

# Computer Networks Lab

UE19CS256

Week 3

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Semester: 4      Section: G

**SRN:** PES2UG19CS406

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## Objectives:

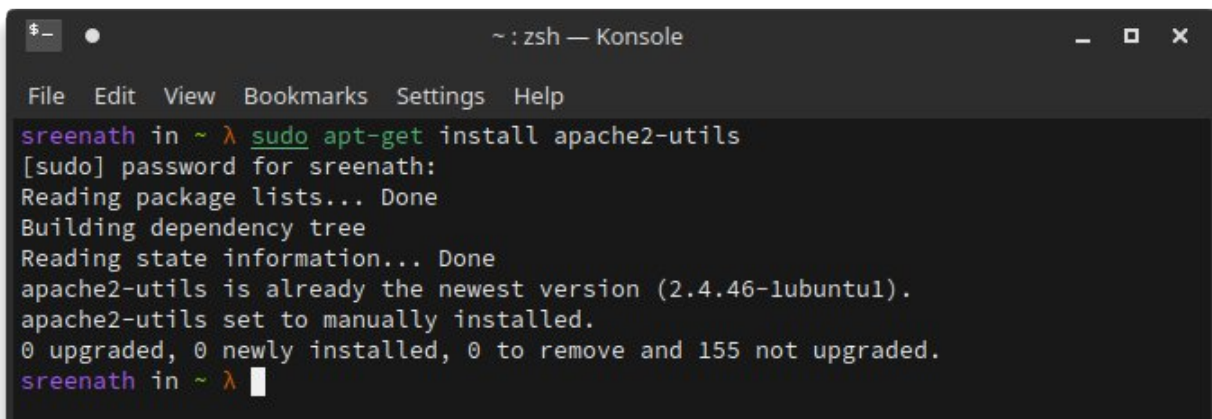
1. To understand working of HTTP headers, Conditional GET: If-modified-since.
2. To understand HTTP Cookies and Set-Cookie.
3. To understand Authentication: Auth-Basic.

## Procedure for Password Authentication:

### Step 1: Installing the Apache2 Utilities package

Ensure that the `apache2-utils` package is installed by using the command:

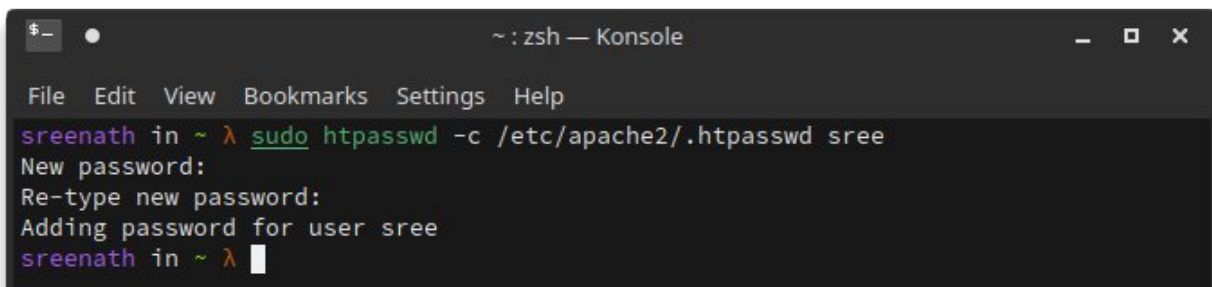
```
sudo <package manager> install apache2-utils
```



```
$ _ ~: zsh — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
sreenath in ~ λ sudo apt-get install apache2-utils
[sudo] password for sreenath:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
apache2-utils is already the newest version (2.4.46-1ubuntu1).
apache2-utils set to manually installed.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 155 not upgraded.
sreenath in ~ λ
```

Now provide the username and password to set authentication:

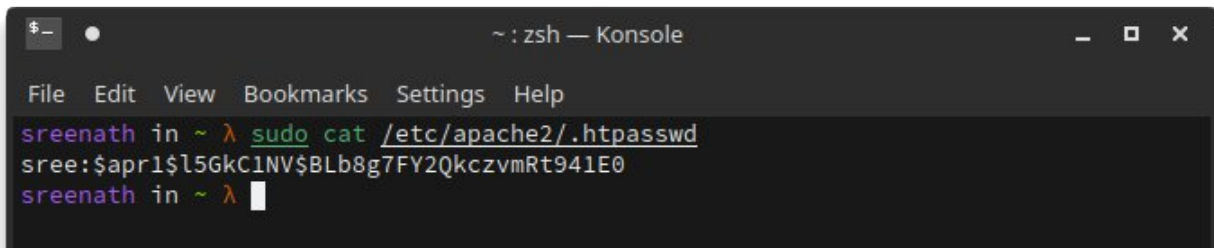
```
sudo htpasswd -c /etc/apache2/.htpasswd sree
```



```
$ _ ~: zsh — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
sreenath in ~ λ sudo htpasswd -c /etc/apache2/.htpasswd sree
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user sree
sreenath in ~ λ
```

We can view the authentication we setup using:

```
sudo cat /etc/apache2/.htpasswd
```



