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Lab2

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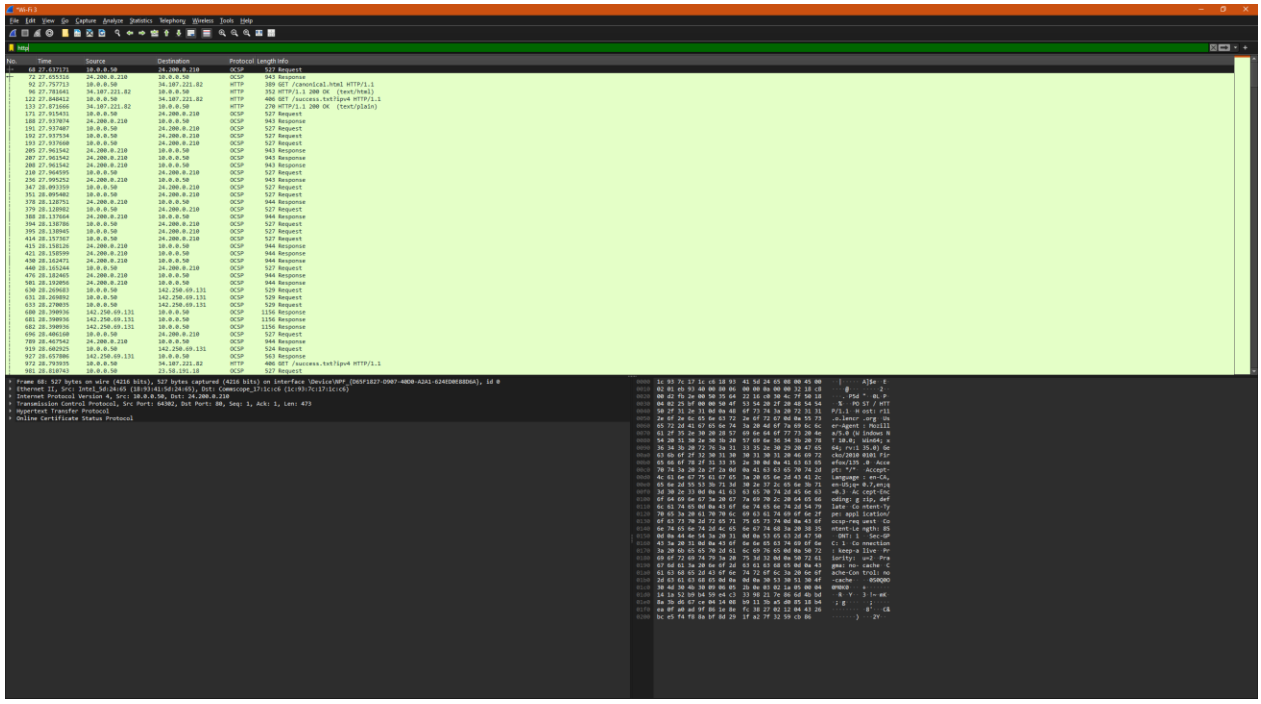
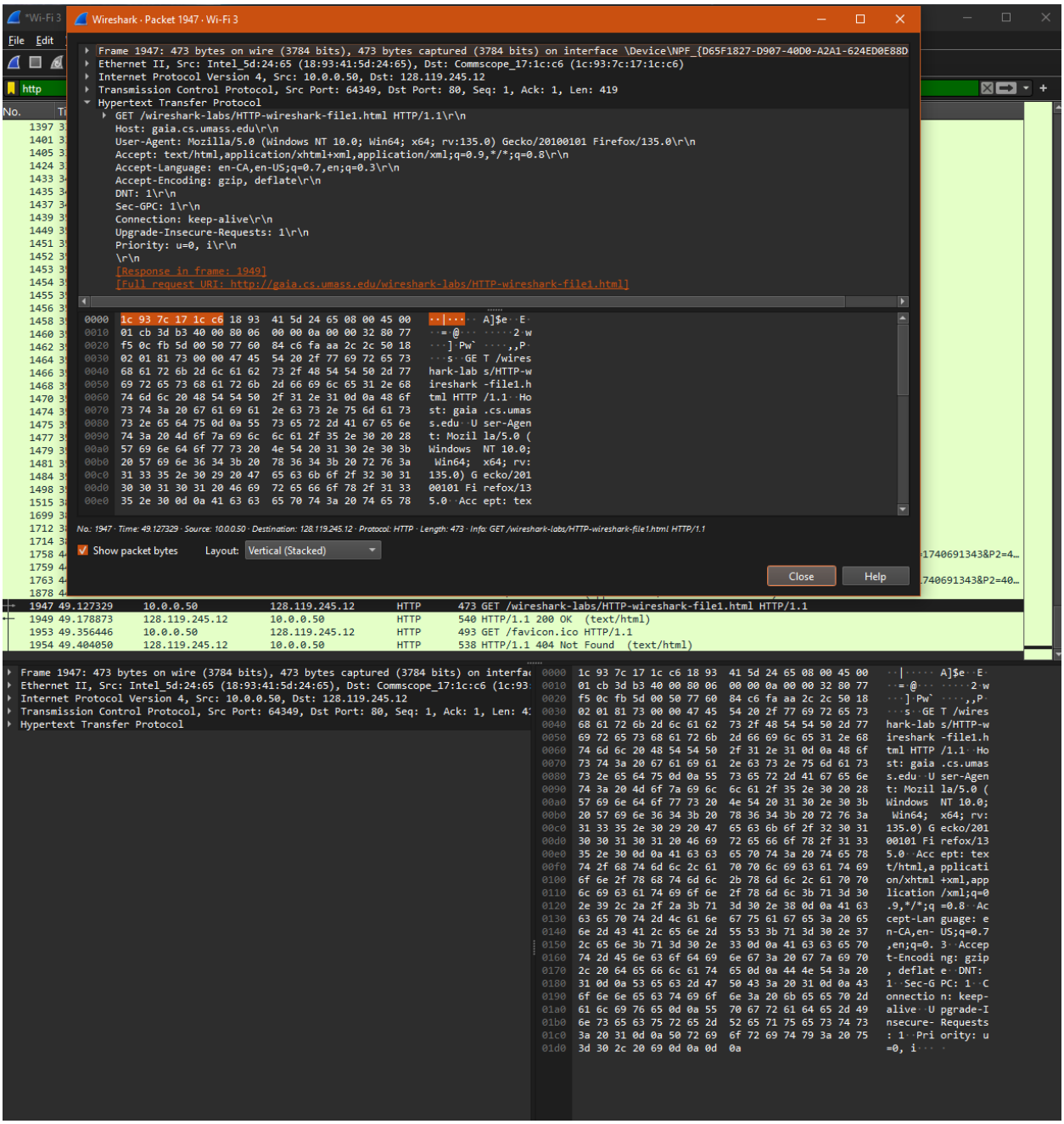
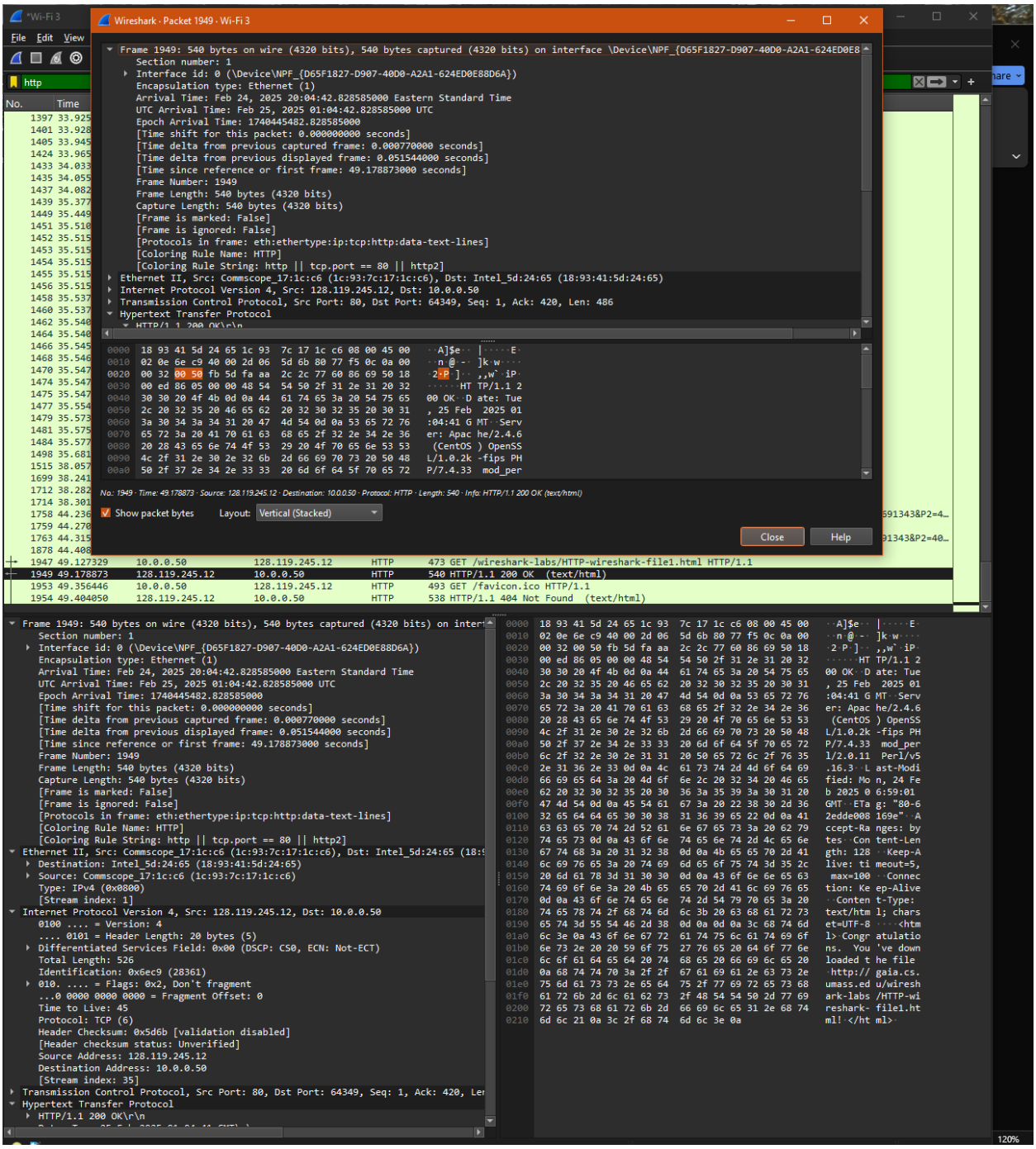
Task 1

