

# 天津大学

## 《计算机网络》



题目: Wireshark Lab: HTTP

学 院 智能与计算学部

专 业 计算机科学与技术

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Before we start with this lab let's open Wireshark. You might be seeing a window "similar" to the one showed in the figure below.

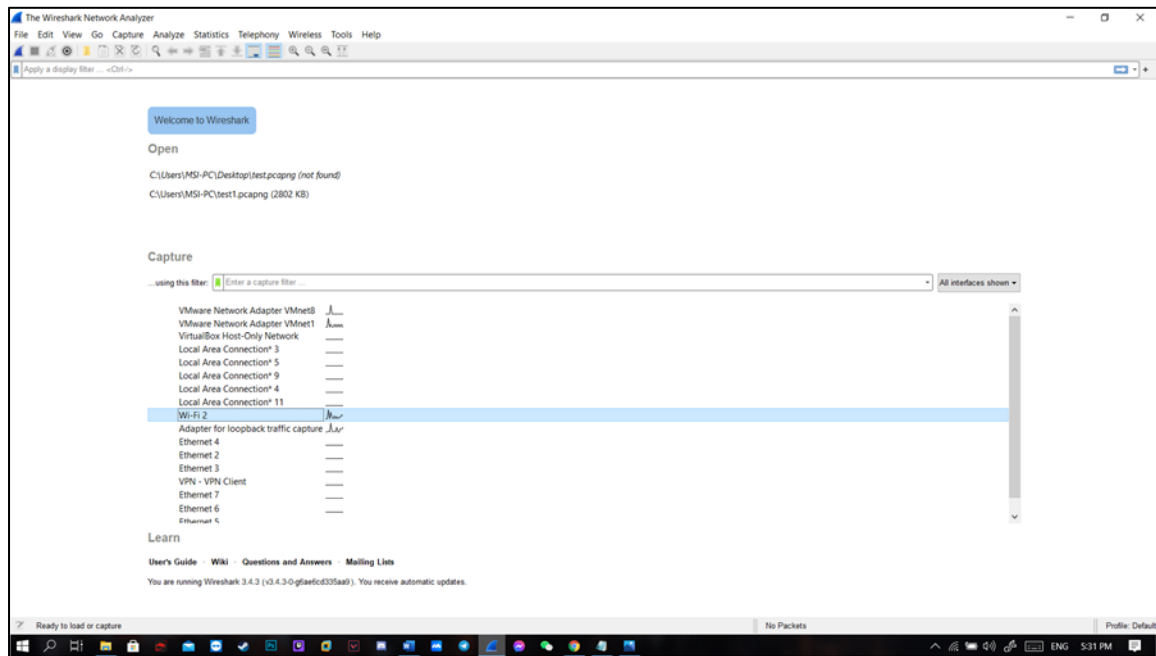


Figure 1:Wireshark interface

We already know how to start capture it in the last experiment. So, we don't want to talk about the specific thing of it anymore. Now we can start our Wireshark HTTP lab.

## 1. The Basic HTTP GET/response interaction

For the first part of this lab do the following:

- (1) Start up your web browser.
- (2) Start up the Wireshark packet Sniffer. Enter http in the display-filter-specification window, so that only captured HTTP messages will be displayed later in the packet-listing window.
- (3) Wait a bit more than one minute, and then begin Wireshark packet capture.
- (4) Enter the following to your browser <http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file1.html> Your browser should display the very simple, one-line HTML file.
- (5) Stop Wireshark packet capture.

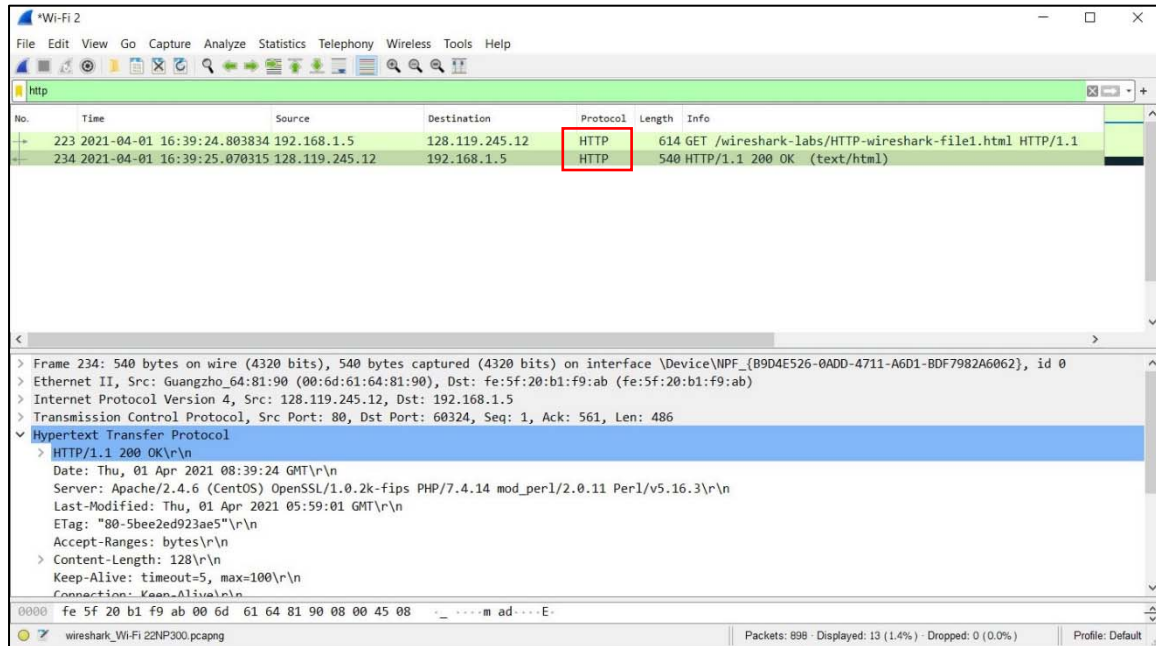


Figure 2: Wireshark Display after the first link that we put into browser

The above Figure shows in the packet-listing window that two HTTP messages were captured:

- The **GET** request message (from your browser to the gaia.cs.umass.edu web server)
- The response message from the server to your browser.

The HTTP response message consists of a status line, followed by header lines, followed by a blank line, followed by the entity body.

Note that since HTTP messages are carried inside a TCP segment, which are carried inside an IP datagram, which are carried within an Ethernet frame, Wireshark displays the Frame, Ethernet, IP, and TCP packet information as well.

However, because this lab is for HTTP let us ignore all non-HTTP data displayed, and let us extend the data displayed for “**Hypertext Transfer Protocol**”.

