实验四、应用层协议分析实验报告

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一、实验目的

分析应用层协议(如FTP,HTTP)的工作过程,理解应用层与传输层及下层协议的关系。

二、实验内容

- (1) 每组同学利用现有实验室网络及云服务器搭建内网、外网环境:
- (2) 用Wireshark截获HTTP报文,分析报文结构及浏览器和服务器的交互过程;分析HTTP协议的缓存机制。分析应用层协议跟TCP/DNS等协议的交互关系。

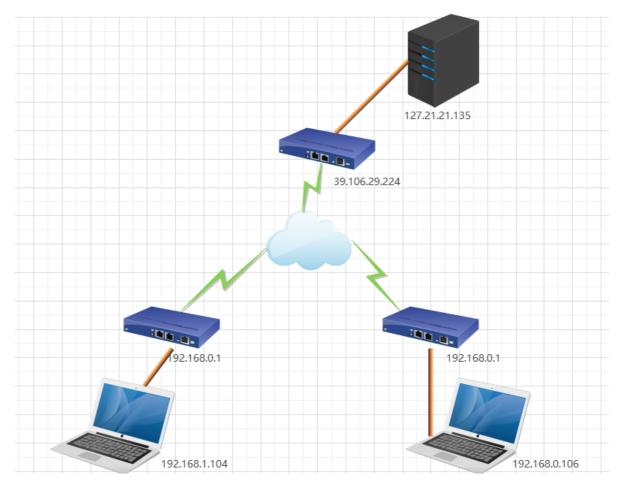
本实验选择的HTTP协议的分析

三、实验环境与分组

每2名同学一组,以现有校园网络环境及云服务器搭建内网、外网网络。

四、实验组网

以各组现有网络实际情况为准,标注内网、公网地址。



五、实验过程及结果分析

【过程记录应当详尽,截图并加以说明。以下过程和表格仅供参考。】

1. HTTP协议分析

(一) 清空缓存后的ARP, DNS和HTTP协议分析

步骤1: 在计算机终端上运行Wireshark截获所有的报文。

步骤2: 清空ARP, DNS和HTTP浏览器的缓存:

浏览器缓存的清除以Chrome浏览器为例,地址栏中输入chrome://settings/,找到高级选项中的"隐私设置和安全性",清除浏览数据。

执行"ipconfig/flushdns"清除本地DNS缓存。

执行"arp -d"命令清空arp缓存。

步骤3: 在浏览器中访问3个网址,比如<u>www.xjtu.edu.cn</u>, <u>http://sz.xju.edu.cn/index.htm</u>, <u>http://www.sun.ac.za/english</u>;

步骤4: 执行完之后, Wireshark停止报文截获, 分析截获的报文。

观察几个协议的配合使用,注意访问的延迟情况。特别分析HTTP的请求和应答。注意一个网址的访问中,用了几个连接,取了几个对象(HTML,CSS,JS,图片等),有几次DNS解析,有没有Cookie等。

1. 首先分析http的基本请求和应答报文,这里以xjtu官网为例:

```
Frame 8449: 487 bytes on wire (3896 bits), 487 bytes captured (3896 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{E87E10FB-CDA0-40E8-BEC6-BB261C1C9146}, id
Therenet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.106, Dst: 159.138.3.217
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 51408, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 433 Hypertext Transfer Protocol
[GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n]
[Severity level: Chat]
    [Group: Sequence]
Request Method: GET
    Request URI: /
    Request Version: HTTP/1.1
  Host: www.xjtu.edn.cn\r\n
Connection: keep-alive\r\n
  Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1\r\n
  User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/99.0.4844.74 Safari/537.36\r\n
  Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n
  Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9\r\n
  \r\n
[Full request URI: http://www.xjtu.edn.cn/]
  [HTTP request 1/2]
[Response in frame: 8561]
[Next request in frame: 8702]
```

【HTTP请求报文分析1】

这里可以看到http请求报文的格式



报文结构大概是如上图所示的。

请求方法: GET

URL: 空

协议版本: HTTP/1.1 \r\n

Host: www.xjtu.edu.cn

Connection: Keep-alive

Accept: text/html 这里写明了要请求的数据

Accept-Encoding: gzip,dflate 这里写明了编码方式

Accept-Language: zh-CN,zh;q=0.9 写明了语言

注意到这里GET请求的URL内容为空,考虑到这是建立连接后第一次发送GET报文,所以说客户端可能并不知道要请求什么东西。

```
Frame 13928: 960 bytes on wire (7680 bits), 960 bytes captured (7680 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_(E87E10F8-CDA0-40E8-BEC6-B826IC1C9146), id 0

Ethernet II, Src: Shenzhen_56:0e:00 (00:05:dd:56:90:00), Dst: IntelCon_83:8c:98 (60:dd:8e:03:8c:98)

Intermet Protocol Version 4, Src: 202.117.1.13, Dst: 192.168.1.106

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: Sta72, Seq: 12961, Ack: 474, Len: 906

[10 Reassembled TCP Segments (13866 bytes): #13911(1440), #13912(1440), #13913(1440), #13915(1440), #13915(1440), #13917(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440), #13918(1440
```

