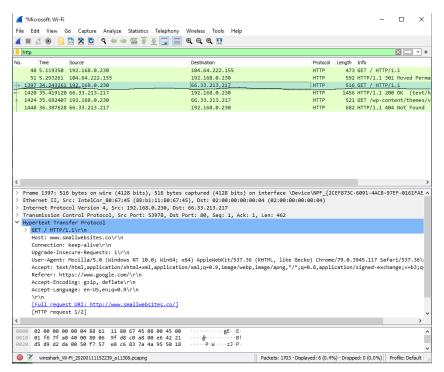
COMPSCI 4C03 Assignment 1

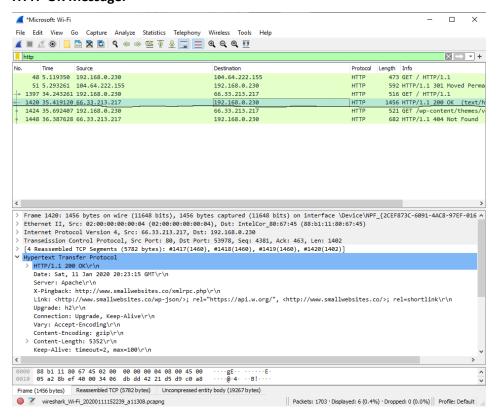
Question 1: Capturing an HTTP Message

1-A: Add the Wireshark screenshot and highlight the two messages in it.

HTTP GET message:



HTTP OK Message:



1-B: Write the complete URL of the webpage referred in GET message. Which fields/lines of GET message can be used to acquire the complete URL?

The complete URL of the webpage is: http://www.smallwebsites.co/ and can be found under the "Hypertext Transfer Protocol section of the message body, under "Full request URI".

1-C: Assume the content of a GET message is provided to you in the form of a string. Write the pseudocode or algorithm to parse this string to extract the complete URL out of this string.

We can easily use regex libraries to parse out the URL, since it is always encapsulated in

[Full request URI: URL GOES HERE] within the message body. The pseudocode using pythons re library is as follows:

Import re

text = GET_message_text

returns [Full request URI: URL GOES HERE]

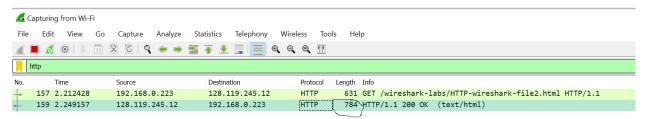
encased_URL = re.search("\[Full request URI: .*\]", text).group(0)

will parse out URI from above

URL=encased_URL[19:-1]

Question 2: Analyzing HTTP Messages

2-A: For a certain "HTTP OK " message, what does the difference in the values of "Content-Length" and the "Length" column in Wireshark window indicate?



```
Date: Wed. 15 Jan 2020 13:22:35 GMT\r\n
     Server: Apache/2.4.6 (CentOS) OpenSSL/1.0.2k-fips PHP/5.4.16 mod_perl/2.0.11 Perl/v5.16.3\r\n
     Last-Modified: Wed, 15 Jan 2020 06:59:02 GMT\r\n
     ETag: "173-59c283e5fa947"\r\n
     Accept-Ranges: bytes\r\n
   > Content-Length: 371\r\n
     Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100\r\n
     Connection: Keep-Alive\r\n
     Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8\r
9999 d4 6d 6d a4 53 7b 92 99 99 99 99 94 98 99 45 99
                                                      -mm - S{ -
0010 03 02 46 d9 40 00 31 06 c9 11 80 77 f5 0c c0 a8
                                                      ..F.@.1. ...w...
0020 00 df 00 50 d0 d0 24 72 b9 d1 c7 f4 9e cd 50 18
                                                      ...P...$r .....P.
                                                      ···/··HT TP/1.1 2
0030 00 ee c0 2f 00 00 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 20 32
0040 30 30 20 4f 4b 0d 0a 44 61 74 65 3a 20 57 65 64
                                                     00 OK ⋅ D ate: Wed
0050 2c 20 31 35 20 4a 61 6e 20 32 30 32 30 20 31 33
```