1. 


Wireshark · Packet 1947 · Wi-Fi 3
Frame 1947: 473 bytes on wire (3784 bits), 473 bytes captured (3784 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{D65F1827-D907-40D0-A2A1-624ED0E88D
Ethernet II, Src: Intel_5d:24:65 (18:93:41:5d:24:65), Dst: Commscope_17:1c:c6 (1c:93:7c:17:1c:c6)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.0.50, Dst: 128.119.245.12
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 64349, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 419
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
GET /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file1.html HTTP/1.1\r\n
Host: gaia.cs.umass.edu\r\n
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:135.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/135.0\r\n
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8\r\n
Accept-Language: en-CA,en-US;q=0.7,en;q=0.3\r\n
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n
DNT: 1\r\n
Sec-GPC: 1\r\n
Connection: keep-alive\r\n
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1\r\n
Priority: u=0, i\r\n
\r\n
[Response in frame: 1949]
[full request URI: http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file1.html]
Show packet bytes
Layout: Vertical (Stacked)
Close
Help
1947 49.127329 10.0.0.50 128.119.245.12 HTTP 473 GET /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file1.html HTTP/1.1
1949 49.178873 128.119.245.12 10.0.0.50 HTTP 540 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
1953 49.356446 10.0.0.50 128.119.245.12 HTTP 493 GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
1954 49.404050 128.119.245.12 10.0.0.50 HTTP 538 HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)



It is important to access the HTTP version and not the HTPPS version because we're using Wireshark to capture and analyze HTTP messages. Wireshark monitors the network traffic where HTTP traffic is transmitted in plaintext. This process makes it easy for Wireshark to

capture and display the GET request and the HTTP response along with other headers and messages. HTTPS has a secure connection (SSL), which means that it is encrypted. Therefore, capturing traffic in HTTPS is futile since even if we can capture it, the packets won't be available for view. In everyday use, however, HTTPS is preferable because it encrypts the communication between the browser and the web server. Thu, all sensitive information such as payments or login credentials are protected. In HTTP connection it's known that anyone can monitor the network and can have a look at the data.

2. My browser is running HTTP version 1.1. The server is running version 1.1.

3. My browser indicates that it can accept Canadian and American languages.

4. 20:04:42.777041000 and 20:04:42.828585000

   RTT = 0.051544000 seconds or 51.544 milliseconds.