这里可以看到第一次服务器给客户端返回的应答报文

【HTTP应答报文分析】



版本: HTTP/1.1

状态码: 200 OK

Connection:keep-alive

Server:vwebserver

Last-Modified: Sat,19 MAR 2022 15:56:48 GMT

Content-length:13421

Content-Type:text/html

一、<u>www.xjtu.edu.cn</u>(无缓存):

【连接分析】(6个TCP连接):

1180	DV44 00	DOS CELIM CENT	11000001	Tought They
3901 66.800425	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	66 51472 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK
3902 66.801868	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	66 51473 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK
3904 66.802332	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	54 51472 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=132352 Len=0
3906 66.802653	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	527 GET / HTTP/1.1
3909 66.803871	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	54 51473 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=132352 Len=0
3921 66.810475	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	54 51472 → 80 [ACK] Seq=474 Ack=12961 Win=132352 Len=0
3922 66.810548	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	54 51472 → 80 [ACK] Seq=474 Ack=13867 Win=131328 Len=0
3935 66.853998	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	432 GET /style/xjnew611.css HTTP/1.1
3936 66.854463	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	415 GET /js/jquery.min.js HTTP/1.1
3937 66.854760	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	66 51475 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK
3938 66.855184	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	66 51476 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK
3939 66.855381	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	66 51477 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK
3940 66.855524	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	66 51478 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK
3948 66.857569	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	54 51475 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=132352 Len=0
3949 66.857622	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	54 51476 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=132352 Len=0
3950 66.857637	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	54 51477 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=132352 Len=0
3951 66.857703	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	54 51478 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=132352 Len=0
3952 66.857725	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	439 GET / sitegray/ sitegray d.css HTTP/1.1
				(: 1

这里可以看到一共有6个端口(51472、51473、51475、51476、51477、51478)与xjtu主机进行了TCP连接,这六个端口均发送[SYN]报文请求连接,并且服务器也均返回了应答可以连接。

【对象分析】

172.100.1.100	2021111111		
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	381 GET /_sitegray/_sitegray.js HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	399 GET /_sitegray/_sitegray_d.css HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	484 GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	438 GET /images/1234444.png HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	462 GET /images/14/12/11/1tf5znre9c/20220305012.jpg HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	462 GET /images/14/12/11/1tf5znre9c/20220314011.jpg HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	462 GET /images/14/12/11/1tf5znre9c/20220315011.png HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	462 GET /images/14/12/11/1tf5znre9c/20220315012.jpg HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	462 GET /images/14/12/11/1tf5znre9c/20220319011.jpg HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	455 GET /images/17/09/04/1mi2amdixo/wmjd.png HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	436 GET /images/170-1.jpg HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	436 GET /images/170-2.jpg HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	459 GET /images/18/01/23/1ay37aq43t/icon_r_1.png HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	459 GET /images/18/01/23/1ay37aq43t/icon_r_2.png HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	459 GET /images/18/01/23/1ay37aq43t/icon_r_3.png HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	459 GET /images/18/01/23/1ay37aq43t/icon_r_4.png HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	445 GET /images/20190925chuxin.jpg HTTP/1.1

此次xjtu网站的http请求中共有: html文件: 1个 css文件: 12个 javascript文件: 33个 jpg文件: 61个

【DNS解析】(54次)

dns分析由访问的本网站($\underline{www.xjtu.edu.cn}$)的解析202.117.1.13和附加(连接)网站构成,其中连接的网站及其ip地址为