By looking at the information in the HTTP GET and response messages, answer the following questions.

- 1) Is your browser running HTTP version 1.0 or 1.1? What version of HTTP is the server running?

You can see my Browser and Server are running **HTTP 1.1**.

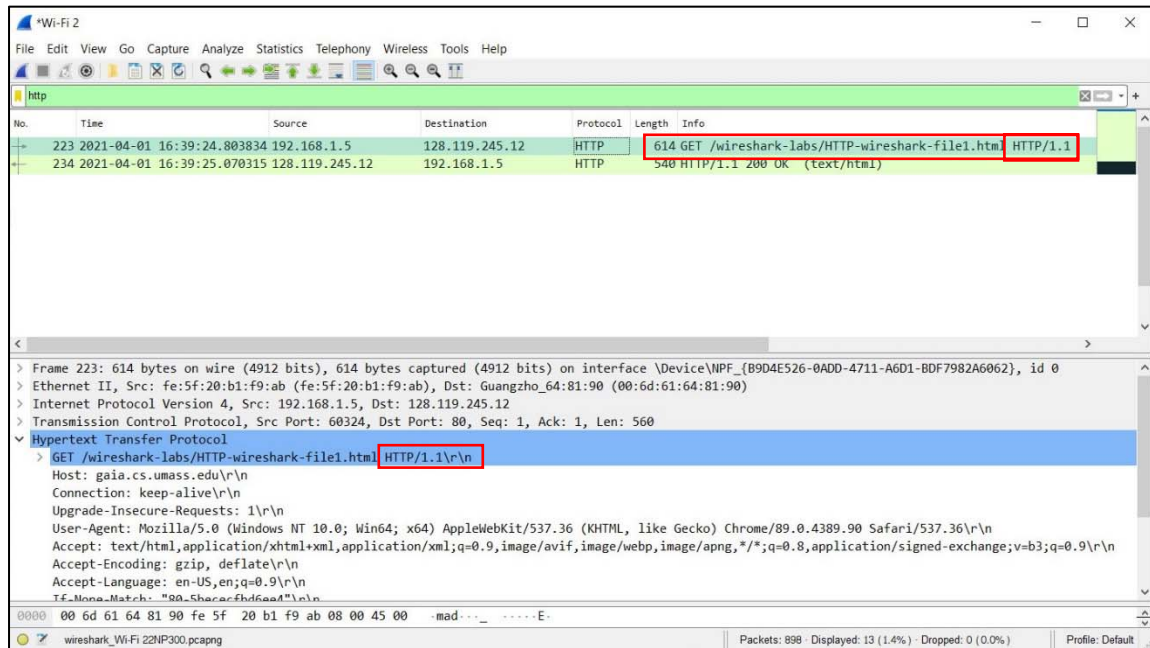


Figure 3: The server of the HTTP

- 2) What languages (if any) does your browser indicate that it can accept to the server?

My browser can accept only **en (English)**.

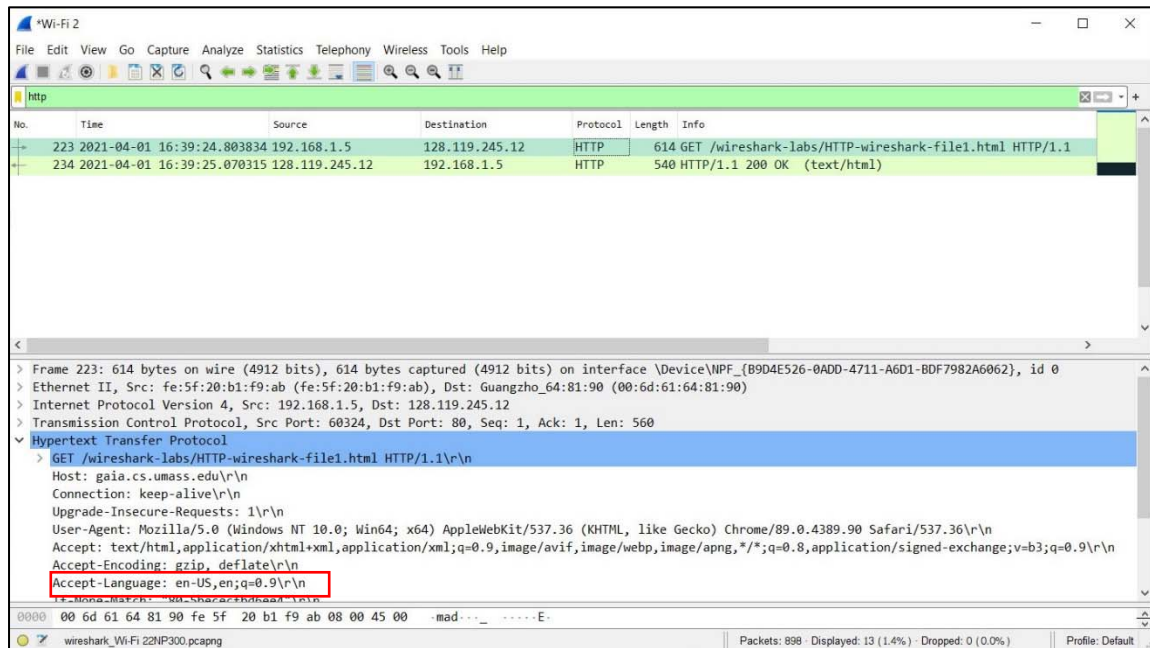


Figure 4: The language that the browser accepted

- 3) What is the IP address of your computer? Of the gaia.cs.umass.edu server?

**Client IP: 192.168.1.5**

**Server IP: 128.119.245.12**

As shown in the Figure below you can get the IP information from the HTTP GET and response messages on the Packet Listing window of from the Internet Protocol line on the Packet-Header details window.

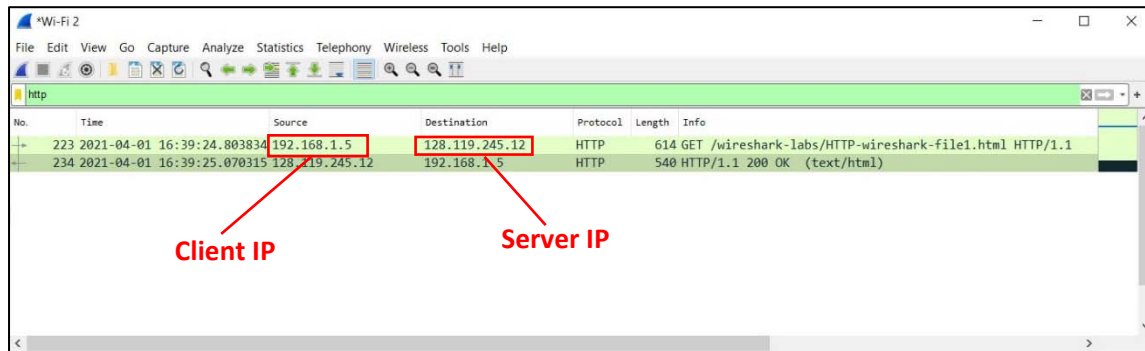


Figure 5: Client and Server IP address

- 4) What is the status code returned from the server to your browser?