5. The status code returned is 200 OK.

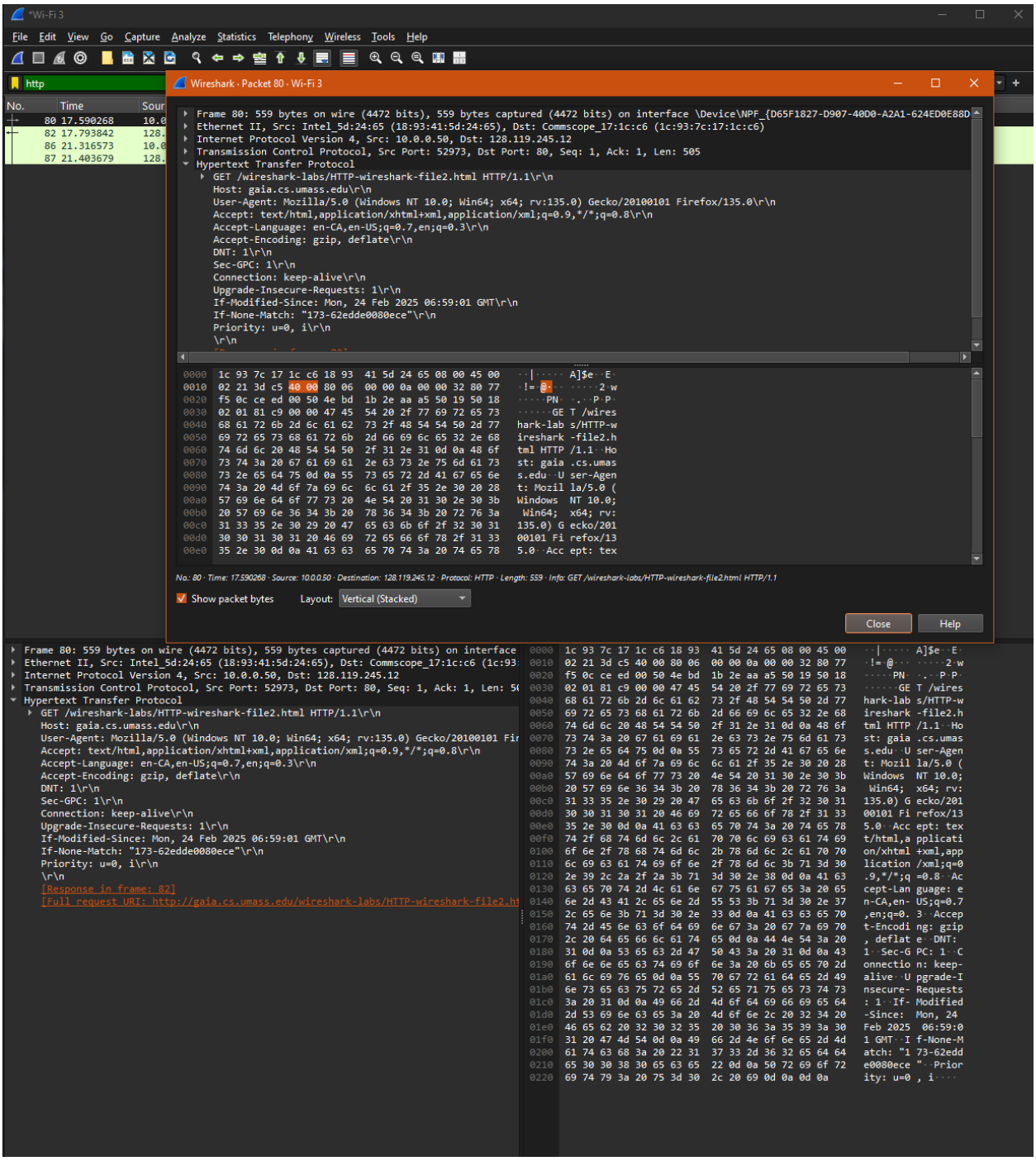
6. Last modified : Mon, 24 Feb 2025 06:59:01 GMT.

7. 540 bytes are being returned.