ef.sjtu.edu.cn 122.228.238.15

chuxin.xjtu.edu.cn 122.228.238.15

dangshi.xjtu.edu.cn 117.23.61.159

dwzzb.xjtu.edu.cn 116.55.250.151

			. ,
192.168.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	78 Standard query 0x943a A www.ef.xjtu.edu.cn
61.134.1.4	192.168.1.106	DNS	90 Standard query response 0xb0a9 A en.xjtu.edu.cn A 202.117.1.13
61.134.1.4	192.168.1.106	DNS	154 Standard query response 0x943a A www.ef.xjtu.edu.cn CNAME 81986794494f8bc
192.168.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	78 Standard query 0x438a A alumni.xjtu.edu.cn
192.168.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	75 Standard query 0x1401 A baike.baidu.com
192.168.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	76 Standard query 0xed0b A cfsp.xjtu.edu.cn
61.134.1.4	192.168.1.106	DNS	150 Standard query response 0x1401 A baike.baidu.com CNAME bk.baidu.com CNAME
61.134.1.4	192.168.1.106	DNS	154 Standard query response 0x438a A alumni.xjtu.edu.cn CNAME c2a445a772ec4af
61.134.1.4	192.168.1.106	DNS	152 Standard query response 0xed0b A cfsp.xjtu.edu.cn CNAME 84b0cf2a8b2c0aac.
192.168.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	78 Standard query 0x12ab A chuxin.xjtu.edu.cn
192.168.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	79 Standard query 0x9301 A dangshi.xjtu.edu.cn
192.168.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	77 Standard query 0xd9f0 A dwzzb.xjtu.edu.cn
192.168.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	91 Standard query 0xe83b A content-autofill.googleapis.com
61.134.1.4	192.168.1.106	DNS	154 Standard query response 0x12ab A chuxin.xjtu.edu.cn CNAME 59d2665d55c4263
61.134.1.4	192.168.1.106	DNS	155 Standard query response 0x9301 A dangshi.xjtu.edu.cn CNAME 51efdd9ecf1d59
61.134.1.4	192.168.1.106	DNS	153 Standard query response 0xd9f0 A dwzzb.xjtu.edu.cn CNAME dbcd67a5140926a9
192.168.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	75 Standard guerv 0xc51d A eip.xitu.edu.cn

【cookie分析】

192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	506 GET /img/tabar-1.jpg HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	504 GET /img/tab-2.jpg HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	504 GET /img/tab-3.jpg HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	509 GET /img/tabar-1-on.jpg HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	509 GET /img/tabar-2-on.jpg HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	509 GET /img/tabar-3-on.jpg HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	507 GET /img/in_xn_tb.png HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	507 GET /img/in_xn_cw.png HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	507 GET /img/in_xn_ky.png HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	509 GET /img/yidongxjtu.png HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	507 GET /img/icon_a10.gif HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	507 GET /img/icon_a11.png HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	508 GET /img/in_app_80.png HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	514 GET /images/navigationbg.png HTTP/1.1
192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	484 GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1

使用 http.cookie 过滤命令可以过滤出存在cookie的报文,发现仅有部分图片的请求存在cookie但其他 http请求报文均没有cookie。

【延迟分析】

在访问网站的时候就明显感觉到南非的网站访问的非常缓慢,考虑到这应该就是地域所造成的影响。下面可以使用wireshark具体来分析一下:

	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length The	e RTT to ACK the : Info
302	25.585267	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	54	0.000598000 <mark>54795 → 80</mark>
382	25.645008	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	54	0.000605000 54796 → 80
515	25.669361	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	454	0.000774000 GET /img/ir
384	25.906051	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	54	0.000661000 54798 → 80
788	26.017439	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	54	0.000730000 54798 → 80
502	25.772401	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	454	0.000978000 GET /img/ir
553	25.474546	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	54	0.000786000 54795 → 80
385	25.906178	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	TCP	54	0.000788000 54800 → 80
959	25.716109	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	454	0.001021000 GET /img/ir
194	25.761516	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	454	0.001855000 GET /img/ir
355	26.114302	202.117.1.13	192.168.1.106	TCP	1494	0.001559000 80 → 54796
541	25.566507	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	438	0.001733000 GET /img/lo
529	31.348085	202.117.1.13	192.168.1.106	TCP	54	0.001812000 80 → 54796
528	31.348085	202.117.1.13	192.168.1.106	TCP	54	0.001857000 80 → 54798
584	25.572548	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	462	0.002004000 GET /images
527	31.348085	202.117.1.13	192.168.1.106	TCP	54	0.001902000 80 → 54800
579	25.770395	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	454	0.002028000 GET /img/ir
526	31.348085	202.117.1.13	192.168.1.106	TCP	54	0.001950000 80 → 54801
525	31.348085	202.117.1.13	192.168.1.106	TCP	54	0.002000000 80 → 54799
209	25.871953	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	507	0.002208000 GET /img/ir
574	25.530764	202.117.1.13	192.168.1.106	TCP	66	0.002053000 80 → 54801
524	31.348085	202.117.1.13	192.168.1.106	TCP	54	0.002133000 80 → 54795
536	25.564774	202.117.1.13	192.168.1.106	HTTP	794	0.002156000 HTTP/1.1 20
537	25.461312	202.117.1.13	192.168.1.106	TCP	66	0.002170000 80 → 54796
969	25.827794	202.117.1.13	192.168.1.106	TCP	1494	0.002212000 80 → 54801
539	25.565861	202.117.1.13	192.168.1.106	HTTP	897	0.002225000 HTTP/1.1 20