**Status code: 200**

The HTTP status code will give you information about the response to your HTTP request. For example: code 2xx (such as 200) means that the request was successfully completed.

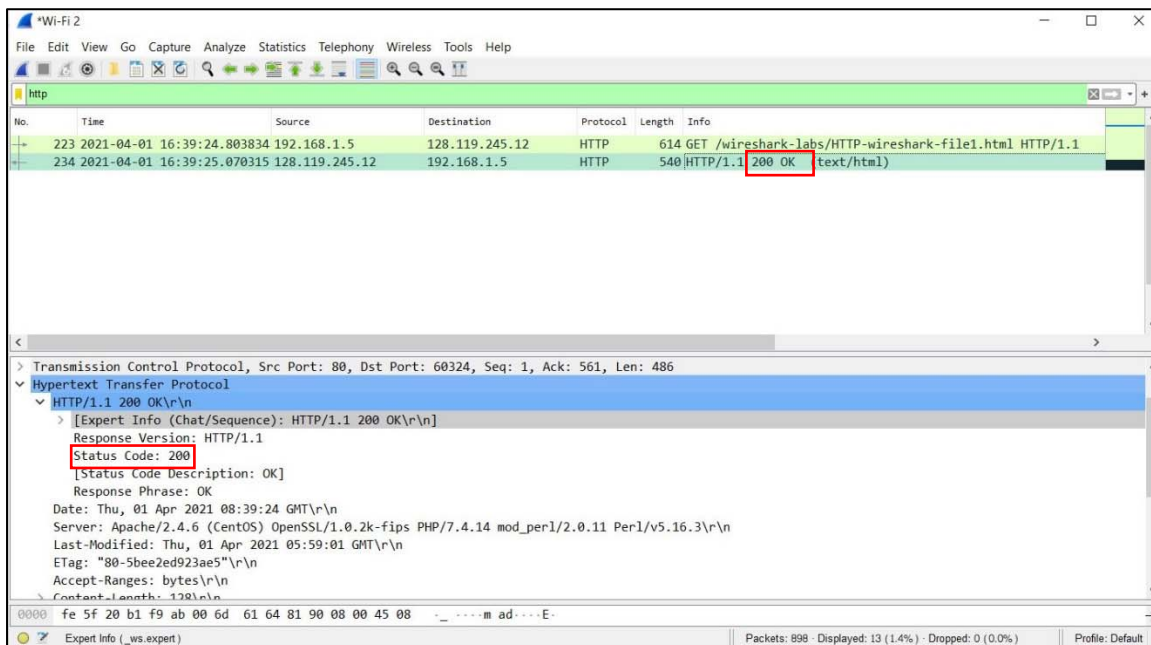
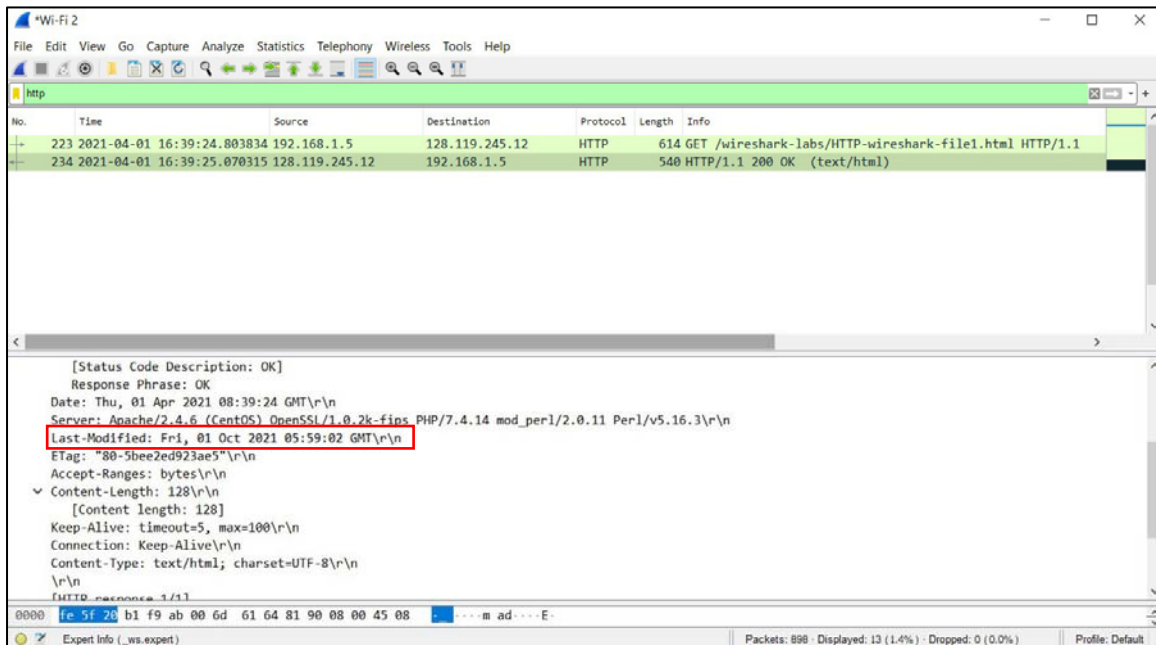


Figure 6: Status code returned from server

- 5) When was the HTML file that you are retrieving last modified at the server?
- **Last modified: Fri, 01 Oct 2021 05:59:02 GMT**



Notice that the document you just retrieved was last modified within a minute before you downloaded the document. That is because for this particular file, the gaia.cs.umass.edu server is setting the file's last-modified time to be the current time, and is doing so once per minute.

- 6) How many bytes of content are being returned to your browser?
- **Content length: 128**

The Content-Length will return the length in bytes of the body of the message.