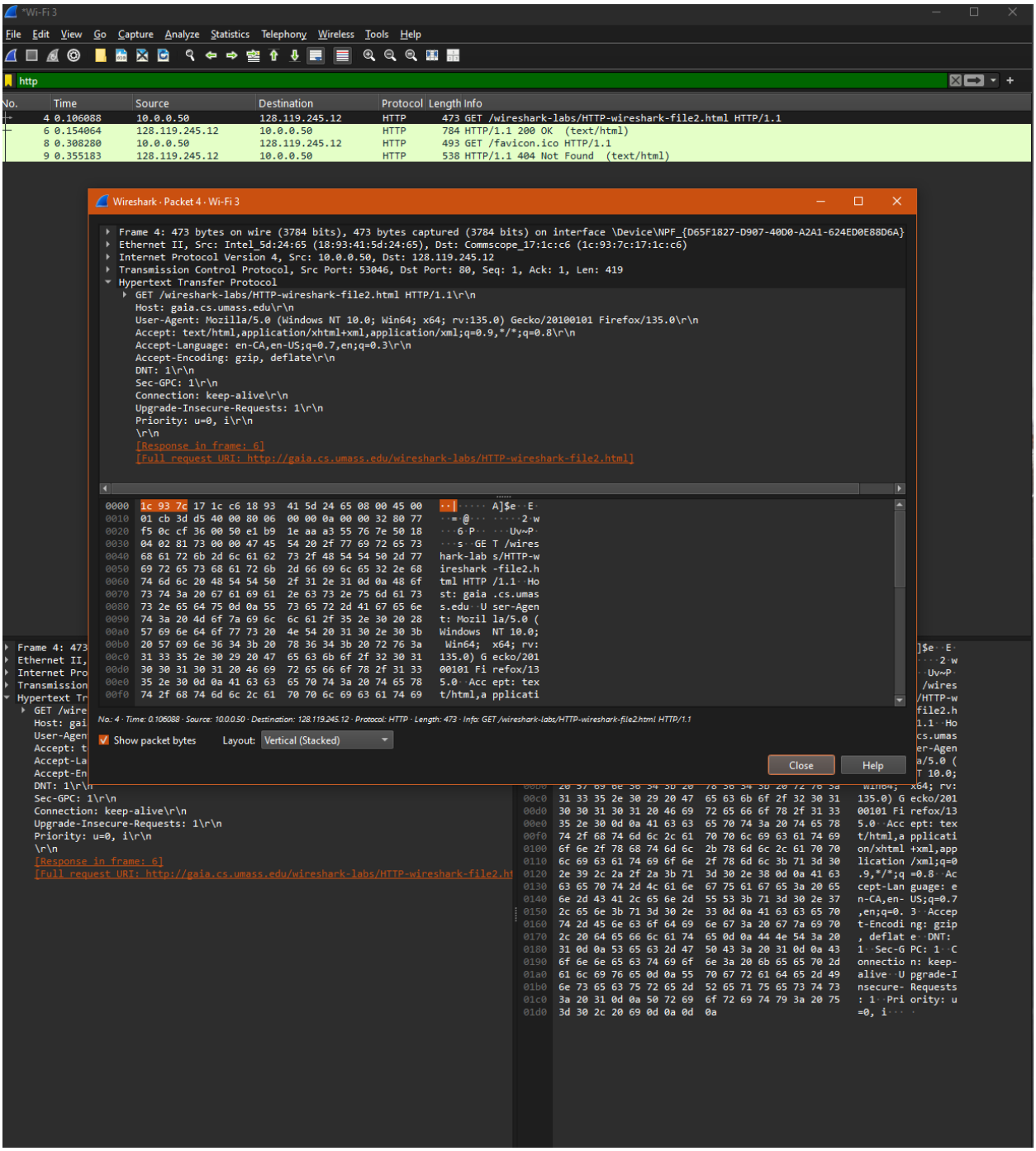
8. Header missing is TCP segment data (#bytes)

