## 1. Sending emails and SMTP

```
Start Time: 1635051426
    Timeout : 7200 (sec)
   Verify return code: 0 (ok)
   Extended master secret: no
   Max Early Data: 0
read R BLOCK
220 smtp.gmail.com ESMTP kk3sm377268pjb.57 - gsmtp
helo gmail.com
250 smtp.gmail.com at your service
auth login
334 VXNlcm5hbWU6
334 UGFzc3dvcmQ6
235 2.7.0 Accepted
mail from: <dumtester1@gmail.com>
250 2.1.0 OK kk3sm377268pjb.57 - gsmtp
rcpt to: <dumtester1@gmail.com>
250 2.1.5 OK kk3sm377268pjb.57 - gsmtp
data
354 Go ahead kk3sm377268pjb.57 - gsmtp
Subject: testing yourself
testing the body>
250 2.0.0 OK 1635051585 kk3sm377268pjb.57 - gsmtp
auit
221 2.0.0 closing connection kk3sm377268pjb.57 - gsmtp
read:errno=0
root@DEVILDOG-MACHINE:~#
```

What filter did you use to catch the traffic and explain why you chose that filter?

I used port 465 as the filter to catch the data because we explicit use this port in the command and this is google's smtp server port.

What is the standard port for SMTP and why do we use port 465 in the example?

The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) considers the stand port for SMTP 29 even though many SMTP clients don't use this port due to residential ISP's blocking. Port 465 has been reassigned and the IANA; however, SMTP clients that have used this port prior to the reallocation still utilize the port for SMTP.

Explain each line used in the command line and what it does and why it is needed?

a. echo -ne username | base64 & echo -ne password | base64

What it does: converts username and password to base64 without a new line and interprets backslash escapes Use: used to copy and paste into the the command *auth login*.

b. openssl s\_client -crlf -ign \_eof -connect smtp.gmail.com: 465

What it does: Opens, test, and prints ssl connect to a specified client and port number. The *crlf* command translates a line feed from the terminal. The *ign\_eof* command instructs the connect to to shutdown once the end of the file has been reached.

Use: To estblish a connection to google's smtp port 465.

c. helo gmail.com

What it does: helo is a command for SMTP servers to identify itself.

Use: Confirm connection to the google's SMTP server.

d. auth login

What it does: Allows user to input username and password in base64 to login to their account.

Use: Access gmail account.

e. mail from:<email.xxx>

What it does: Allows user to input the "from" email address.

Use: Enter "from" email address.

f. rcpt to: <email.xxx>

What it does: Allows user to input the receipt email address.

Use: Enter receipents email address.

g. data

What it does: Allows user to input email content.

Use: Enter email content.

h. Subject:

What it does: Allows user to input the Subject text.

Use: Enter the subject's text.

i. (Period)

What it does: Identifier for the end of file (eof) and send.

Use: Send email.

j. quit

What it does: Shuts down the ssl connection.

Use: Shut down connection.

How much back and forth communication do you see for establishing the connection?

Total of 15 packets were used to establish connection exluding the login.

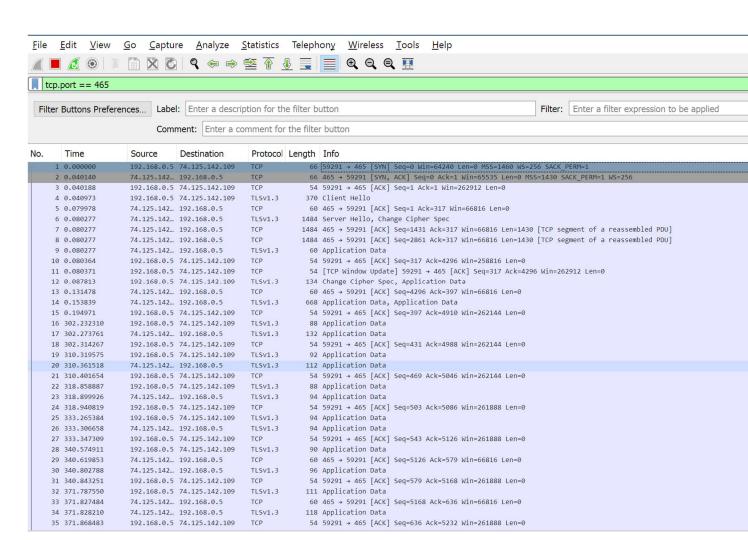
What is the port your local machine is using between sending the two emails when communicating with the SMTP server?