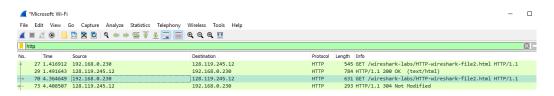
The difference between content-length and length in this http ok message is 784 - 371 = 413. This 413 represents the size of the http header that was part of the get request. One way to determine this is from the label "file data: 371 bytes," which is found within the Hypertext Transfer Protocol subsection of the message body. This label clearly indicates that the actual body contains 371 bytes, meaning the difference must be the header. Another way to verify is to look at the actual body of the message and look at what individual parts represent.

```
Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100\r\n
Connection: Keep-Alive\r\n
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8\r\n
\r\n
[HTTP response 1/1]
[Time since request: 0.036729000 seconds]
[Request in frame: 157]
[Request URI: http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file2.html]
File Data: 371 bytes

Line-based text data: text/html (10 lines)
```

2-B: An HTTP GET message was sent with "IF-MODIFIED-SINCE" entry. From the response message, how can we identify if the content is modified since the time mentioned in the GET message?

When a HTTP GET message is sent with "IF-MODIFIED-SINCE," the date after the header is saved in our browser's cache. When a following get request is made to the same URL, the browser only downloads a new copy of the HTML file if the date is different than the timestamped date. By looking at the response code sent back in the response message, we can tell if a new copy was downloaded. A response code of 200 (ok) will only be sent if the given source file was modified after the given date, otherwise a 304 response (not-modified) will be sent back



```
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 55500, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 492, Ack: 731, Len: 577

**Mypertext Transfer Protocol

**JET / Mireshark-labs/HTTP-sdreshark-file2.html HTTP/1.l\n

**Nost: gaia.cs.umass.edu\n

**Connection: keep-alive\n

**Connection: keep-alive\n

**Connection: keep-alive\n

**Connection: keep-alive\n

**User-Agent: Mosilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTPUL, like Gecko) Chrome/79.0.3945.117 Səfari/537.36\n

**Noser-Agent: Mosilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTPUL, like Gecko) Chrome/79.0.3945.117 Səfari/537.36\n

**Accept: text/html.application/xhtml+xml.application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp.image/apng,"/";q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9\n

**Accept:-Language: en-US.en;q=0.9\n

**If-None-Match: "173-S9bd7c6f66bf2"\n\n

**If-None-Match: "173-S9bd7c6f66bf2"\n\n

**If-None-Match: "181-3bd7c6f66bf2"\n\n

**If-None-Match: "181-3bd7c6f66bf2"\n\n

**If-Uli request URI: http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file2.html

[HTTP request URI: http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file2.html

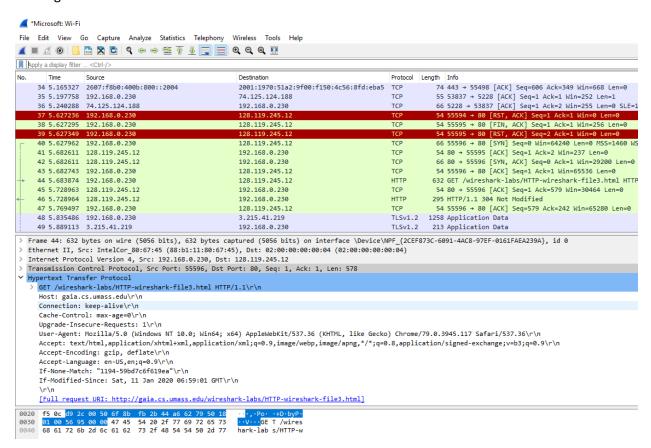
[HTTP request In frame: 27]

[Response in frame: 27]
```

As seen in the above screenshot, I made 2 consecutive GET requests to the textbook website lab2 demonstration URL. The first response was 200, meaning a copy of the file was downloaded in my browser. However, the following response code was 304 (not modified), meaning the file was not modified since the time indicated in the "if-modified-since" header.

2-C: When an HTTP message is contained in multiple TCP segments, does each TCP segment contain the HTTP OK status message?

No, there is only a single HTTP response message, even when the HTTP message is contained in multiple TCP segments.



In the following screenshot, I made a GET request to the sample "large" file download URL in lab2. As you can see the multiple segmented TCPs, there is only a single HTTP response message with a code of 304 (not modified). The reason it's 304 instead of 200 is because I had already had cached the file during my run-through of the lab.