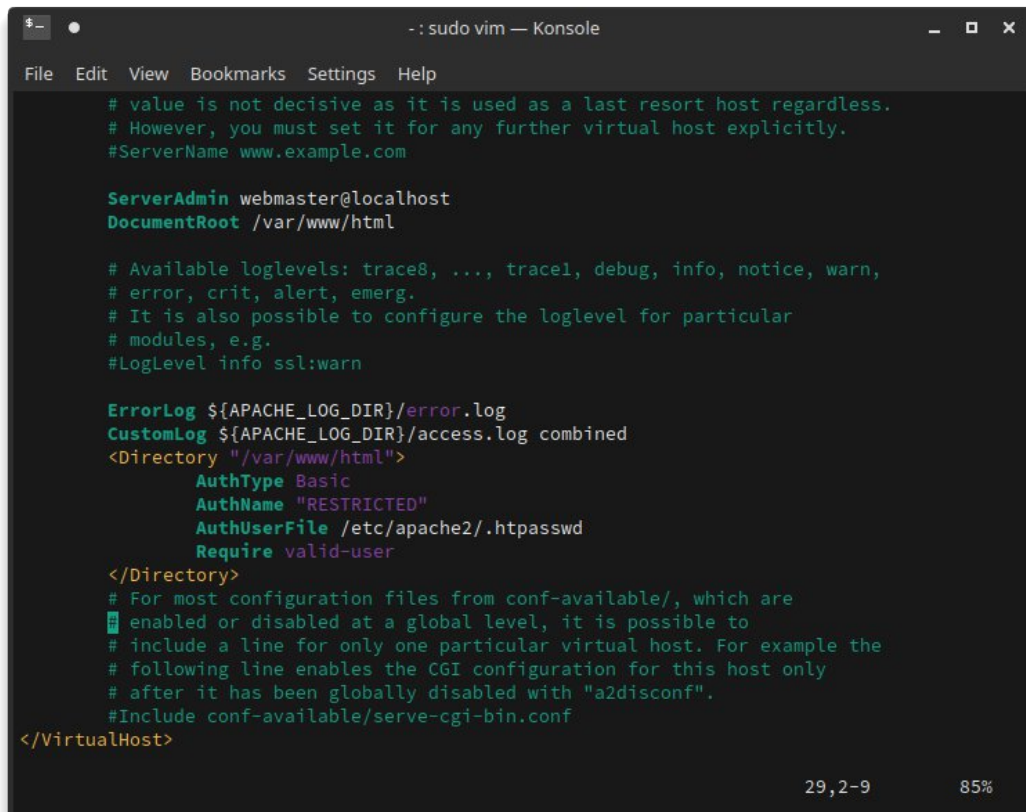
```
$ - ~ : zsh — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
sreenath in ~ λ sudo cat /etc/apache2/.htpasswd
sree:$apr1$l5GkC1NV$BLb8g7FY2QkcZvmRt941E0
sreenath in ~ λ
```

## Step 2: Setting up the authentication phase

To setup the authentication phase, execute the following commands to configure access control within the Virtual Host Definition.

Open the file to set the authentication using

```
sudo vim /etc/apache2/sites/sites-available/000-default.conf
```



```
$ - ~ : sudo vim — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
# value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host regardless.
# However, you must set it for any further virtual host explicitly.
#ServerName www.example.com

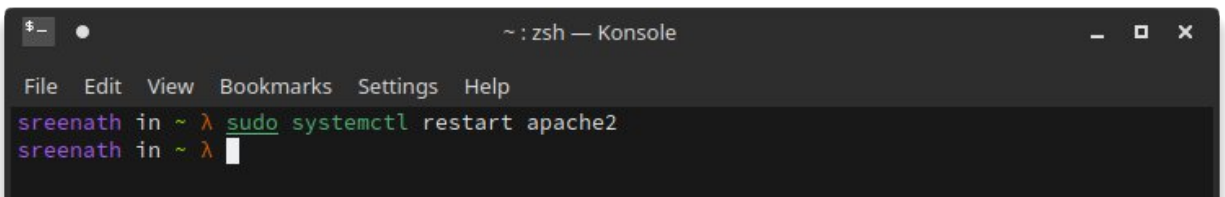
ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
DocumentRoot /var/www/html

# Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info, notice, warn,
# error, crit, alert, emerg.
# It is also possible to configure the loglevel for particular
# modules, e.g.
#LogLevel info ssl:warn

ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined
<Directory "/var/www/html">
    AuthType Basic
    AuthName "RESTRICTED"
    AuthUserFile /etc/apache2/.htpasswd
    Require valid-user
</Directory>
# For most configuration files from conf-available/, which are
# enabled or disabled at a global level, it is possible to
# include a line for only one particular virtual host. For example the
# following line enables the CGI configuration for this host only
# after it has been globally disabled with "a2disconf".
#Include conf-available/serve-cgi-bin.conf
</VirtualHost>

29,2-9 85%
```

