

## Linneuniversitetet Kalmar Växjö

# Assignment 1

# Computer networks

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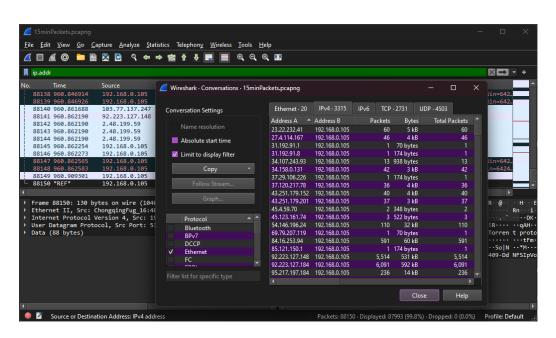
### T1-1

**TCP:** Transmission control protocol is a very important and common protocol. It is a reliable, ordered and error-safe way of delivering streamed data over an IP network.

**UDP:** User datagram protocol is a communication protocol that is commonly used for transmitting short messages where speed is the main objective, unlike TCP it does not include error correction because it is less important.

Video streaming, phone calls, video calls and online gaming utilize this because the benefits of gaining speed and less delay is worth more than accuracy.

### T1-2



IPv4: 3315

IPv6: 0



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T1-3

**UDP**: Explained above

**ICMP**: Internet Control Message Protocol is a protocol used to send error messages by pinging and echoing the message back. Used for diagnosis purpose

**DNS:** Domain Name System used to convert human readble domains, ie <a href="https://www.google.com">www.google.com</a> into an IP address. This is what enables any website to be accessed by the domain name.

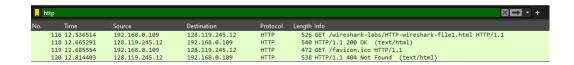
**QUIC:** Quick UDP Internet Connections is modern protocol developed by Google its designed to be a safer and quicker version of TCP connections.

**SSDP:** Simple Service Discovery Protocol is protocol for discovering and advertising services on a local network, often associated with universal plug and play (UPnP) devices like printers and media servers.

**NBNS:** NetBIOS Name Service is a protocol used by windows, it helps translate NetBIOS names into IP address allowing devices to communicate with each other.

Problem 2

### T2-1



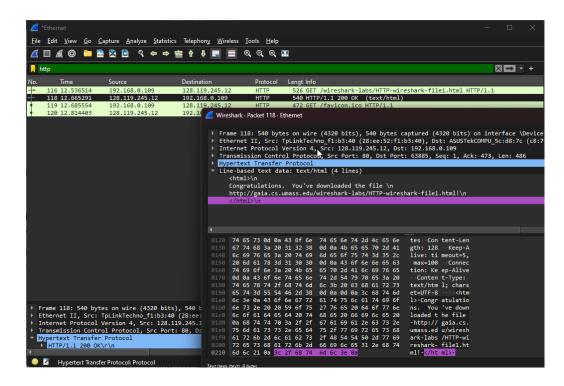
We can see that my ip, which is 192.168.0.109 is making a get request to 128.119.245.12 to download the file, we can see that in the info column.

We then get an 200 OK response from the server, saying that the request is OK



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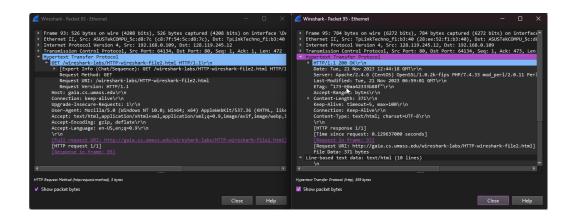
T2-2



Examining the response, we can see the hypertext response, we can see that the response code is 200 that indicates "OK"; we can see the length of the bytes/bits being 540 bytes or 4320 bits.

## Problem 3

## T3-1



These are the two packets.



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problem 4

### T4-1

```
Frame 79: 535 bytes on wire (4280 bits), 535 bytes captured (4280 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{32438F93-7128-447D-A08C-C62C2E774F39}, id 0

Fithernet II, Src: TpLinkTechno_fi:b3:40 (28:ee:52:fi:b3:40), Dst: ASUSTekCOMPU_5c:d8:7c (c8:7f:54:5c:d8:7c)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 128.119.245.12, Dst: 192.168.0.109

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 64187, Seq: 4381, Ack: 473, Len: 481

/ (4 Reassembled TCP Segments (4861 bytes): #75(1460), #76(1460), #78(1460), #79(481)]

/ hypertext Transfer Protocol

Line-based text data: text/html (98 lines)
```

We can see that there is 4 reassembled TCp segments, lets unfold and see what has inside

```
▼ [4 Reassembled TCP Segments (4861 bytes): #75(1460 

[Frame: 75, payload: 0-1459 (1460 bytes)]
[Frame: 76, payload: 1460-2919 (1460 bytes)]
[Frame: 78, payload: 2920-4379 (1460 bytes)]
[Frame: 79, payload: 4380-4860 (481 bytes)]
[Segment count: 4]
```

We can see that the browser only sends a maximum of 1460 bytes, so it had to send it in segments

#### T4-2

HTTP long polling relies on persistent TCP connections, with clients sending repeated long-polling requests to the server, allowing for real-time communication by keeping connections open and delivering updates when events occur. We can see that in wireshark because we are sending 4 packets back for the long file.

#### T4-3

The response code is 200, implying that the server response and communication is OK



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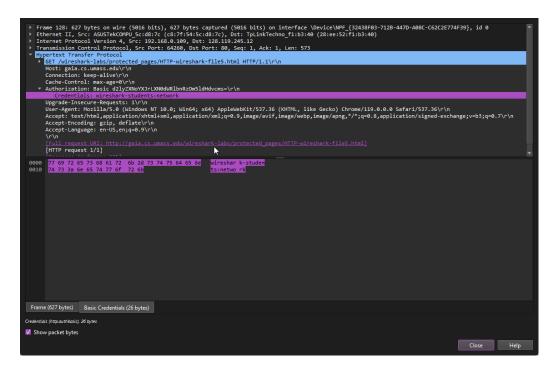
## Problem 5

No.		Source	Destination	Protocol	Length Info
	76 2.073091	192.168.0.109	128.119.245.12	HTTP	542 GET /wireshark-labs/protected_pages/HTTP-wireshark-file5.html HTTP/1.1
	80 2.203459	128.119.245.12	192.168.0.109	HTTP	771 HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized (text/html)
	105 18.583712	192.168.0.109	128.119.245.12	HTTP	627 GET /wireshark-labs/protected_pages/HTTP-wireshark-file5.html HTTP/1.1
	108 18.714063	128.119.245.12	192.168.0.109	HTTP	771 HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized (text/html)
	128 29.268845	192.168.0.109	128.119.245.12	HTTP	627 GET /wireshark-labs/protected_pages/HTTP-wireshark-file5.html HTTP/1.1
	135 29.400092	128.119.245.12	192.168.0.109	HTTP	544 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)

I first wrote in the credentials incorrectly, we can see that the HTTp response was Unauthorized for that one.

I then put in the correct credentials and got a 200 OK response, lets investigate more

After opening the GET packet we can observe that the username and password are not secure at all, and can actually be viewed directly in the packet



We can even see my typo in the first packet

Authorization: Basic d2lyZXNoYXJ0LXN0dWRlbnRzOm5ldHdvcms=\r\n Credentials: wireshart-students:network