^{1.} 可以看到xjtu官网请求和应答的RTT大约为0.0007s左右

).	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length The	RTT to ACK the : Info
16905	57.734652	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.053560000 80 → 54840 [ACK] S
16683	57.558598	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.053593000 <mark>80 → 54843 [ACK] S</mark>
16872	57.649115	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.053684000 <mark>80 → 54842 [ACK] S</mark>
12821	56.666261	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	HTTP	1134	0.053778000 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (
13376	56.880731	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.053782000 <mark>80 → 54840 [ACK] S</mark>
16852	57.620842	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.053950000 <mark>80 → 54840 [ACK] S</mark>
16387	57.503548	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.053959000 <mark>80 → 54839 [ACK] S</mark>
12131	56.121926	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	HTTP	1256	0.053976000 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (
12272	56.372899	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.054005000 <mark>80 → 54840 [ACK] S</mark>
12097	56.063912	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	66	0.054013000 <mark>80 → 54844 [SYN,</mark> A
12477	56.508168	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.054104000 <mark>80 → 54844 [ACK] S</mark>
12273	56.374204	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.054173000 <mark>80 → 54842 [ACK] S</mark>
16851	57.620842	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.054235000 <mark>80 → 54839 [ACK] S</mark>
14792	57.272538	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.054255000 <mark>80 → 54839 [ACK] S</mark>
12387	56.449487	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.054293000 <mark>80 → 54839 [ACK] S</mark>
12586	56.566738	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.054605000 <mark>80 → 54844 [ACK] S</mark>
16845	57.619056	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.054994000 <mark>80 → 54841 [ACK] S</mark>
12388	56.450579	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.055037000 <mark>80 → 54844 [ACK] S</mark>
12957	56.723013	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.055070000 <mark>80 → 54843 [ACK] S</mark>
13497	56.937018	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.055293000 <mark>80 → 54842 [ACK] S</mark>
13470	56.902512	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.055300000 <mark>80 → 54844 [ACK] S</mark>
14472	57.214551	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.055547000 <mark>80 → 54839 [ACK] S</mark>
15954	57.445241	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.055626000 <mark>80 → 54839 [ACK] S</mark>
12331	56.434086	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	TCP	1434	0.055840000 <mark>80 → 54842 [ACK] S</mark>
16701	57.561839	111.115.76.75	192.168.1.106	HTTP	461	0.056017000 HTTP/1.1 200 OK

2. 可以看到新疆大学的官网RTT大约为0.054s左右

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length The	e RTT to ACK the :	Info
21514 76.625441	146.232.21.213	192.168.1.106	TCP	54	0.274695000	80 -
21544 76.638083	192.168.1.106	146.232.21.213	TCP	54	0.274984000	5487
19454 72.947652	146.232.21.213	192.168.1.106	TCP	54	0.275349000	80 ∹
19360 72.677913	146.232.21.213	192.168.1.106	TCP	66	0.276043000	80 ∹
21720 77.157927	146.232.21.213	192.168.1.106	TCP	54	0.276323000	80 ∹
24504 82.013791	146.232.21.213	192.168.1.106	TCP	1494	0.277048000	80 ⊣
26384 86.335606	192.168.1.106	146.232.21.213	TCP	54	0.277253000	5487
21405 76.341499	146.232.21.213	192.168.1.106	TCP	54	0.277256000	80 ∹
21996 77.753316	192.168.1.106	146.232.21.213	TCP	74	0.277415000	5487
25240 83.153296	146.232.21.213	192.168.1.106	TCP	54	0.277621000	80 ∹
21999 77.754280	192.168.1.106	146.232.21.213	TCP	66	0.278379000	5487
20504 75.209606	146.232.21.213	192.168.1.106	TCP	1494	0.278405000	80 -
21883 77.472368	192.168.1.106	146.232.21.213	TCP	54	0.278599000	5487
20115 74.654707	146.232.21.213	192.168.1.106	TCP	54	0.278668000	80 ∹
21515 76.632078	146.232.21.213	192.168.1.106	TCP	54	0.278829000	80 ∹
20131 74.658573	192.168.1.106	146.232.21.213	TCP	82	0.278862000	5487
18973 70.401084	146.232.21.213	192.168.1.106	TCP	66	0.279090000	80 ∹
22955 79.153378	192.168.1.106	146.232.21.213	TCP	66	0.279259000	5487
19727 73.531731	146.232.21.213	192.168.1.106	TCP	54	0.279434000	80 ∹
20141 74.659534	192.168.1.106	146.232.21.213	TCP	74	0.279510000	5487
20326 74.941714	146.232.21.213	192.168.1.106	TCP	54	0.279850000	80 ∹
23400 79.707572	146.232.21.213	192.168.1.106	TCP	54	0.279908000	80 ∹
22738 78.955575	146.232.21.213	192.168.1.106	TCP	1494	0.280602000	80 -
21222 76.063237	192.168.1.106	146.232.21.213	TCP	54	0.280906000	5487
25221 83.117074	192.168.1.106	146.232.21.213	TCP	54	0.281994000	5487