TASK 2

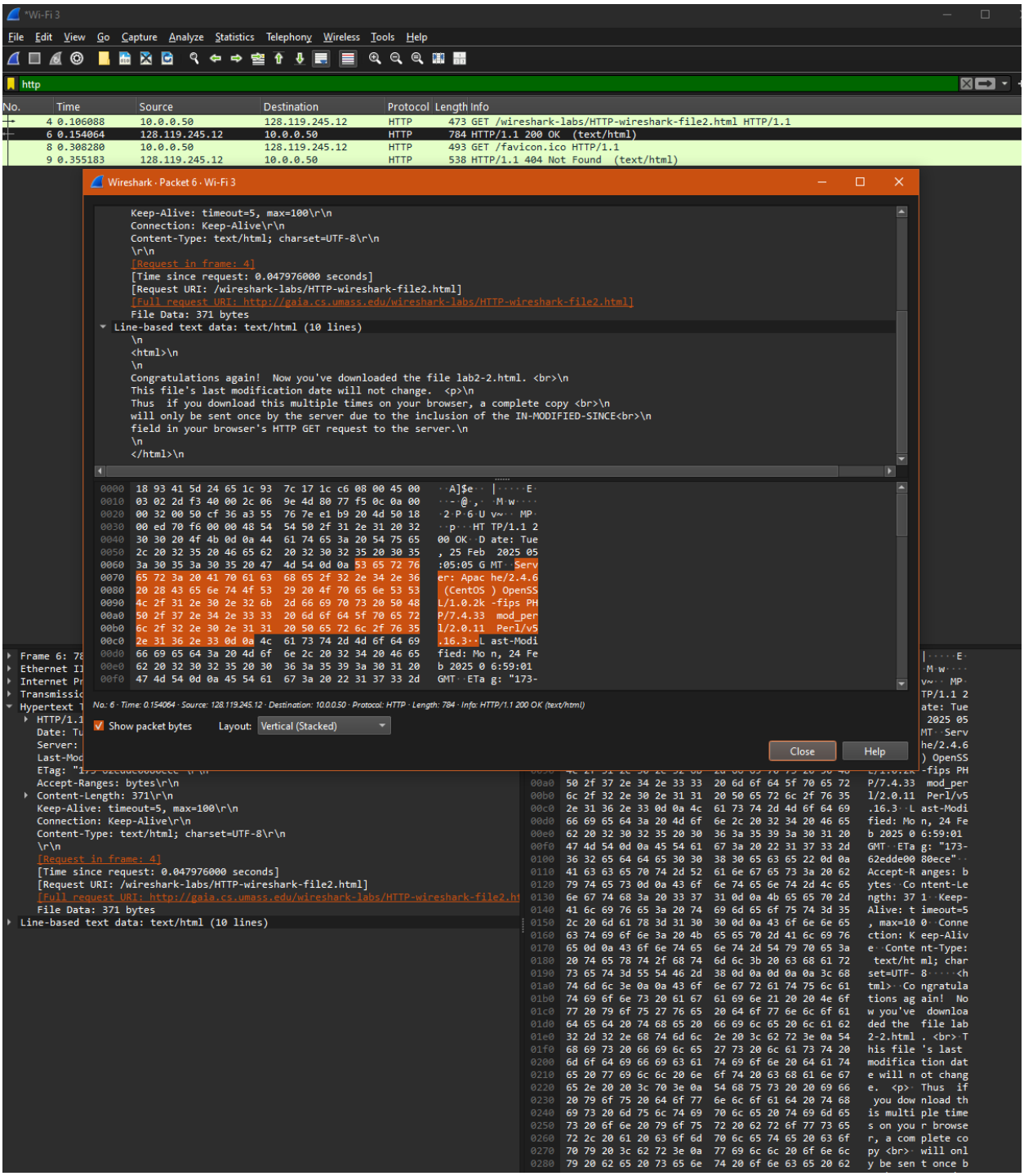
9. I see it when not removing the cache, If-Modified-Since: Mon, 24 Feb 2025 06:59:01 GMT



When I delete the cache, I do not see it.