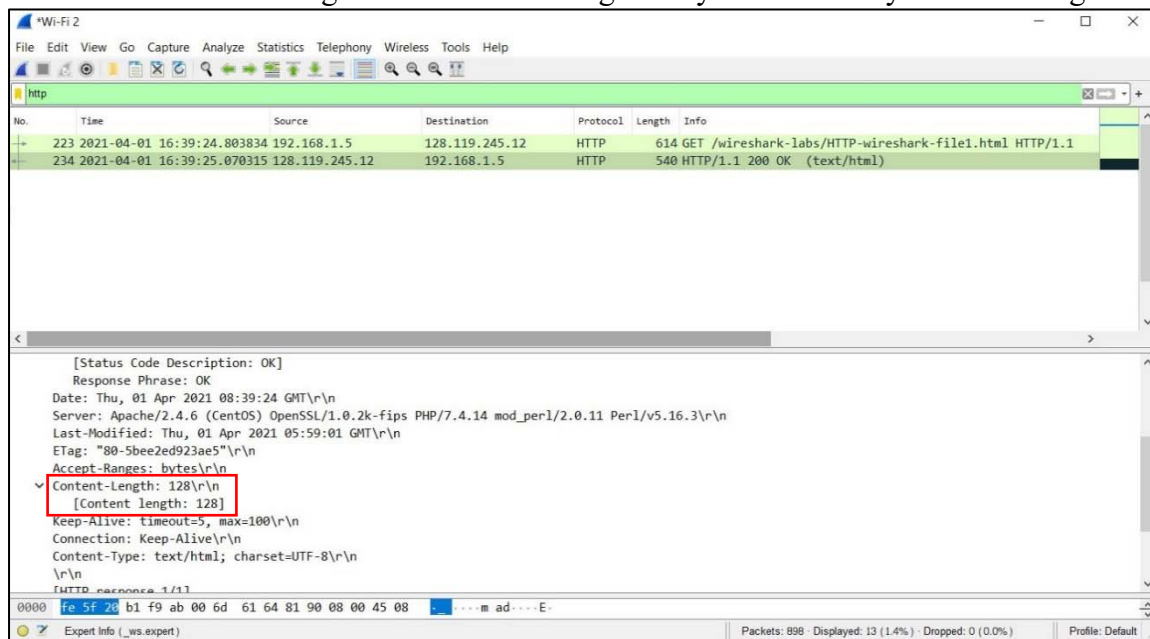


Figure 8: The length of content



- 7) 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**, All the headers can be found in the raw data.

## 2. The HTTP CONDITIONAL GET/response interaction

For the next series of question do the following:

- Start up your web browser.
- Empty the browser's cache (clear recent history on your browser; no information of webpages opened should be stored on your pc).
- Start up the Wireshark packet Sniffer, and start the packet capture.
- Enter the following URL into your browser

<http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file2.html>

(Your browser should display a very simple five-line HTML file.)

- Quickly enter the same URL into your browser again (or simply refresh the page on your browser)
- Stop Wireshark packet capture, and enter “http” in the display-filter, so that only captured HTTP messages will be displayed later in the packet-listing window.

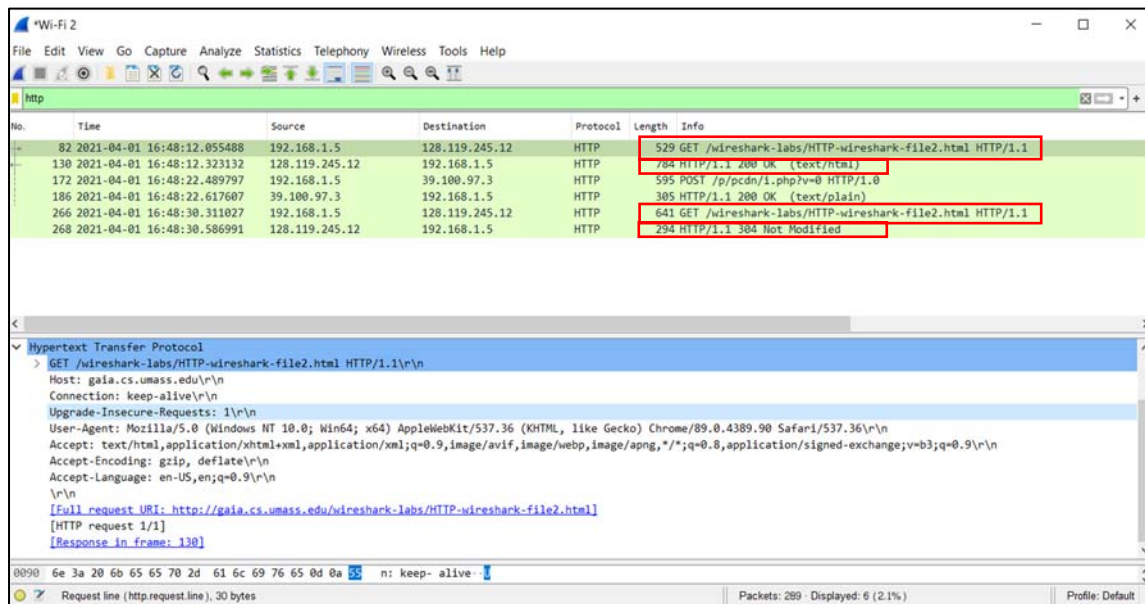


Figure 9: Wireshark Display after the second link that we put into browser

As shown in the figure we will get two **HTTP GET** request, one from the first time we enter the URL with the respective **200 OK** response message and the second **HTTP GET** from refreshing the page (or reentering the URL) with a **304 Not Modified** response message.

Answer the following questions:

- 8) 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, As you can see in the figure below there is no line with “**IF-MODIFIED-SINCE**” in the Packet-headers details of the **HTTP GET** request. This is because we are looking at the first **HTTP GET** request and our browser didn’t not have any previous data about the URL we opened.