3. 可以看南非的这个网站RTT足足有0.28s左右

【协议之间关系分析】

首先,客户机通过arp广播寻求网关地址,网关告诉主机网关地址之后,才能在以太网头部写上网关的MAC地址,从而可以实现局域网内报文传递到网关。知道网关的地址之后,将网关的MAC地址存进arp缓存表中,然后就可以进行下面的操作。

然后利用dns协议解析域名,这里是询问DNS服务器(61.134.1.4)知道IP地址之后,才能在IP包的头部写上目的的IP地址,从而经过路由转发可以到达目的节点。

```
IntelCor_03:8c:98 Shenzhen_56:0e:d0 ARP
                                                   42 Who has 192.168.1.1? Tell 192.168.1.106
Shenzhen_56:0e:d0
                    IntelCor_03:8c:98
                                        ARP
                                                    42 192.168.1.1 is at c0:a5:dd:56:0e:d0
4a:e7:8d:0a:15:73
                    Broadcast
                                                   42 Who has 192.168.1.18? Tell 192.168.1.100
Shenzhen_56:0e:d0
                    Broadcast
                                        ARP
                                                    42 Who has 192.168.1.102? Tell 192.168.1.1
Shenzhen_56:0e:d0
                                                    42 Who has 192.168.1.105? Tell 192.168.1.1
                    Broadcast
192.168.1.106
                    61.134.1.4
                                        DNS
                                                    75 Standard query 0x513a A www.xjtu.edu.cn
                    192.168.1.106
61.134.1.4
                                                    91 Standard query response 0x513a A www.xjtu.edu.cn A 202.117.1.13
```

在获得目的服务器ip地址后,发送http请求报文,http协议是封装在最里层的,通过http协议的规定,可以请求资源,响应请求等,从而使得客户端获得服务器的资源。

8.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	75 Standard query 0x513a A www.xjtu.edu.cn
.1.4	192.168.1.106	DNS	91 Standard query response 0x513a A www.xjtu.edu.cn A 202.117.1.13
en_56:0e:d0	Broadcast	ARP	42 Who has 192.168.1.102? Tell 192.168.1.1
8d:0a:15:73	Broadcast	ARP	42 Who has 192.168.1.103? Tell 192.168.1.100
8d:0a:15:73	Broadcast	ARP	42 Who has 169.254.239.204? Tell 192.168.1.100
en_56:0e:d0	Broadcast	ARP	42 Who has 192.168.1.102? Tell 192.168.1.1
8d:0a:15:73	Broadcast	ARP	42 Who has 192.168.1.7? Tell 192.168.1.100
8.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	487 GET / HTTP/1.1
7.1.13	192.168.1.106	HTTP	960 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)

(二) 带缓存的ARP, DNS和HTTP协议分析

照着1.7.1中的步骤1-4再次执行一遍,但不执行步骤2。观察缓存的使用和带来的好处。

【DNS协议分析】

192.168.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	74 Standard query 0x08cf A www.google.com
61.134.1.4	192.168.1.106	DNS	90 Standard query response 0x08cf A www.google.com A 103.252.11
192.168.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	77 Standard query 0xcc74 A shuc-js.ksord.com
61.134.1.4	192.168.1.106	DNS	93 Standard query response 0xcc74 A shuc-js.ksord.com A 110.43.
192.168.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	70 Standard query 0x0483 A google.com
61.134.1.4	192.168.1.106	DNS	86 Standard query response 0x0483 A google.com A 142.251.43.14
192.168.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	77 Standard query 0x6ab2 A xjsz.xjedu.gov.cn
192.168.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	74 Standard query 0xa4e6 A www.iyaxin.com
61.134.1.4	192.168.1.106	DNS	146 Standard query response 0x6ab2 No such name A xjsz.xjedu.gov
61.134.1.4	192.168.1.106	DNS	135 Standard query response 0xa4e6 No such name A www.iyaxin.com
192.168.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	91 Standard query 0x0c53 A content-autofill.googleapis.com
61.134.1.4	192.168.1.106	DNS	107 Standard query response 0x0c53 A content-autofill.googleapis
192.168.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	80 Standard query 0x645f A beacons.gcp.gvt2.com
61.134.1.4	192.168.1.106	DNS	126 Standard query response 0x645f A beacons.gcp.gvt2.com CNAME

由于有本地DNS缓存,所以浏览器直接通过查找本地的DNS缓存就可以获得需要的IP地址,因此基本没有抓到有效的DNS请求和应答包。从这里可以看出DNS的缓存可以提高访问速度,因为不需要向DNS服务器询问IP地址了。

【ARP协议分析】

以访问xjtu官网为例,此时因为有缓存,所以并不需要arp协议进行网关的地址解析(图中的ARP协议是别的主机发送的),也不需要dns协议进行地址解析(图片中非相关网址dns解析),直接发送了http报文。