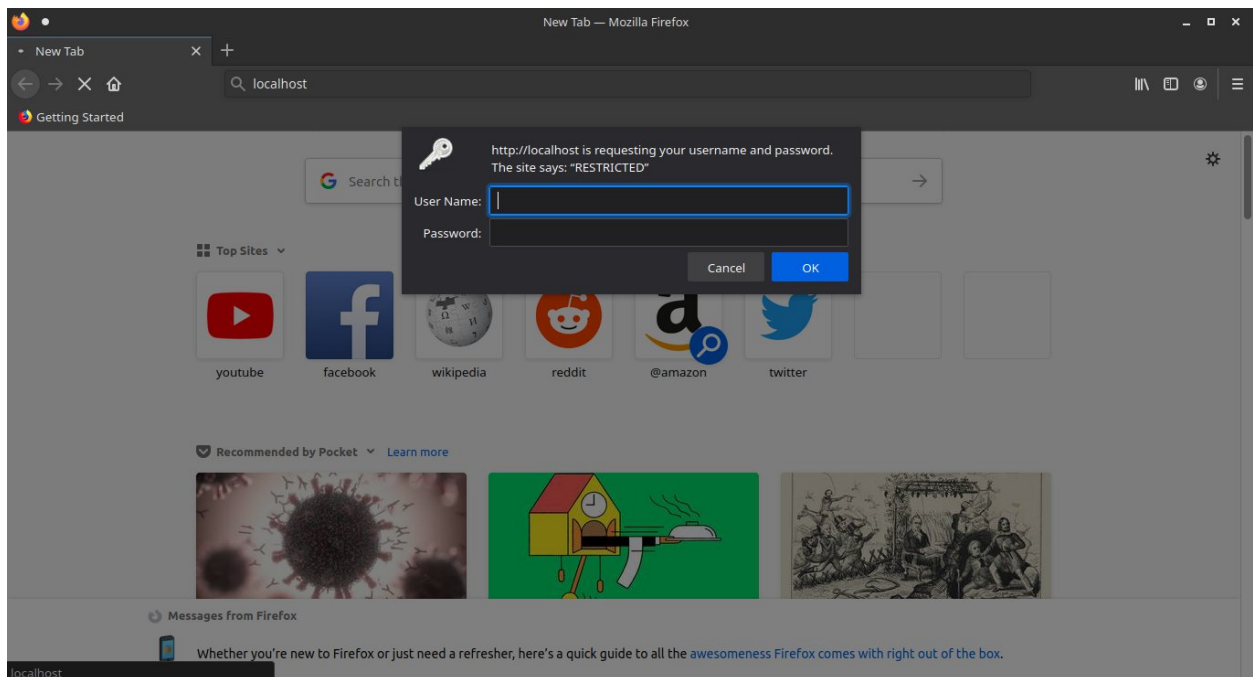
Now restart the apache2 server using `sudo systemctl restart apache2` on a system that uses `systemd`.

A terminal window titled '~: zsh — Konsole' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Bookmarks, Settings, Help). The prompt is 'sreenath in ~'. The command 'sudo systemctl restart apache2' has been entered and is being executed, as indicated by the cursor on the second line.

```
$ _  
~: zsh — Konsole  
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help  
sreenath in ~ λ sudo systemctl restart apache2  
sreenath in ~ λ
```

### Step 3: Accessing localhost using Firefox

The localhost is accessed using the Firefox web browser and we notice that there is now a prompt asking for a username and password for authentication.