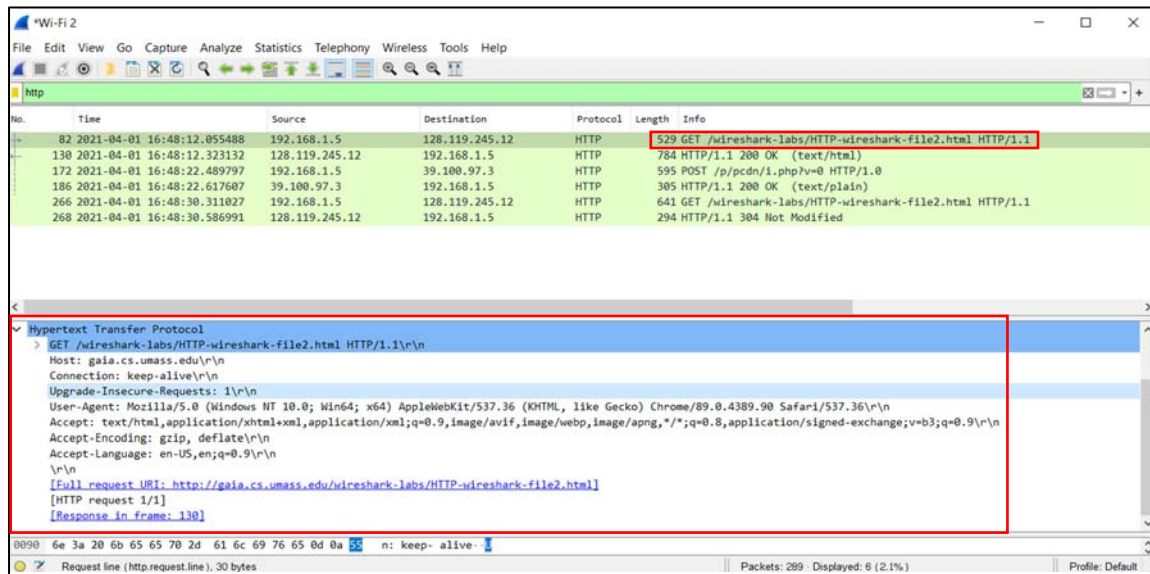


Figure 10: HTTP GET If-modified display

- 9) Inspect the contents of the server response. Did the server explicitly return the contents of the file? How can you tell?
- We can tell the server returned the content of the file because as shown in the figure we can see the content of the last modified time message in the Packet-header details window.

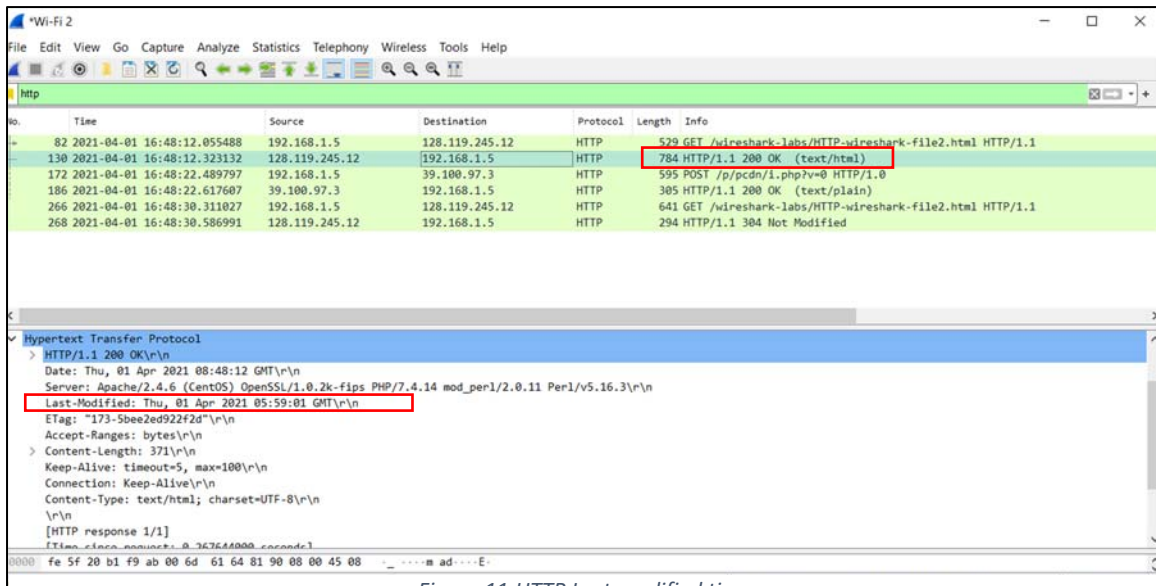


Figure 11: HTTP Last modified time



In the other hand, We also can see the returned message from the second link that we have been retrieved in the browser base on Line-based text data in the figure below.

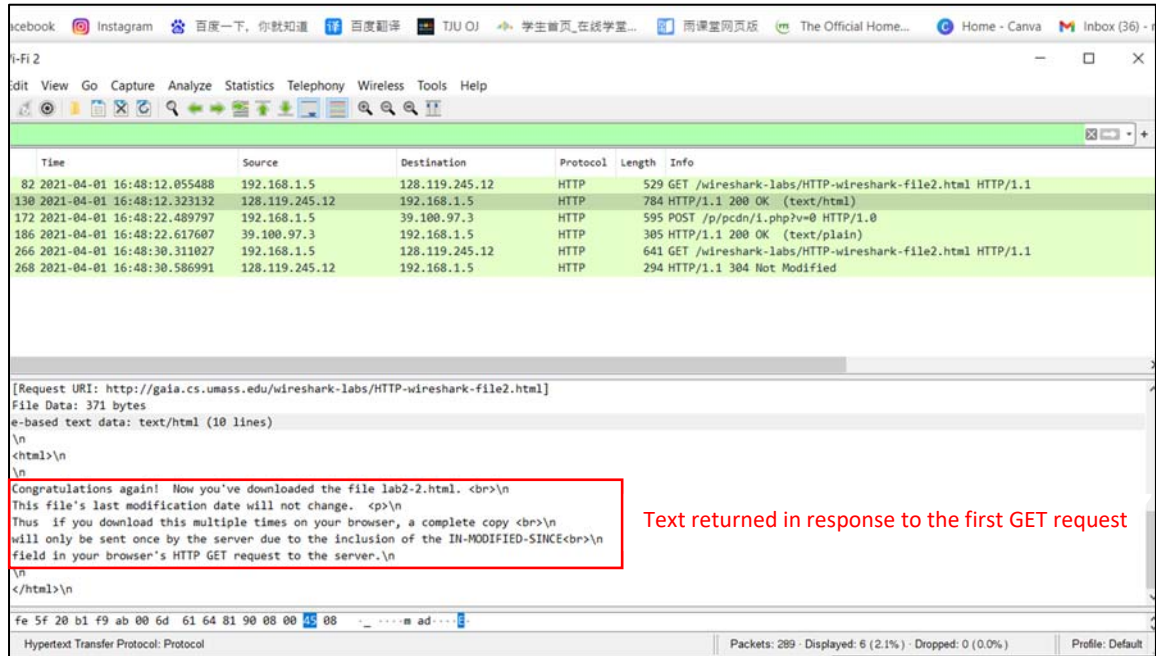


Figure 12:Returned text in the first GET request

10) 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?

- As shown in the figure on the second **HTTP GET** request we could find the “**IF-MODIFIED-SINCE**” line. This line is followed by “**Thu, 01 Apr 2021 05:59:01 GMT**” Which is the date shown in the “**Last-Modified**” field of the first HTTP response message (See figure 12).

