P1. True or false?

- a. A user requests a Web page that consists of some text and three images. For this page, the client will send one request message and receive four response messages.
- b. Two distinct Web pages (for example, www.mit.edu/research.html and www.mit.edu/students.html) can be sent over the same persistent connection.
- c. With nonpersistent connections between browser and origin server, it is possible for a single TCP segment to carry two distinct HTTP request messages.
- d. The Date: header in the HTTP response message indicates when the object in the response was last modified.
- e. HTTP response messages never have an empty message body.

P4. Consider the following string of ASCII characters that were captured by Wireshark when the browser sent an HTTP GET message (i.e., this is the actual content of an HTTP GET message). The characters *<cr><lf>* are carriage return and line-feed characters (that is, the italized character string *<cr>* in the text below represents the single carriage-return character that was contained at that point in the HTTP header). Answer the following questions, indicating where in the HTTP GET message below you find the answer.

```
GET /cs453/index.html HTTP/1.1
cr><1f>Host: gai a.cs.umass.edu
cr><1f>User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows;U; Windows NT 5.1; en-US; rv:1.7.2) Gec ko/20040804 Netscape/7.2 (ax) <cr><1f>Accept:ex t/xml, application/xml, application/xhtml+xml, text /html; q=0.9, text/plain; q=0.8, image/png, */*; q=0.5 <cr><1f>Accept-Language: en-us, en; q=0.5
cr><1f>Accept-Encoding: zip, deflate
cr><1f>Accept-Charset:ISO -8859-1, utf-8; q=0.7, *; q=0.7
cr><1f>Keep-Alive: 300
cr><1f>Connection: keep-alive <cr><1f><cr><1f>
```

- a. What is the URL of the document requested by the browser?
- b. What version of HTTP is the browser running?
- c. Does the browser request a non-persistent or a persistent connection?
- d. What is the IP address of the host on which the browser is running?
- e. What type of browser initiates this message? Why is the browser type needed in an HTTP request message?

P10. Consider a short, 10-meter link, over which a sender can transmit at a rate of 150 bits/sec in both directions. Suppose that packets containing data are 100,000 bits long, and packets containing only control (e.g., ACK or handshaking) are 200 bits long. Assume that *N* parallel connections each get 1/*N* of the link bandwidth. Now consider the HTTP protocol, and suppose that each downloaded object is 100 Kbits long, and that the initial downloaded object contains 10 referenced objects from the same sender. Would parallel downloads via parallel instances of non-persistent HTTP make sense in this case? Now consider persistent HTTP. Do you expect significant gains over the non-persistent case? Justify and explain your answer.