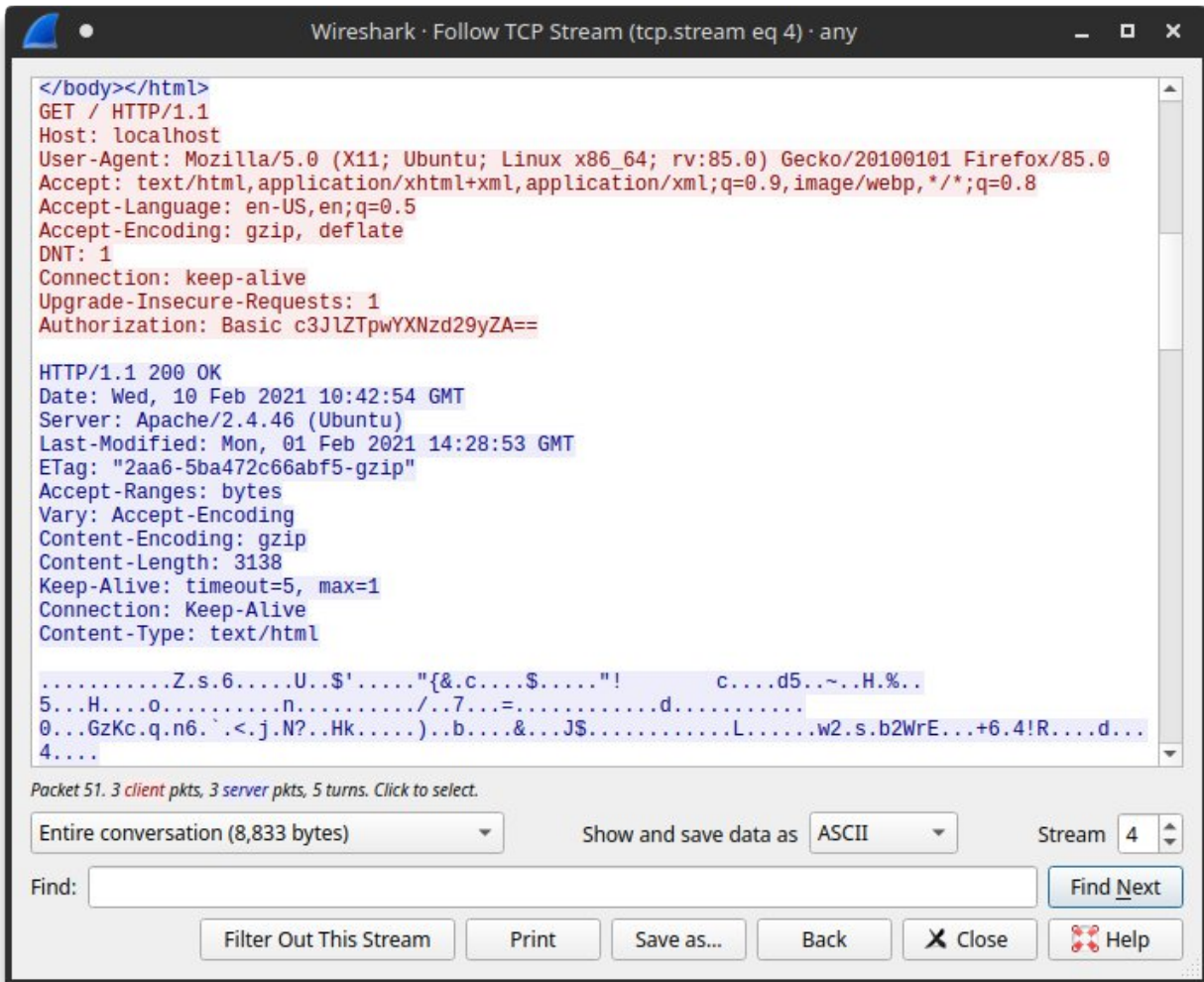


We then capture any packets using Wireshark.

## Step 4: Wireshark Captures

We inspect the GET request received using the Follow TCP Stream option.





Using the Follow TCP Stream option on the HTTP message segment, we can retrieve the password which is encrypted in the base64 algorithm and we can decrypt it using the same algorithm.

### Step 5: Decoding the base64 encrypted password

The `Authorization` field in the request body contains the password that we have entered to access the localhost.

We notice that the password is stored as `c3JlZTpwYXNzd29yZA==`, we decode using the Base64 character table to get index values which we convert into 6 digit binary values.

c - 28 - 011100

3 - 55 - 110111

J - 9 - 001001  
 l - 37 - 100101  
 Z - 25 - 011001  
 T - 19 - 010011  
 p - 41 - 101001  
 w - 48 - 110000  
 Y - 24 - 011000  
 X - 23 - 010111  
 N - 13 - 001101  
 z - 51 - 110011  
 d - 29 - 011101  
 2 - 54 - 110110  
 9 - 61 - 111101  
 y - 50 - 110010  
 Z - 25 - 011001  
 A - 0 - 000000

Now joining all of these binary values and splitting it into 8 digit binary numbers and converting them to characters using the ASCII table ,we get

01110011 - s  