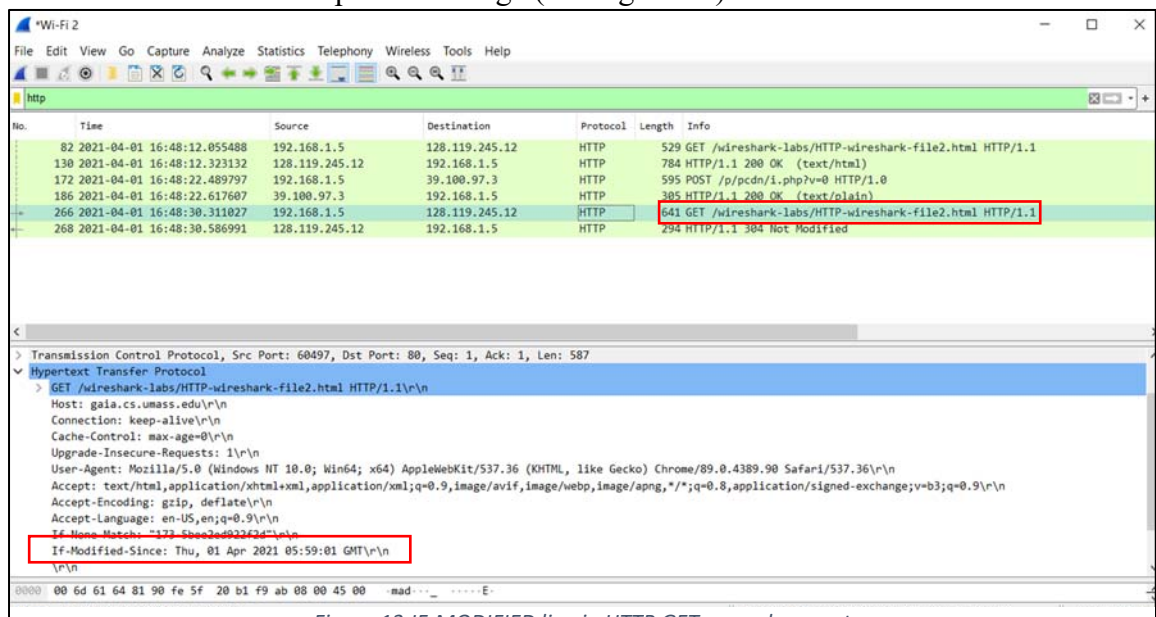


Figure 13:IF-MODIFIED line in HTTP GET second request

11) 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.

- We can see in the figure that the Status Code is **304 Not Modified**. In this case the server didn't return the content because the browser already had it from its cache.

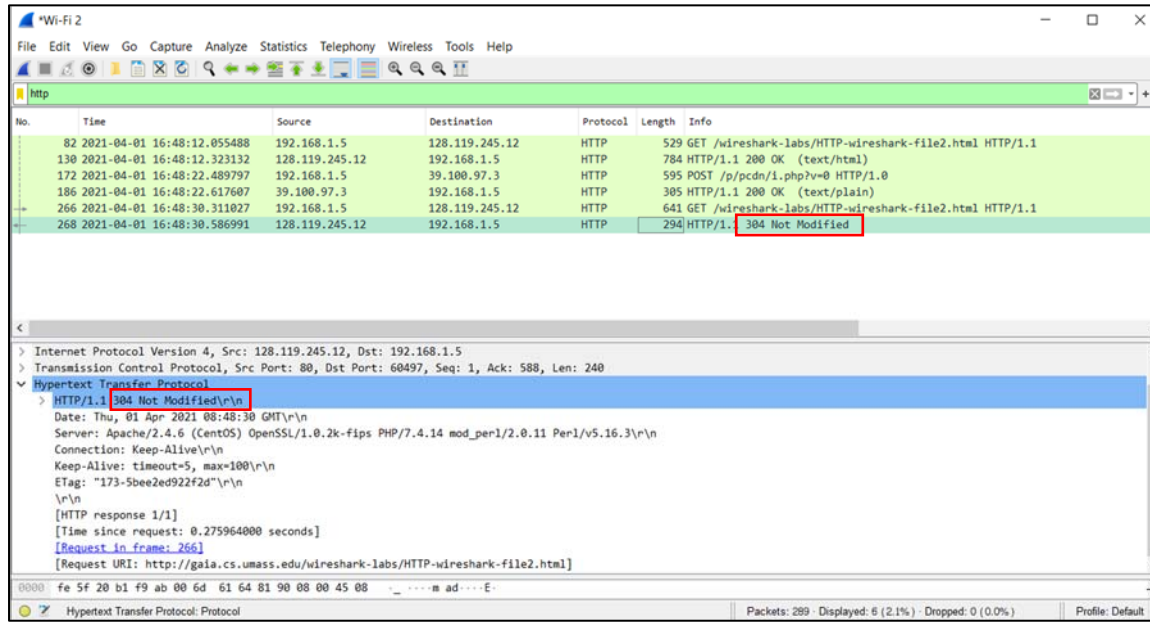


Figure 14: HTTP status code 304 Not Modified

### 3. Retrieving Long Documents

In previous questions, the documents retrieved have been simple and short HTML files. In the next series of question you will see what happens when we download a long HTML file. Do the following:

- Start up your web browser, and make sure your browser's cache is cleared.
- Start up the Wireshark packet sniffer
- Enter the following URL into your browser

<http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file3.html>

Your browser should display the rather lengthy US Bill of Rights.

- Stop Wireshark packet capture, and enter "http" in the display-filter-specification window.