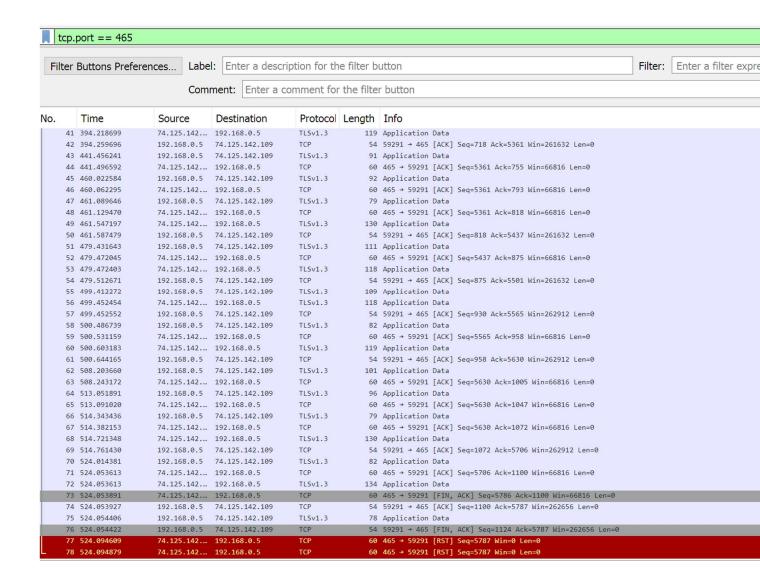
Port number 59291.

Explain who sends the first FIN flag and how the quitting process works.

Port 465 (gmail.com) sends the first FIN flag with an acknlowedge (ACK) bit. The receiver then acknowledges the that bit with an ACK and follows with the second finish (FIN) and acknowledge (ACK) bit. Once that is return then gmail.com resets and terminates the connect two times.

Add a screenshot of your Wireshark output and add it to your document.





## 2. Understanding HTTP

```
https://api.github.com/repos/GTS X
                         api.github.com/repos/GTSimpson/assign2git/commits
                                                                                     Activity
                       School
                                     Code
                                                Learn
                                                            Personal
                                                                           Bills
                                                                                                   Misc

    Reading list

 Apps
{
    "sha": "f634710a7822a6d8ff80e3c15b4e39e22e397e8d",
    "node_id": "MDY6029tbW10MzY5NzExMDOy0mY2Mz03MTBhNzgyMmE2ZDhmZjgwZTNjMTViNGUz0WUyMmUz0Td10G0=",
    "commit": {
      "author": {
   "name": "unknown",
   "email": "gtsimpso@asu.edu",
         "date": "2021-05-22T04:24:45Z"
       "committer": {
        "name": "unknown",
"email": "gtsimpso@asu.edu",
"date": "2021-05-22T04:24:45Z"
       "message": "Add testbranch comment",
       "tree": {
    "sha": "39fe1ad10fa7fd6eb18bbcf28ab7144ad6dd9c47",
         "url": "https://api.github.com/repos/GTSimpson/assign2git/git/trees/39fe1ad10fa7fd6eb18bbcf28ab7144ad6dd9c47"
      },
"url": "https://api.github.com/repos/GTSimpson/assign2git/git/commits/f634710a7822a6d8ff80e3c15b4e39e22e397e8d",
      "comment_count": 0,
       "verification": {
         "verified": false,
         "reason": "unsigned",
         "signature": null,
         "payload": null
      }
    .
"url": "https://api.github.com/repos/GTSimpson/assign2git/commits/f634710a7822a6d8ff80e3c15b4e39e22e397e8d",
    "html_url": "https://github.com/GTSimpson/assign2git/commit/f634710a7822a6d8ff80e3c15b4e39e22e397e8d"
    "comments_url": "https://api.github.com/repos/GTSimpson/assign2git/commits/f634710a7822a6d8ff80e3c15b4e39e22e397e8d/comment
    "author": {
   "login": "GTSimpson",
      "id": 47611276,
      "node_id": "MDQ6VXNlcjQ3NjExMjc2",
      "avatar_url": "https://avatars.githubusercontent.com/u/47611276?v=4",
       "gravatar_id": ""
      "url": "https://api.github.com/users/GTSimpson",
      "html_url": "https://github.com/GTSimpson",
      "followers_url": "https://api.github.com/users/GTSimpson/followers",
"following_url": "https://api.github.com/users/GTSimpson/following{/other_user}",
      "gists_url": "https://api.github.com/users/GTSimpson/gists{/gist_id}",
      "starred_url": "https://api.github.com/users/GTSimpson/starred{/owner}{/repo}",
      "subscriptions_url": "https://api.github.com/users/GTSimpson/subscriptions", "organizations_url": "https://api.github.com/users/GTSimpson/orgs",
      "repos_url": "https://api.github.com/users/GTSimpson/repos",
       "events_url": "https://api.github.com/users/GTSimpson/events{/privacy}",
       "received_events_url": "https://api.github.com/users/GTSimpson/received_events",
      "type": "User"
      "site_admin": false
```

1. Explain the specific API calls you used.

C 仚

## API call #1: https://api.github.com/repos/GTSimpson/assign2git/commits

This call was a request over the github api to return all the commits on the default branch. By default, this api call uses the default branch commits if not specified within the calls options.