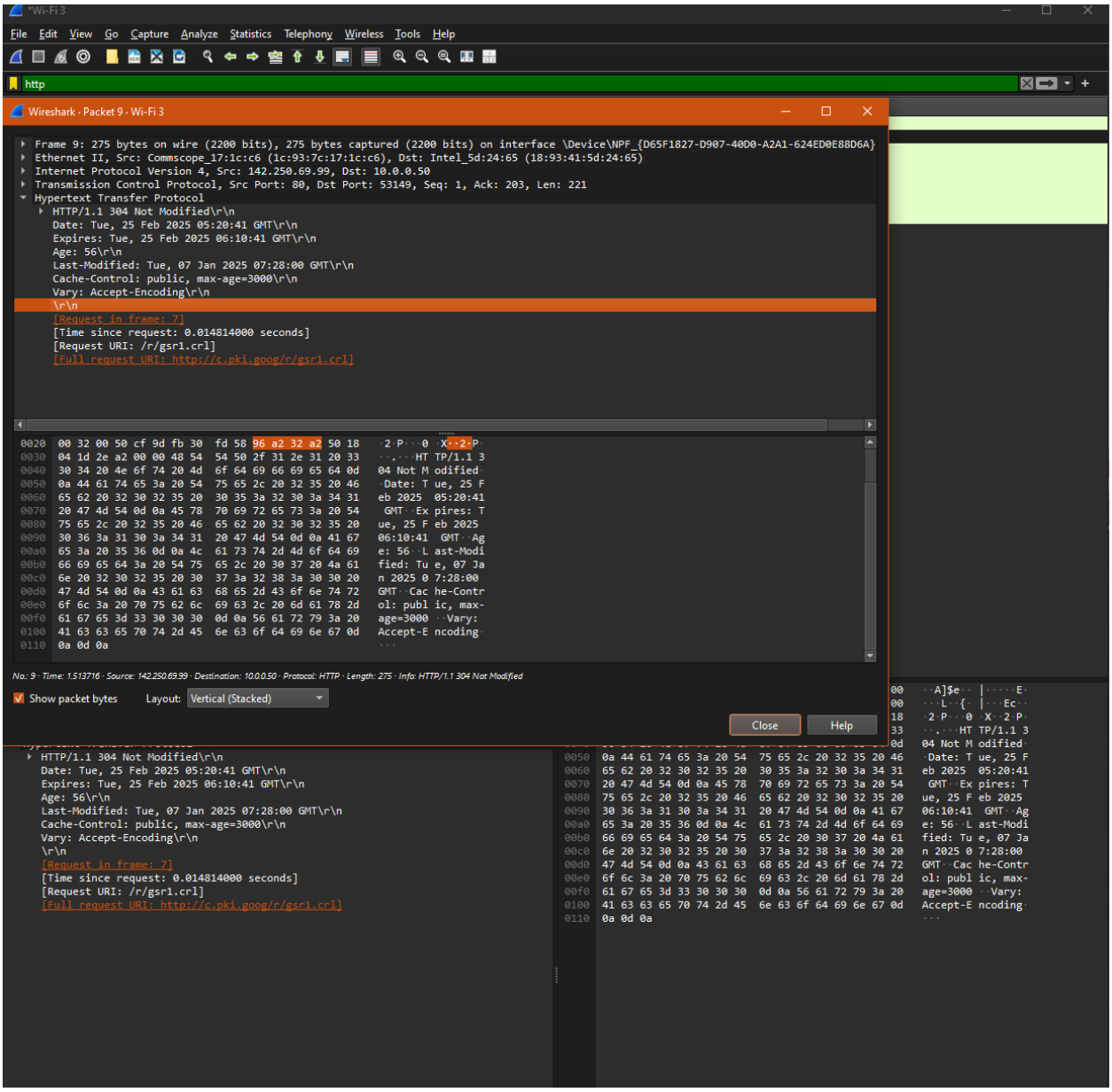


10. When I open the content-length and line-based text data, I can see all the details.



11. Like question 9, it only shows when the cache is not cleared. Otherwise, I can see it with those details If-Modified-Since: Mon, 24 Feb 2025 06:59:01.

12. The packet info reads “not modified” and the status code is 304. The server did not explicitly return the contents of the file this time as it was mentioned previously that if the cache is not cleared, the server will only send one copy of the file due to the inclusion of the If-Modified-Since.