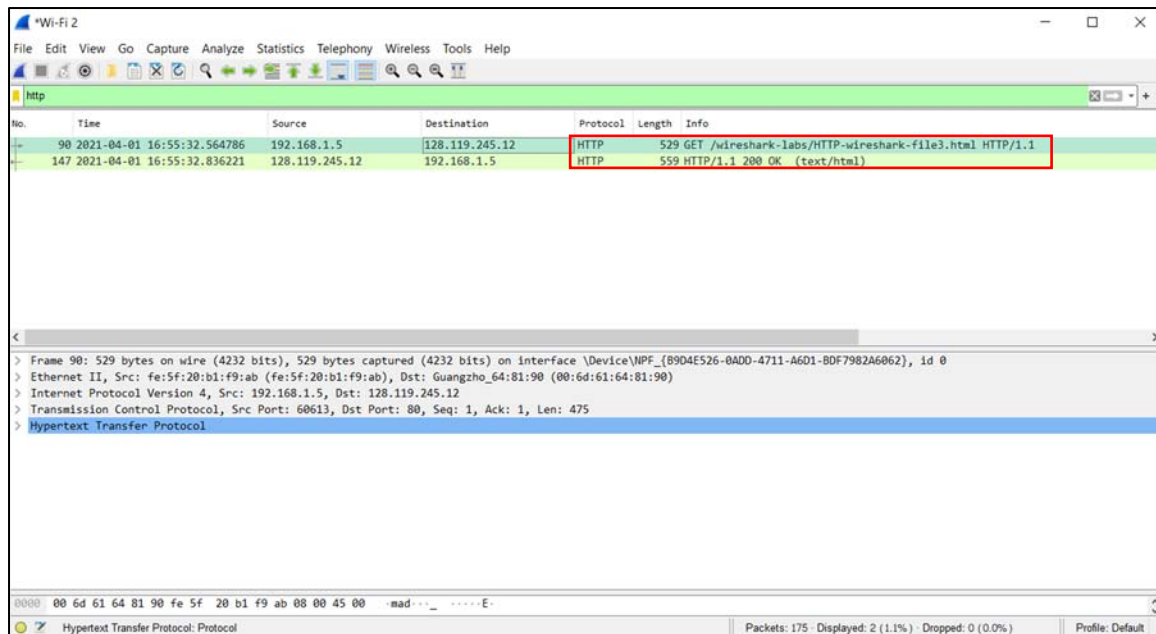


Figure 15:Wireshark Display after the third link that we put into browser

In the packet-listing window, I could see my **HTTP GET** message, followed by a multiple-packet **TCP** response to your **HTTP GET** request in the figure 16 below.

By entering http on the display-filter I just got the **HTTP GET** request and the response. To see the **TCP** responses right-click one of the packets select Conversation Filter and then select **TCP**. After that we will see the **TCP** and **HTTP** respond in the figure below.

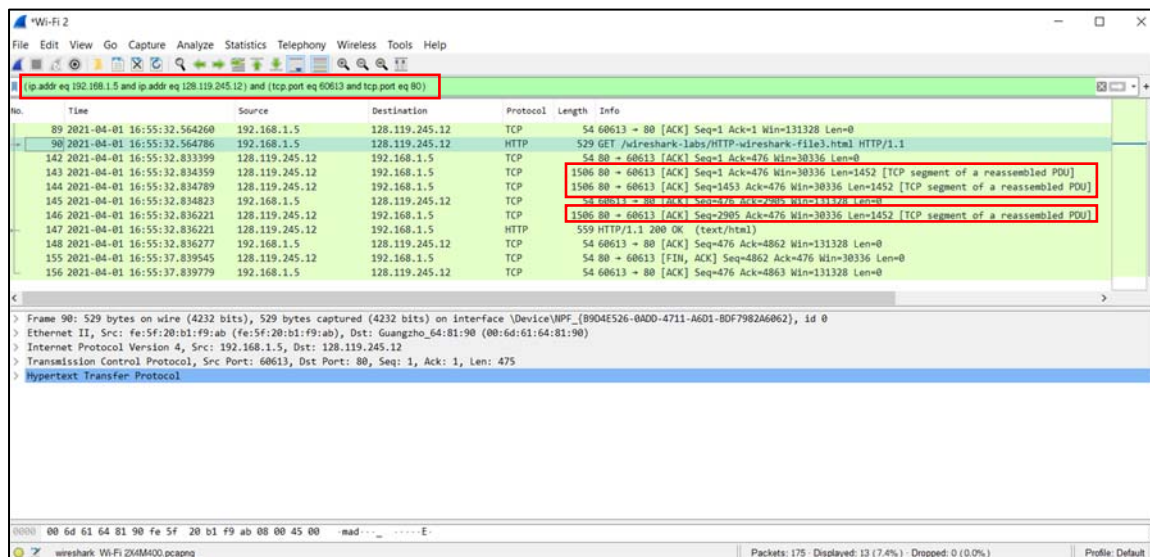


Figure 16:TCP responded message

There are multiple **TCP** packets because the HTML file is very long, 4500 bytes which is too large to fit in one **TCP** packet. Therefore, the HTTP response message is broken into several parts, with each part being contained within a separate **TCP** segment.

As you can see, Wireshark indicates each **TCP** segment as a separate packet, and the fact that the single **HTTP** response was fragmented across multiple **TCP** packets is indicated by the “**TCP segment of a reassembled PDU**” in the Info column of the Wireshark display.

Now we have to answer the following question:

12) How many HTTP GET request messages did your browser send? Which packet number in the trace contains the GET message for the Bill or Rights?

- There is only one **HTTP GET** request. As we can see the **HTTP GET** request was capture on frame 90.

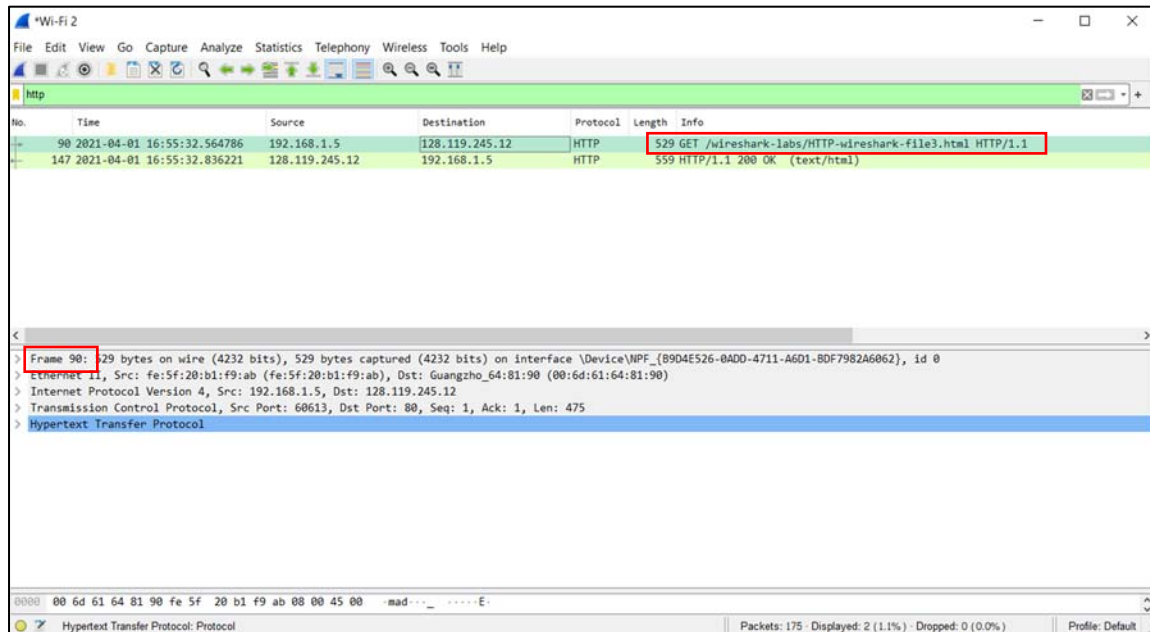


Figure 17: HTTP GET request frame

13) Which packet number in the trace contains the status code and phrase associated with the response to the HTTP GET request?