 01110010 - r  
 01100101 - e  
 01100101 - e  
 00111010 - :  
 01110000 - p  
 01100001 - a  
 01110011 - s

```
01110011 - s
01110111 - w
01101111 - o
01110010 - r
01100100 - d
```

Applying the steps to decode the password, we get the password in it's unencrypted form:

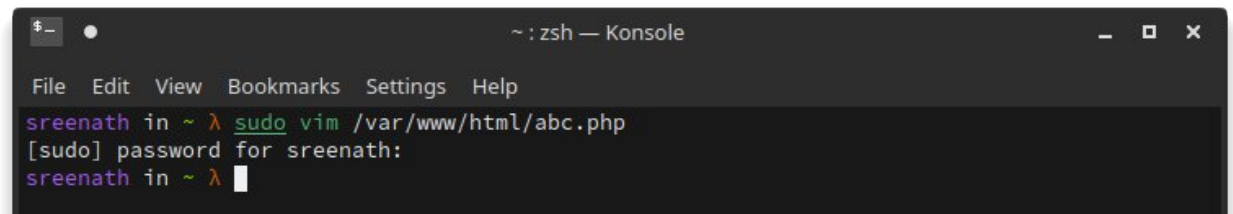
```
sree:password
```

## Procedure for Cookie Setting:

### Step 1: Creating a PHP File

We first create a PHP file with some image and set a cookie and store it in the /var/www/html/ folder.

```
sudo vim /var/www/html/abc.php
```

A terminal window titled '~: zsh — Konsole' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Bookmarks, Settings, Help). The terminal shows the command 'sudo vim /var/www/html/abc.php' being entered. The prompt changes to '[sudo] password for sreenath:' and then back to 'sreenath in ~ λ' after the password is entered.

```
$ _
~: zsh — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
sreenath in ~ λ sudo vim /var/www/html/abc.php
[sudo] password for sreenath:
sreenath in ~ λ
```

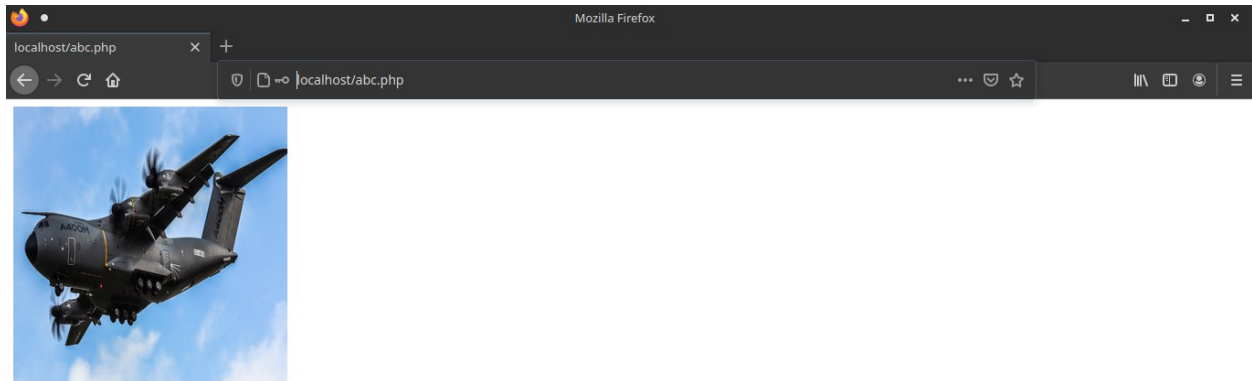
**Also, make sure PHP is installed on the system:**

```
sudo apt-get install php
```

on Debian/Ubuntu based Linux distributions.