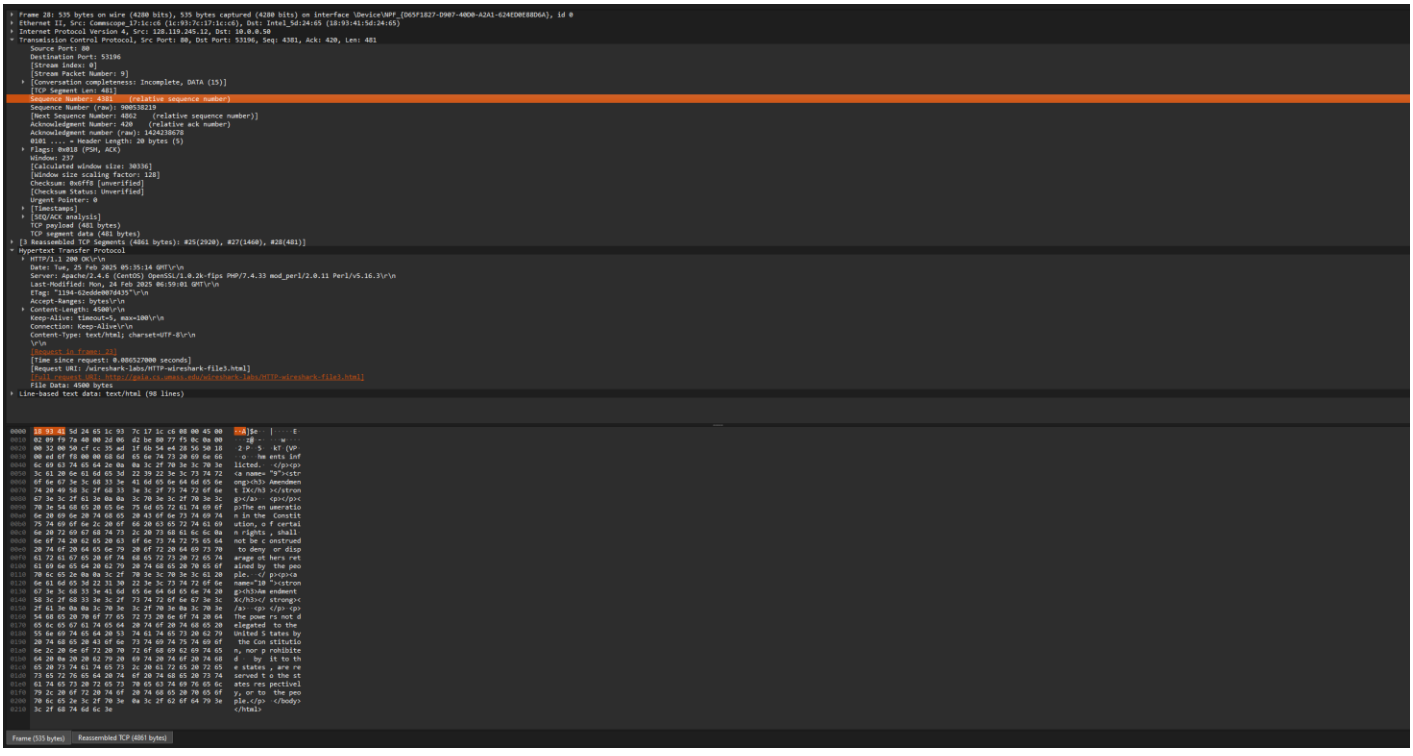
TASK 3

13. My browser sent 2 HTTP GET requests.

14. For the first request it's 200 OK, for the second 404 Not Found.

15. 4381 segments were needed to carry the single HTTP response.

16. Overhead refers to the additional resources used in a network protocol. Examples are TCP, HTTP, etc. Every TCP segment contains a header that holds a certain number of bytes. Those headers contain crucial information to manage and maintain the connection. Some headers are destination port or sequence numbers.



Total TCP Overhead = number of TCP segments x TCP header size

Total TCP Overhead = 4381 x 20 = 87620 bytes

HTTP Response Data is 4500 bytes, from the content-length.

Total Data Transmitted is HTTP Response Data + TCP Overhead

Total Data Transmitted is then 4500 bytes + 87620 bytes = 92120 bytes.

To calculate the percentage of TCP Overhead:

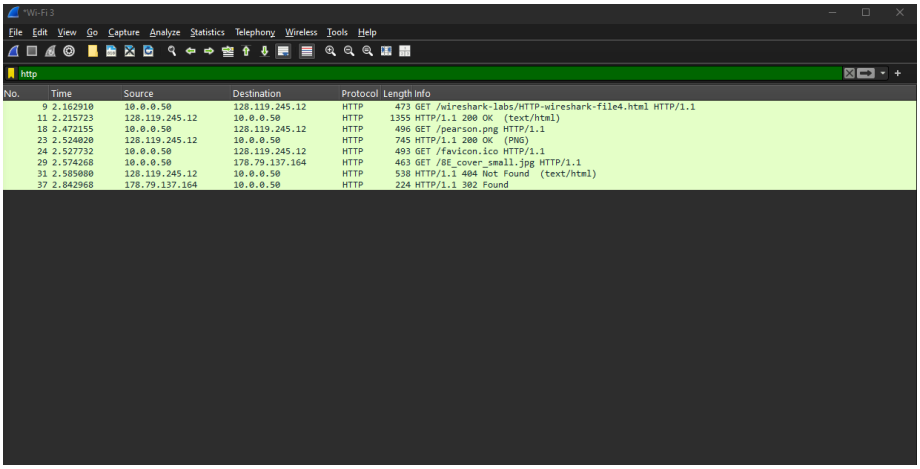
(TCP Overhead / Total Data Transmitted) x 100 = 95.1%

Therefore, TCP Overhead makes 95.1% of the total transmitted data which includes both HTTP response and the TCP headers. This number seem a bit high since data transfer is usually lower than that, but in this example it's normal since our HTML file is rather long and 4500 bytes is too large.

TASK 4

17. My browser sent 4 GET requests. They were sent to 128.119.245.12 and 178.79.137.164.

18.



My browser downloaded the two images in parallel. After the browser sent the first GET request to the server at the 128 address, another GET request to the same address followed shortly after. Then, almost at the same time, a GET request was sent to the 178 address. This shows that the browser was requesting the images from two different servers at the same time. GET request to the 178 address was made quickly after the one to the 128 address, indicating that both requests were made almost simultaneously. This suggests that the browser didn’t wait for one image to finish downloading before it started requesting the next. Instead, it fetched them in parallel, which is a common practice to speed up page loading by getting resources from different servers at once.