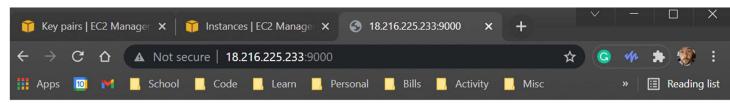
## API call #2: https://api.github.com/repos/GTSimpson/assign2git/commits?per\_page=50

This call is similar to the call mentioned above; however, the option parameter per page was changed from the default value of 30 to 50.

2. Explain the difference between stateless and a state-full communication

A stateless protocol does not require the server to save any state when a request is made by the client; therefore, each request is independent. A state-full protocol requires the server to retain session data.

- 3. Setup your second system and run Server on it
- 3.1 Getting the sample code onto your systems
- 3.2 Running a simple Java WebServer



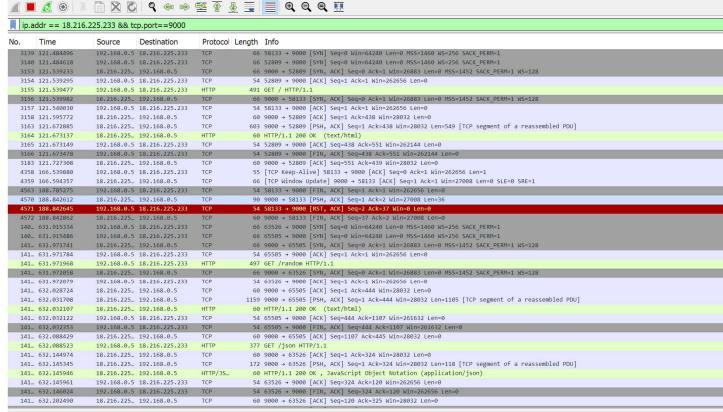
You can make the following GET requests

- /file/sample.html -- returns the content of the file sample.html
- /json -- returns a json of the /random request
- /random -- returns index.html

File Structure in www (you can use /file/www/FILENAME):

- index.html
- root.html

```
gradle FunWebServer
The FunWebServer does a little more than the SimpleWebServer. Check out what it does :-)[ec2-user@ip-172-31-46-14
WebServer]$ gradle FunWebServer
INISHED PARSING HEADER
Task :FunWebServer
<=========---> 75% EXECUTING [2m 13s]
:FunWebServer
Received: Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
Received: User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/94.
3.4606.81 Safari/537.36
Received: Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.
3,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9
Received: Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Received: Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
FINISHED PARSING HEADER
<=========--> 75% EXECUTING [1m 47s]
 :FunWebServer
```



> Frame 22486: 60 bytes on wire (480 bits), 60 bytes captured (480 bits) on interface \Device\NPF\_{1FE8DB8-C575-4F8F-929C-30006BF713AA}, id 0

## 3.3 Analyze what happens

- 1. What filter did you use? Explain why you chose that filter.
- I chose to filter the data with ip.add and tcp.port. By filtering with the ip address I can get all inbound and outbound traffic through that address. Also, I chose to filter the ip address with the given port value of 9000. Even though I could have gotten away with filtering by the port address, other ip addresses could have been using port 9000.
- 2. What happens when you are on /random and click the "Random" button compared to the browser refresh (you can also use the command line output that the WebServer generates to answer this)?

When the "Random" button is selected it gets and return a json of the /random request compared to selecting the "Refresh" button it gets and returns the index.html then gets and returns a json of the /random request.

```
GET /random HTTP/1.1

9000 → 58305 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=444 Win=28032 Len=0

9000 → 58305 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=444 Win=28032 Len=1105 [TCP segment of a HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)

58305 → 9000 [ACK] Seq=444 Ack=1107 Win=261632 Len=0

58305 → 9000 [FIN, ACK] Seq=444 Ack=1107 Win=261632 Len=0

9000 → 58305 [ACK] Seq=1107 Ack=445 Win=28032 Len=0

GET /json HTTP/1.1

9000 → 61915 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=324 Win=28032 Len=0

9000 → 61915 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=324 Win=28032 Len=120 [TCP segment of a HTTP/1.1 200 OK , JavaScript Object Notation (application/json)
```

Figure 1: Refresh Button

```
66 58822 → 9000 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
66 9000 → 58822 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=26883 Len=0 MSS=1452 SACK_PERM=1 WS=128
54 58822 → 9000 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=262656 Len=0
377 GET /json HTTP/1.1
60 9000 → 58822 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=324 Win=28032 Len=0
L74 9000 → 58822 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=324 Win=28032 Len=120 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
60 HTTP/1.1 200 OK , JavaScript Object Notation (application/json)
54 58822 → 9000 [ACK] Seq=324 Ack=122 Win=262656 Len=0
54 58822 → 9000 [FIN, ACK] Seq=324 Ack=122 Win=262656 Len=0
60 9000 → 58822 [ACK] Seq=122 Ack=325 Win=28032 Len=0
```

Figure 2: Random Button

3. What kinds of response codes are you able to get through different requests to your server?200 OK (text/html)200 OK , JavaScript Object Notation (application/json)400 Bad Request (text/html)

404 Not Found (text/html)

4. Explain the response codes you get and why you get them?

200 OK (text/html)

What it is: Request is valid and successful.