1203 0.3.0031		D. 044040C		12 1110 1100 122120012121 11212 1221200121200
1286 6.451767	4a:e7:8d:0a:15:73	Broadcast	ARP	42 Who has 192.168.1.8? Tell 192.168.1.100
1291 6.553888	4a:e7:8d:0a:15:73	Broadcast	ARP	42 Who has 192.168.1.4? Tell 192.168.1.100
1292 6.558422	192.168.1.106	61.134.1.4	DNS	74 Standard query 0x08cf A www.google.com
1293 6.583851	61.134.1.4	192.168.1.106	DNS	90 Standard query response 0x08cf A www.google.com A 103.252.115.169
1422 7.170000	4a:e7:8d:0a:15:73	Broadcast	ARP	42 Who has 192.168.1.6? Tell 192.168.1.100
1584 7.782845	4a:e7:8d:0a:15:73	Broadcast	ARP	42 Who has 192.168.1.4? Tell 192.168.1.100
1793 8.499578	4a:e7:8d:0a:15:73	Broadcast	ARP	42 Who has 192.168.1.7? Tell 192.168.1.100
1947 8.818708	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	601 GET /system/resource/code/datainput.jsp?owner=1151962237&e=1&w=1920
1949 8.822501	202.117.1.13	192.168.1.106	HTTP	388 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2140 0 420741	40.07.0d.00.15.73	Decadeact	ADD	42 Uha han 402 400 4 7) Tall 402 400 4 400

【http请求分析】

首先以xjtu官网为例:

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
1947 8.818708	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	601 GET /system/resource/code/datainput.jsp?owner=1151962237&e=1&w=1920&h=1
1949 8.822501	202.117.1.13	192.168.1.106	HTTP	388 HTTP/1.1 200 OK

可以看到http请求应答非常少,这就可以看出缓存的效果。

有缓存和没有缓存最主要的区别就在于http这里,然后筛选出http的请求报文如下:

			_			
-	495 2.732392	192.168.1.106	117.34.47.242	HTTP	361	GET /json/xl_chrome_ext_config.json HTT
	537 2.891718	192.168.1.106	180.163.203.14	HTTP	590	GET /?xlbtid=1&aid=1022&id=920&peerid=6
	540 2.892849	192.168.1.106	180.163.203.14	HTTP	599	GET /?xlbtid=1&aid=1022&id=916&peerid=6
	662 3.633734	192.168.1.106	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
	855 4.634909	192.168.1.106	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
	968 5.635285	192.168.1.106	239.255.255.250	SSDP	215	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
	1200 6.476421	192.168.1.106	42.81.183.241	HTTP	282	POST /cgi-bin/httpconn HTTP/1.1
	1915 10.465585	192.168.1.106	202.117.1.13	HTTP	588	GET /system/resource/code/datainput.jsp
	4090 23.285508	192.168.1.106	42.81.183.241	HTTP	282	POST /cgi-bin/httpconn HTTP/1.1
	5564 26.268015	192.168.1.106	111.115.76.75	HTTP	553	GET /system/resource/code/datainput.jsp
	15007 38.108948	192.168.1.106	146.232.21.213	HTTP	631	GET /english HTTP/1.1
	15147 38.533642	192.168.1.106	146.232.21.213	HTTP	710	GET /Style%20Library/SUN/Fonts/Raleway-
	15241 38.708909	192.168.1.106	146.232.21.213	HTTP	711	GET /Style%20Library/SUN/Fonts/Raleway-
	15296 38.811957	192.168.1.106	146.232.66.121	HTTP	854	POST /piwik.php?action_name=Stellenbosc
	15335 38.830654	192.168.1.106	146.232.21.213	HTTP	712	0.000653000 GET /Style%20Library/SUN/Fonts/Raleway-
	15409 38.994803	192.168.1.106	146.232.21.213	HTTP	709	0.000547000 GET /Style%20Library/SUN/Fonts/Raleway-

可以看到访问三个网站的HTTP请求仅仅有10个包,因此缓存大大提高了访问网站的速度。

【http缓存分析】

TCP payload (582 bytes)

Hypertext Transfer Protocol

✓ HTTP/1.1 304 NOT MODIFIED\r\n

> [Expert Info (Chat/Sequence): HTTP/1.1 304 NOT MODIFIED\r\n]

Response Version: HTTP/1.1

Status Code: 304

[Status Code Description: Not Modified]

Response Phrase: NOT MODIFIED

Cache-Control: private,max-age=0\r\n Expires: Sat, 05 Mar 2022 06:58:50 GMT\r\n

Accept-Ranges: bytes\r\n
Server: Microsoft-IIS/10.0\r\n
X-SharePointHealthScore: 0\r\n

Public-Extension: http://schemas.microsoft.com/repl-2\r\n SPRequestGuid: bf842ba0-6503-509f-4cff-d433793e0162\r\n request-id: bf842ba0-6503-509f-4cff-d433793e0162\r\n