- Packet number (frame) **147**.

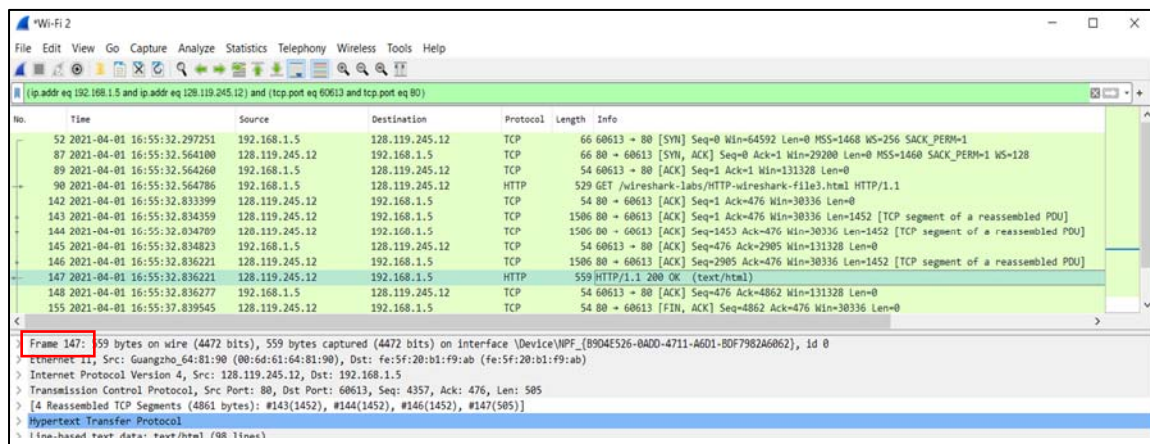


Figure 18: HTTP GET response packet number



14) What is the status code and phrase in the response?

- The Status Code and phrase in the response is **200 OK**.

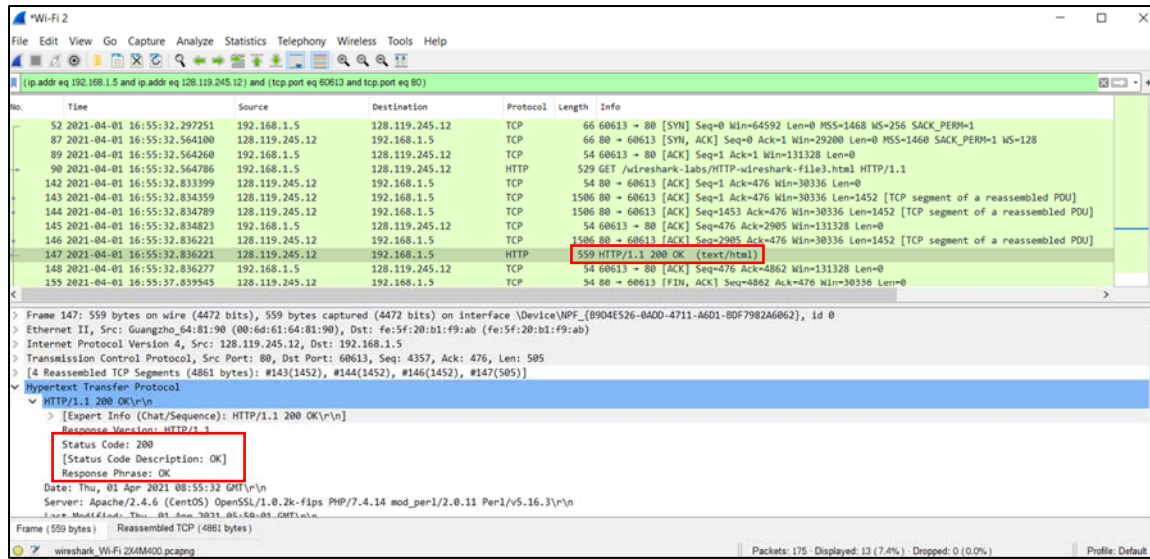


Figure 19: Status code and response

15) How many data-containing TCP segments were needed to carry the single HTTP response and the text of the Bill of Rights?

- There are 3 packets data-containing with the “TCP segment of a reassembled PDU” indication that needed to carry the single HTTP response.

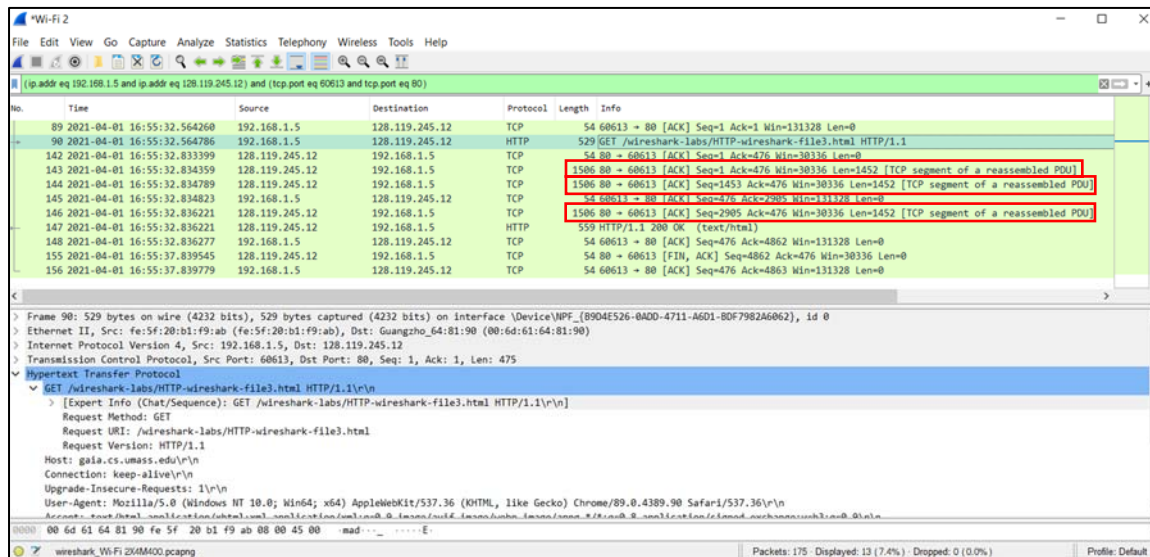


Figure 20: Data containing TCP segments