Why: Request made was valid and successful when entering a valid command

200 OK , JavaScript Object Notation (application/json)

What it is: Request is valid and successful while use json notation

Why: Request made was valid and successful when via json

400 Bad Request (text/html)

What it is: Invalid request due to invalid syntax

Why: Request was not syntatically valid therefore the server response was bad.

404 Not Found (text/html)

What it is: Server could not find the resouce.

Why: Request with proper syntax was made; however, the resource could not be found.

5. When you do an ipOfSecondMachine:9000 take a look what Wireshark generates as a server response. Are you able to find the data that the server sends back to you?

```
66 59937 → 9000 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
66 51628 → 9000 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
66 9000 → 59937 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=26883 Len=0 MSS=1452 SACK_PERM=1 WS=128
54 59937 → 9000 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=262656 Len=0
66 9000 → 51628 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=26883 Len=0 MSS=1452 SACK_PERM=1 WS=128
54 51628 → 9000 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=262656 Len=0
91 GET / HTTP/1.1
60 9000 → 59937 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=438 Win=28032 Len=0
54 59937 → 9000 [FIN, ACK] Seq=438 Ack=1 Win=262656 Len=0
```

# Hypertext Transfer Protocol

GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n

Host: 18.216.225.233:9000\r\n
Connection: keep-alive\r\n
Cache-Control: max-age=0\r\n
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1\r\n

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWe Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9\r\n

\r\n

[Full request URI: http://18.216.225.233:9000/]

[HTTP request 1/1]

[Response in frame: 2037541]

6. Based on the above question explain why HTTPs is now more common than HTTP. HTTPs is more common because it uses encrytion while sending data over the line.

- 7. What port does the server listen to for HTTP requests in our case and is that the most common port for HTTP? In our case we are using port 9000 for http requests, which is not the default or common port (80) for HTTP.
- 8. What local port is used when sending different requests to the WebServer? How does it differ to the traffic to your SMTP server from part 1?

In part 1 the local port being used was port number 59291, compare the local port 65068 that's being used to make the requests to the WebServer.

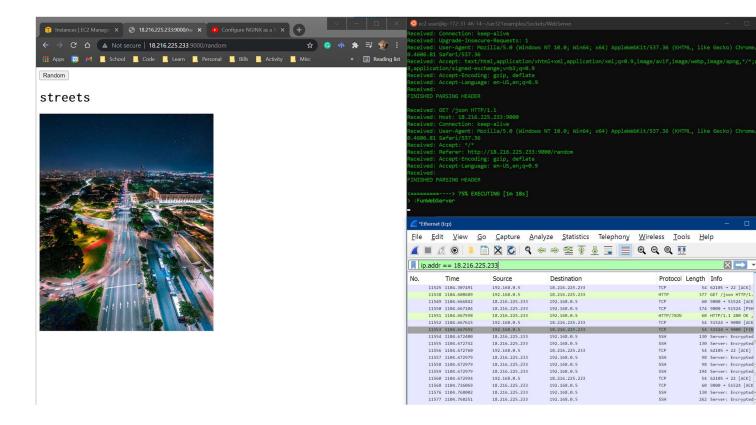
#### 3.4 Setting up a "real" Web server

1. Check your traffic to your Webserver now. What port is the traffic going to now? Is it the same as previously used or is it and should it be different?

The port number has not from 9000, this is due to the nginx directive "proxy\_pass". This directive is reverse proxy that protects the server side by using port 9000 as its proxy.

2. Is it still HTTP or is it now HTTPs? Why?

HTTPS requires an SSL or TLS certificate which we do not have. If we did have one, we would still need to upload the certificate. With that said, the server still implements a SSH protocol which is some protection compare to none.



## 3.5 Setting up HTTPs Extra Credit

## 3.6 Some programming on your WebServer

## 3.6.1 Multiply

The error handling I included was valid integer values, valid arguments names, and the correct number of arguments. I chose to use error code 400 Bad Request because all of the error handling is based on proper syntax. The error message display states the requirements for multiply and provides an example.

- 3.6.2 GitHub
- 3.6.3 Make your own requests
- 3.6.4 Webserver for everyone