X-FRAME-OPTIONS: SAMEORIGIN\r\n

SPRequestDuration: 9\r\n

如图,返回的304Not Modified就是使用了http缓存技术,并且是使用的协商缓存,也就是客户端主动询问服务器可以不可以使用缓存,服务器返回一个Not Modified,就是可以直接使用缓存。

```
Content-Length: 682\r\n
```

[Content length: 682]
Connection: keep-alive\r\n

Date: Sun, 20 Mar 2022 06:07:37 GMT\r\n

Last-Modified: Wed, 02 Mar 2022 02:54:31 GMT\r\n

ETag: "621edc67-2aa"\r\n

Expires: Sun, 20 Mar 2022 07:07:37 GMT\r\n $\,$

Cache-Control: max-age=3600\r\n Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *\

Accept-Ranges: bytes\r\n

Ali-Swift-Global-Savetime: 1647756457\r\n

Age: 3038\r\n

X-Cache: HIT TCP_MEM_HIT dirn:0:208644898\r\n X-Swift-SaveTime: Sun, 20 Mar 2022 06:07:39 GMT\r\n

注意以上应答报文的这四个字段,这四个字段实际上都是为了进行HTTP缓存的。

Last-Modified 和 ETag 相当于服务器先告诉客户端最后改变的时间,客户端自己要记下来,然后再次 发送请求的时候要带上这些字段,服务器会进行相应的比较,来判断是否使用缓存,这属于HTTP的协商 缓存。

Expires 和 Cache-Control 相当于服务器直接告诉客户端什么时候可以直接使用缓存,不用问它了。这属于强制缓存。

(三)使用ncat工具访问HTTP服务

参考1.7.1中的步骤1-4和分析结果,在命令窗口执行ncat -C xxx.xxx.xxx 80, ncat连接上HTTP服务器 后,根据协议输入合适的请求。其中xxx.xxx.xxx 为服务器地址。

这里以访问xjtu主页为例,首先输入:

```
1 | ncat -C www.xjtu.edu.cn 80
```

然后命令行会提示继续输入,再输入:

```
1 GET / HTTP/1.1
2 Host: www.xjtu.edu.cn
3
```

注意这里要迅速点一下回车,然后就会迅速出现大量内容,经过观察,这显然是html网页内容,说明返回成功。

```
rootgubuntu:/home/hijack# nc -C www.xjtu.edu.cn 80
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: www.xjtu.edu.cn
HTTP/1.1 200 0K
Date: Sun, 20 Mar 2022 09:27:13 GMT
Server: WWebServer
X-Frame-0ptions: SAMEORIGIN
Last-Modified: Sat, 19 Mar 2022 15:56:48 GMT
ETag: "e0a3-5da944f89d000"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 57507
Cache-Control: max-age=600
Expires: Sun, 20 Mar 2022 09:37:13 GMT
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Language: zh-CN
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<!TOTTYPE HTML>
</META name="360-site-verification" content="845cb73defc117caad1186ca8fac8532"><script type="text/javascript">

*META name="360-site-verification" content="845cb73defc117caad1186ca8fac8532">

*META name="360-site-verification" content="845cb73defc117caad1186ca8fac8532">

*META name="360-site-verification" content="845cb73defc117caad1186ca8fac8532">

*META name="360-site-verification" content="845cb73defc117caad1186ca8fac8532">

*META name="360-site-verification
```

2. FTP协议分析(省略)

六、互动讨论主题

1、HTTP协议的缓存, DNS的缓存; 缓存对网络访问速度的影响。

【HTTP缓存】

HTTP缓存分为强制缓存和协商缓存两种,强制缓存客户端不用发起请求,直接使用缓存,协商缓存是每次是否使用缓存都需要与服务器端进行询问请求。

强制缓存的常见技术有 Expires 和 Cache-Control ,其中 Expires 的值是一个时间,表示这个时间前缓存都是有效的,不需要请求; Cache-Control 有很多属性值,常用的有 max-age 设置了资源的有效时间,这个时间不到都不需要发出请求,另外 immutable 也是 Cache-Control 的一个属性,表示这个资源一直都不用再请求了,就是永远都不会改变,直接使用缓存就行。(max-age 比 Expire 优先级高)

协商缓存的常见技术有 ETag 和 Last-Modified, ETag 其实就是给资源算一个hash值或者版本号,对应 的常用 request header 为 If-Modified-Since 。 Last-Modified 是加上资源修改的时间。

强制缓存和协商缓存都存在的情况下,先判断强制缓存是否生效,如果生效不用发起请求,直接使用缓存,如果强制缓存不生效再判断协商缓存。

【DNS缓存】

有DNS的地方就会有DNS缓存,例如操作系统、浏览器、DNS服务器,首先要了解DNS缓存的原理。

这里以浏览器访问网站为例,说明DNS解析中缓存的作用:

- 1. 首先搜索浏览器自身的DNS缓存,如果存在,则域名解析到此完成。
- 2. 如果浏览器自身的缓存里面没有找到对应的条目,那么会尝试读取操作系统的hosts文件看是否存在 对应的映射关系,如果存在,则域名解析到此完成。
- 3. 如果本地hosts文件不存在映射关系,则查找本地DNS服务器(ISP服务器,或者自己手动设置的DNS服务器),如果存在,域名到此解析完成。
- 4. 如果本地DNS服务器还没找到的话,它就会向根服务器发出请求,进行递归查询。

不管是DNS缓存还是HTTP缓存都可以大大提高访问速度。

2、NAT对FTP传输的影响,比较HTTP与FTP的特点;

NAT使得同一个公网IP可以衍生出多个内网IP,这对于FTP传输的影响主要是端口的转换,需要将理论上的21、20端口转换为实际使用的端口,因为同一个网关下的多个主机不可能公用一个20、21端口。主要问题就是要解决FTP的NAT穿越。

【比较HTTP和FTP】

- 1. HTTP仅需要建立一条TCP连接即可,FTP需要建立两条,分别是控制连接和数据连接。
- 2. FTP协议有两种工作方式,主动式和被动式。二者区别在于数据连接的建立方式不同。
- 3. HTTP是基于请求响应的方式的,通过请求URL进行资源的定位,返回资源。

七、进阶自设计

1、用nmap的ncat来模拟https客户端,访问1-2个网站。

首先访问百度:

```
ncat -C --ssl www.baidu.com 443
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host:www.baidu.com
```

```
[root@iZ2ze6rmzq3gg5etld1r1tZ ~]# ncat -C --ssl www.baidu.com 443
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host:www.baidu.com

HTTP/1.1 200 0K
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Cache-Control: no-cache
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 9508
Content-Type: text/html
Date: Sun, 27 Mar 2022 12:09:10 GMT
P3p: CP=" OTI DSP COR IVA OUR IND COM "
P3p: CP=" OTI DSP COR IVA OUR IND COM "
P3p: CP=" OTI DSP COR IVA OUR IND COM "
P3p: CP=" OTI DSP COR IVA OUR IND COM "
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```

```
1  ncat -C --ssl www.gitee.com 443
2  GET / HTTP/1.1
3  Host:www.gitee.com
```

```
[root@iZzzeGrmzq3gg5etld1r1tz ~] # ncat -C --ssl www.gitee.com 443
GET / HTTP/1.1 200 0K
Date: Sun, 27 Mar 2022 12:10:16 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Connection: keep-alive
Server: nginx
Vary: Accept-Encoding
X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
X-UA-Compatible: chrome=1
Expires: Sun, 1 Jan 2000 01:00:00 GMT
Pragma: must-revalidate, no-cache, private
Cache-Control: no-cache vuser-indice, path-/; expires=Thu, 27 Mar 2042 12:10:16 -0000
Set-Cookie: user_locale=zh-CN; domain=_gitee.com; path=/; expires=Thu, 27 Mar 2042 12:10:16 -0000
Set-Cookie: oschina_new_user=indice; path-/; expires=Thu, 27 Mar 2042 12:10:16 -0000
Set-Cookie: oschina_new_user=indice; path-/; expires=Thu, 27 Mar 2042 12:10:16 -0000
Set-Cookie: gitee-session-n=WnNmaz1BRGAmcDWM/2V[0]:96GmLCR2RJUW/2DHMCZUSRBUTUR/2NTD/2DFOTKoxMFprZ0lOaHdXTUpvRWgzZjBGRWVkOVdhd
NTIMK*umcer/mbZSM-XJYDVOMDHDZHZdeafdkUXLJUDXIVYBWOMQYYKpidklTbXlQcHMVYYZtUkQyLS1XMMVwcWp4b2S0ZFlScWWXYZRTY2SBPT0k3D--c1089fbc1
X-Request-Id: Sc219249cdcc16ed2fbaS2b74653b64e
X-Request-Id: Sc219249cdcc16e
```

2、在云服务器上搭建Apache2(或其他WEB服务器),并测试修改HTML或图片文件,看客户端能否及时访问到更新的内容。注意抓包分析。

将页面改为:

← → C ▲ 不安全 | 39.106.29.224

lyg and lhb

2193712575 2193712530

```
1  ncat -C --ssl 39.106.29.224 443
2  GET / HTTP/1.1
3  Host:39.106.29.224
```

观察得到的结果:

```
root@ubuntu:/home/hijack/Desktop# ncat -C 39.106.29.224 80
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host:39.106.29.224

HTTP/1.1 200
Accept-Ranges: bytes
ETag: W/"79-1648383300000"
Last-Modified: Sun, 27 Mar 2022 12:15:00 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 79
Date: Sun, 27 Mar 2022 12:16:29 GMT

<html>
<h
```

可以得到我们修改后的html文件。