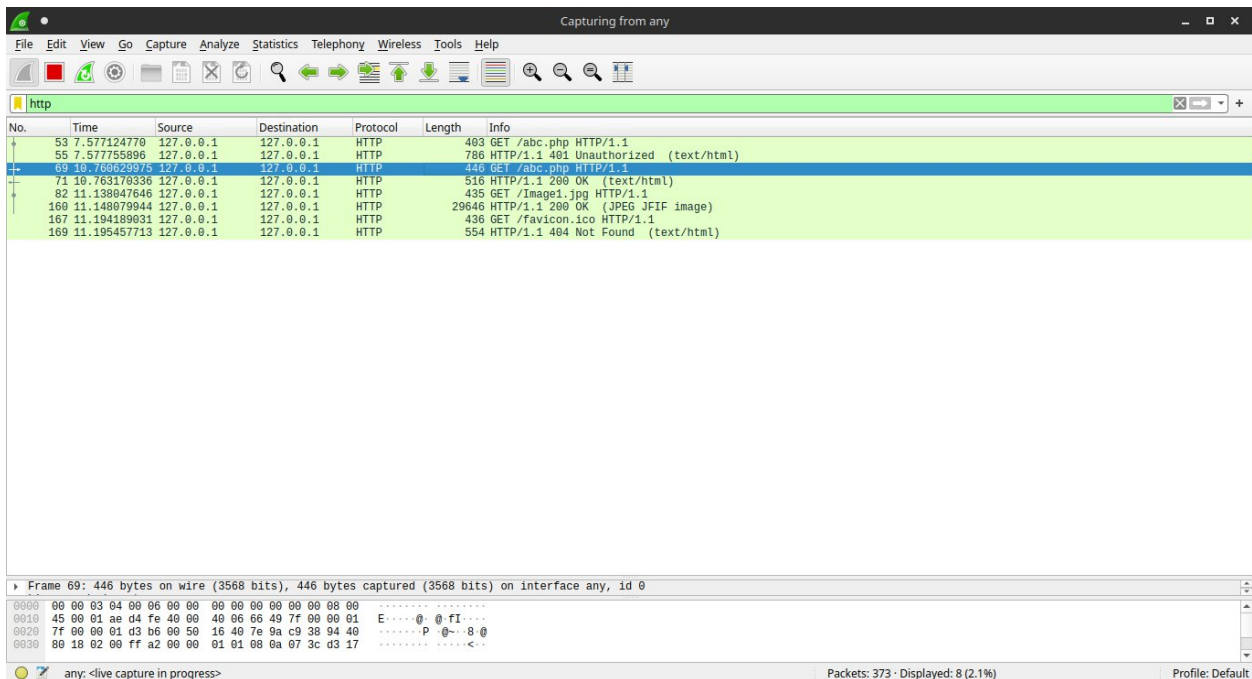


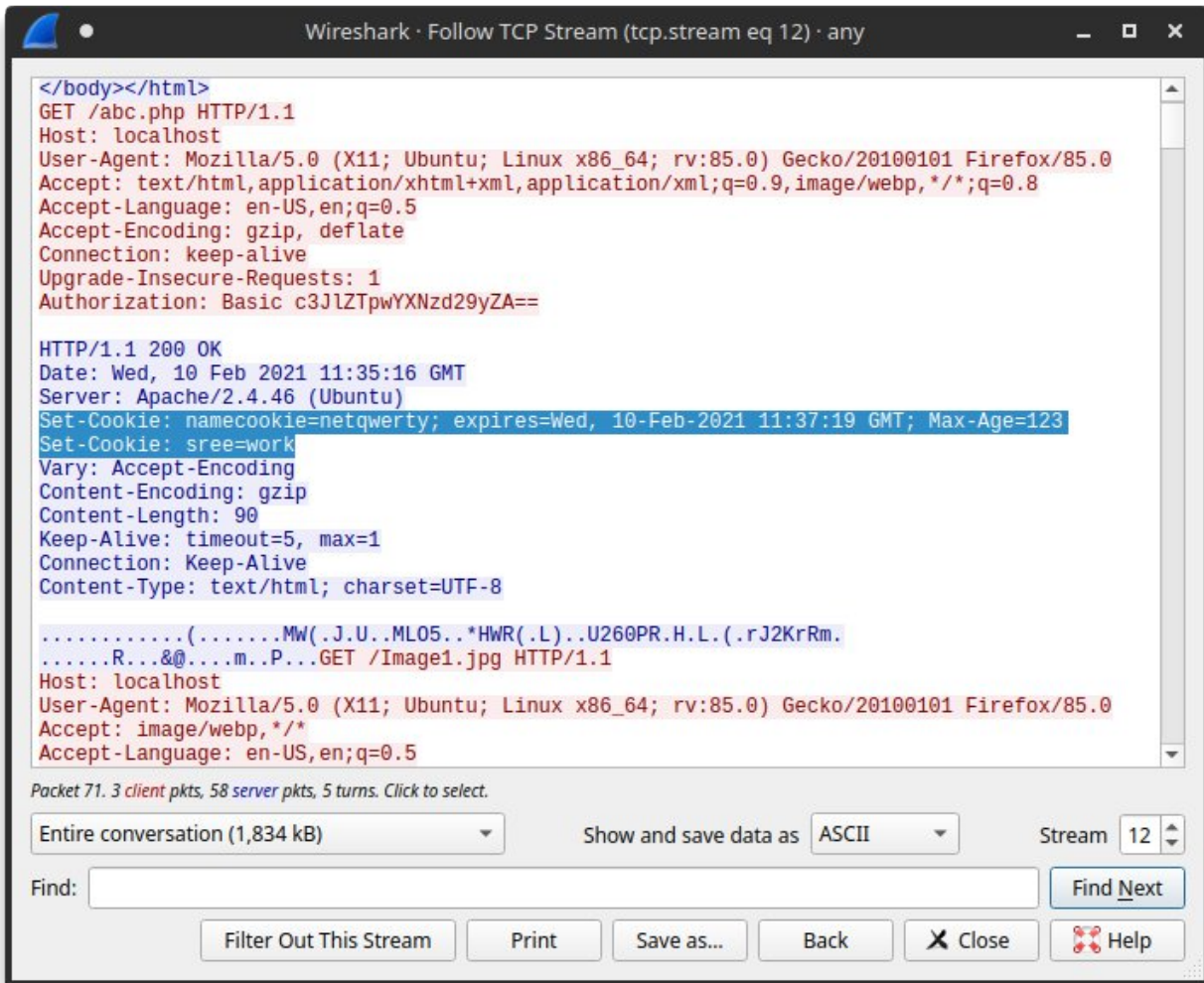




### Step 3: Wireshark Capture

We capture the HTTP GET request using Wireshark and use the ‘Follow TCP Stream’ option to check if the cookie is set or not by inspecting the Set - Cookie field.





We notice that there are 2 Set - Cookie fields in our response body and one cookie includes the time limit that we had set.

Set-Cookie: namecookie=netqwerty; expires=Wed, 10-Feb-2021  
11:37:19 GMT: Max-Age=123

