LAB(3)

Report 3

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Introduction:

After we knew how "Wireshark" works in the previous lab, now we'll start using the program to catch more packets and see the protocols used in the operations. One of these protocols is (HTTP) protocol and we will cover the most important aspects of this protocol.

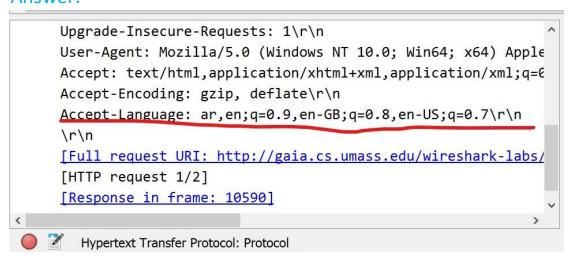
1. What version of HTTP is your browser running? What version of HTTP is the server running?

Answer: both of them are HTTP 1.1

+	10540 23.868885	192.168.1.24	128.119.245.12	HTTP	554 GET /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file1.html HTTP/1.1
4	10590 24.038123	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.24	HTTP	540 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
+	10641 24.177038	192.168.1.24	128.119.245.12	HTTP	500 GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
+	10711 24.351508	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.24	HTTP	538 HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)

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

Answer:



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

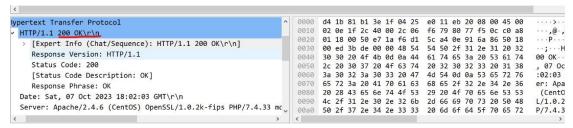
Answer: My computer's IP is 192.168.1.24 and the site is

128.119.245.12

No).	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
-	10540	23.868885	192.168.1.24	128.119.245.12	↓ HTTP	554 GET /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file1.html HTTP/1.1
4	10590	24.038123	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.24	HTTP	540 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
+	10641	24.177038	192.168.1.24	128.119.245.12	HTTP	500 GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
	10711	24.351508	128.119.245.12	192.168.1.24	HTTP	538 HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)

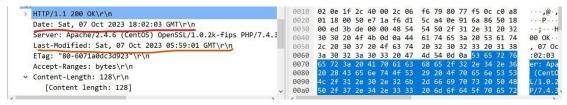
4. What is the status code returned from the server to your browser?

Answer:



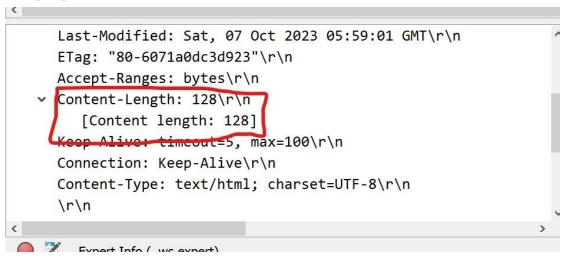
5. When was the HTML file that you are retrieving last modified at the server?

Answer:



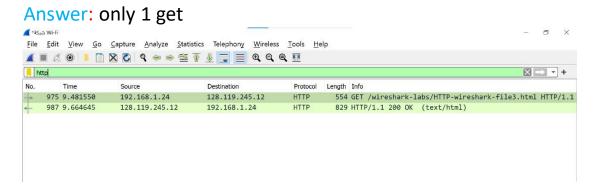
6. How many bytes of content are being returned to your browser?

Answer:



Part (2):

1. How many HTTP GET request messages did your browser send?



2. What is the status code and phrase in the response?

Answer:

```
Frame 987: 829 bytes on wire (6632 bits), 829 bytes captured
Ethernet II, Src: TaicangT_11:eb:20 (04:25:e0:11:eb:20), Dst:
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 128.119.245.12, Dst: 192.168
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 60639,
[4 Reassembled TCP Segments (4861 bytes): #984(1362), #985(138
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n
Date: Sat, 07 Oct 2023 19:36:31 GMT\r\n
Server: Apache/2.4.6 (CentOS) OpenSSL/1.0.2k-fips PHP/7.4.3
```

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

Answer: 4 TCP segments

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> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 128.119.245.12, Dst: 192.16{^
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 60639,

    [4 Reassembled TCP Segments (4861 bytes): #984(1362), #985(136
        [Frame: 984, payload: 0-1361 (1362 bytes)]
        [Frame: 985, payload: 1362-2723 (1362 bytes)]
        [Frame: 986, payload: 2724-4085 (1362 bytes)]
        [Frame: 987, payload: 4086-4860 (775 bytes)]
        [Segment count: 4]
        [Reassembled TCP length: 4861]
```

Conclusion(including what I have learned):

at the end, we've tried retrieving both short and long html files. We learned how to see each packet information, like knowing when the packet was requested and when it was retrieved. And the HTTP version for both source and destination, also after the packet has been requested(GET request message) you will get the response status. Finally each packet include a body that shows your IP and and the site's IP, and the language your browser using, how many bytes of content being returned to you, and number of TCP segments.