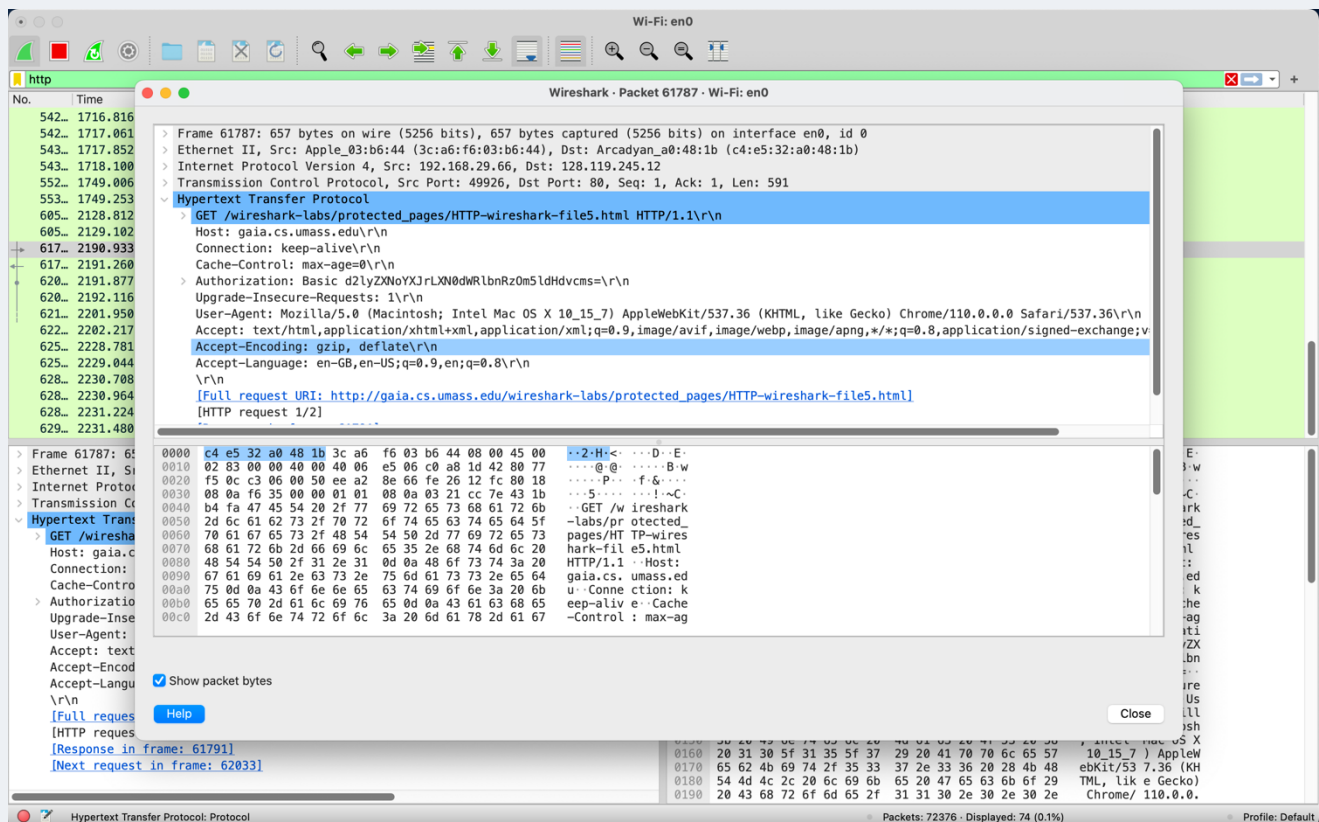
- Frame 60530: 783 bytes on wire (6264 bits), 783 bytes captured (6264 bits) on interface en0, id 0
- Ethernet II, Src: Arcadyan\_a0:48:1b (c4:e5:32:a0:48:1b), Dst: Apple\_03:b6:44 (3c:a6:f6:03:b6:44)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 128.119.245.12, Dst: 192.168.29.66
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 49903, Seq: 1, Ack: 507, Len: 717
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol
  - HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
  - Date: Sun, 12 Feb 2023 17:47:53 GMT
  - Server: Apache/2.4.6 (CentOS) OpenSSL/1.0.2k-fips PHP/7.4.33 mod\_perl/2.0.11 Perl/v5.16.3
  - WWW-Authenticate: Basic realm="wireshark-students only"
  - Content-Length: 381
  - Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100
  - Connection: Keep-Alive
  - Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1

The packet bytes pane at the bottom shows the raw data of the response, including the status line and headers.



## Q19. When your browser sends the HTTP GET message for the second time, what new field is included in the HTTP GET message?

→ Authorization field.



## Q20. What does the "Connection: close" and "Connection: Keep-alive" header imply in HTTP protocol? When should one be used over the other?

→ The Connection general header controls whether the network connection stays open after the current transaction finishes. If the value sent is keep-alive, the connection is persistent and not closed, allowing for subsequent requests to the same server to be done. Except for the standard hop-by-hop headers (Keep-Alive, Transfer-Encoding, TE, Connection, Trailer, Upgrade, Proxy-Authorization and Proxy-Authenticate), any hop-by-hop headers used by the message must be listed in the Connection header, so that the first proxy knows it has to consume them and not forward them further. Standard hop-by-hop headers are also required to be listed.

## Conclusion

In this experiment I learned Wireshark and how to track a request made by my us. I learned about things which goes to print website to our screen.