Set-Cookie: sree=work

## Procedure for Conditional Get: If-Modified-Since

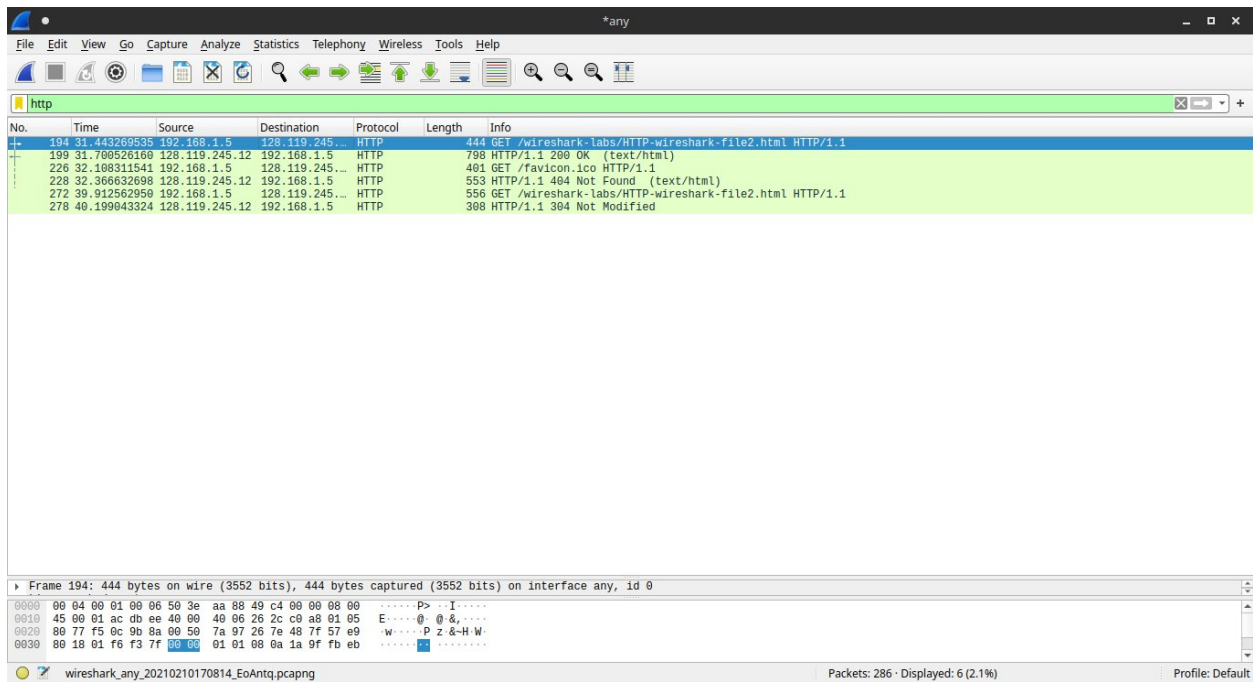
### Step 1: Accessing a site

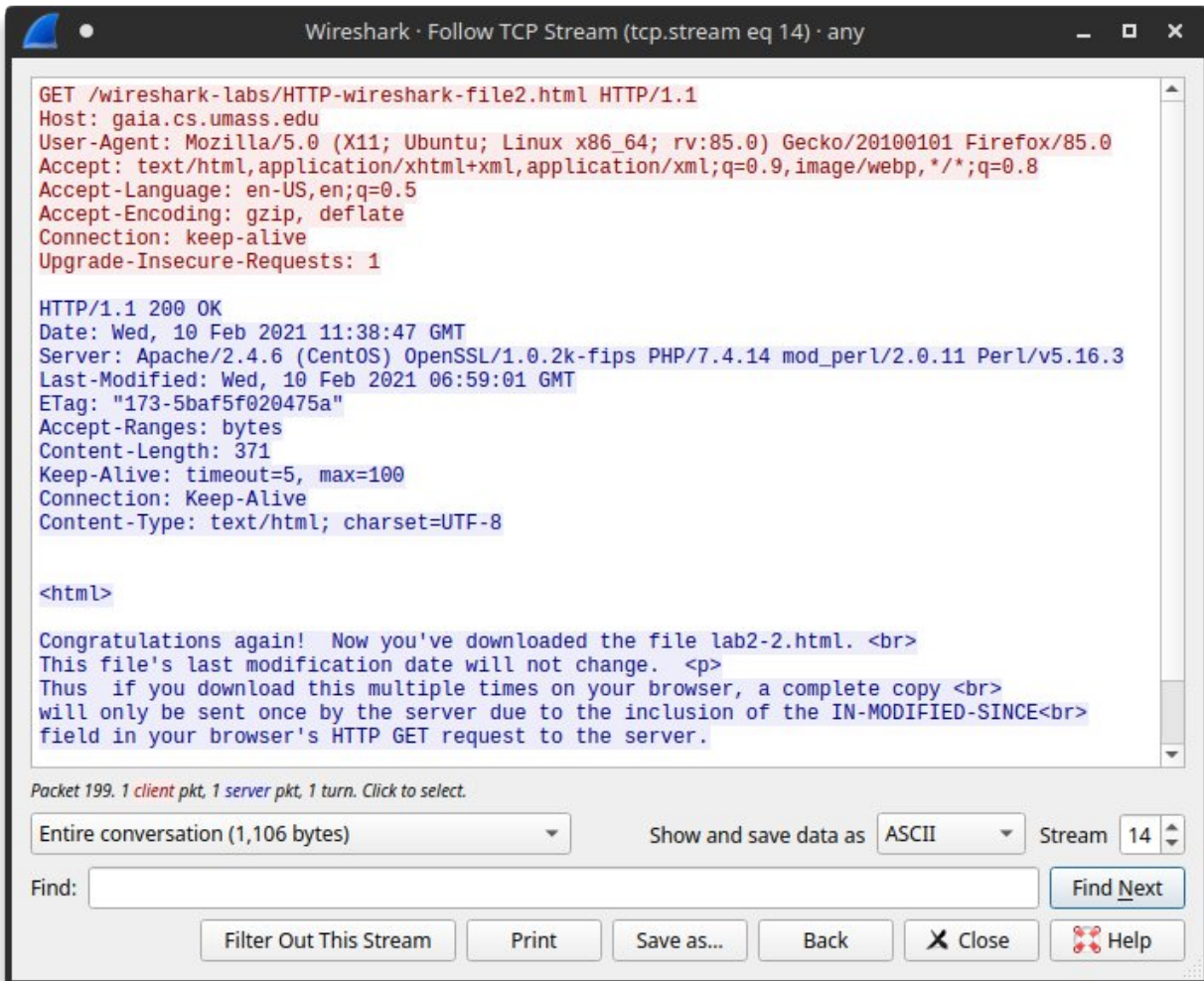
Make sure the browser's cache is empty. Now do the following:

- 1) Start the web browser (Firefox) and make sure Wireshark is sniffing packets too.
- 2) Enter the following URL into the web browser:

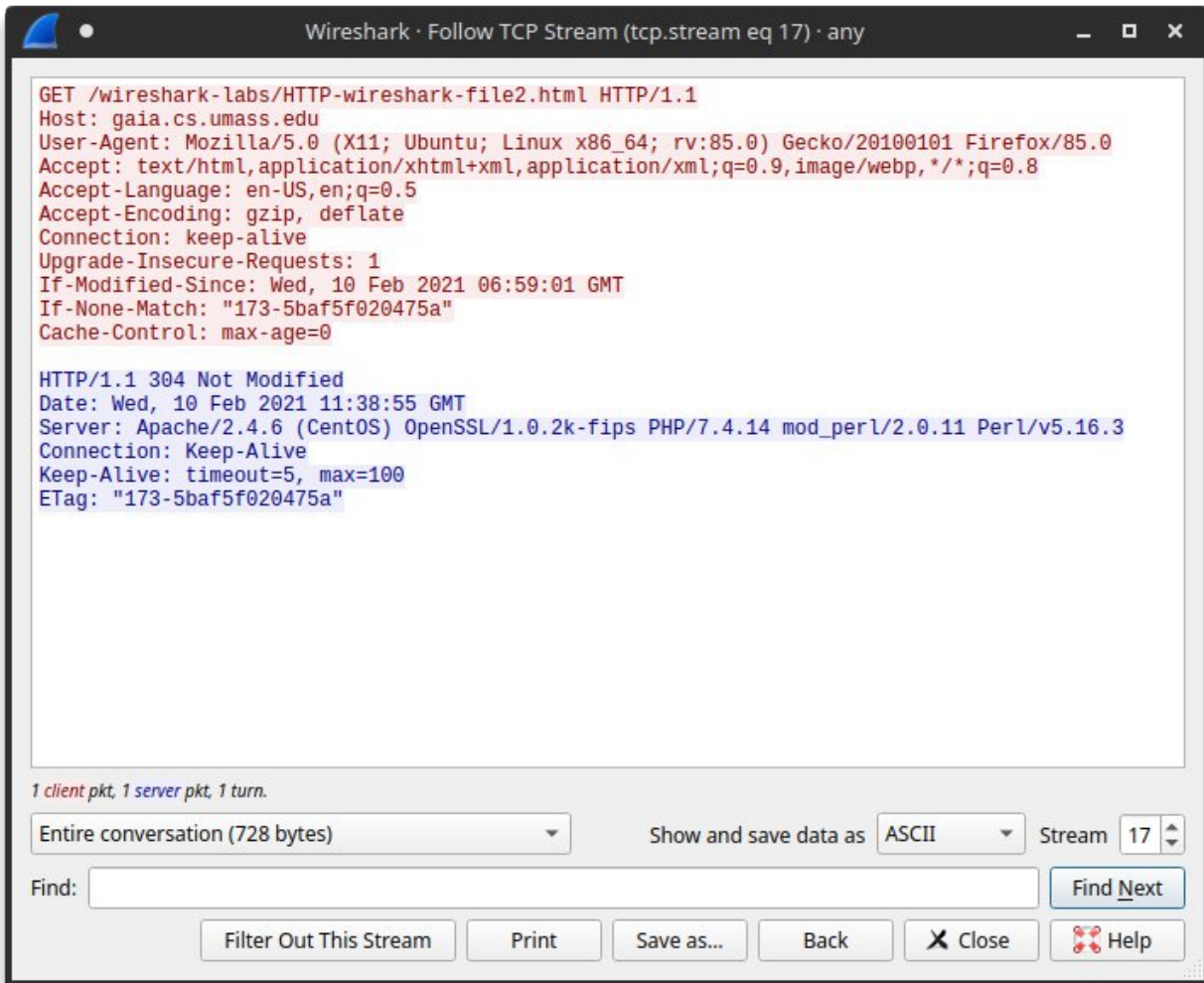
<http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file2.html>

- 3) The browser should display a 5 line HTML file.
- 4) Refresh the page using F5.
- 5) Now stop the Wireshark capture and filter the packets for http requests.





On inspecting the 1st GET request, we do not see an 'IF-MODIFIED-SINCE' line in the HTTP GET request. The server also explicitly returns the contents of the file accessed. We can see that since the OK response also includes the full html file.



On inspecting the contents of the 2nd GET request, we see that there now is an IF-MODIFIED-SINCE line:

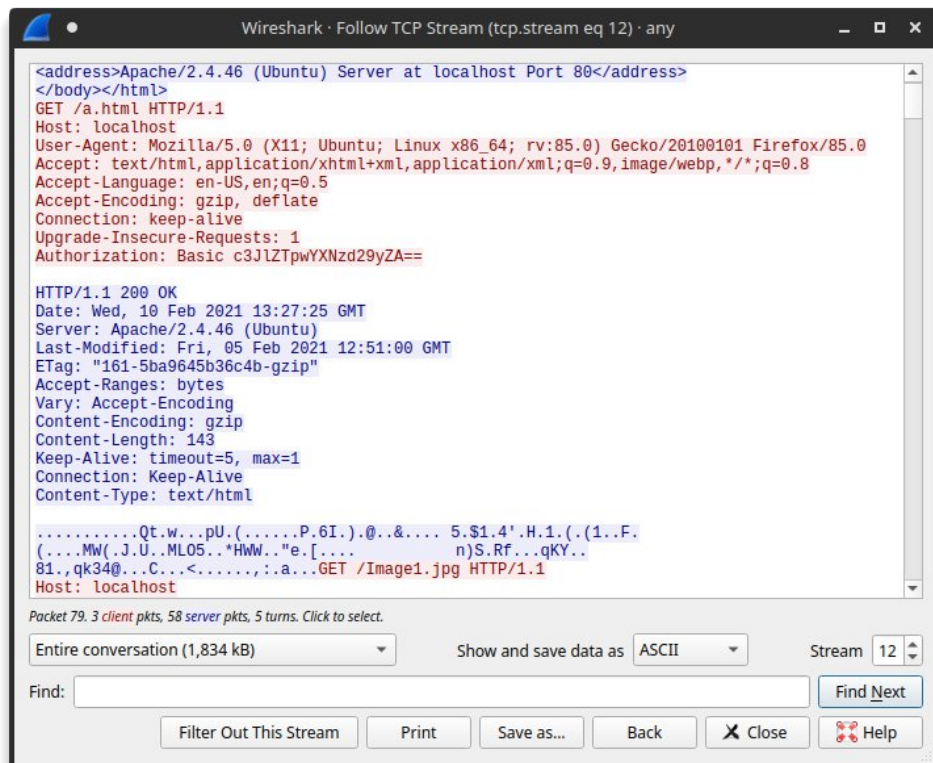
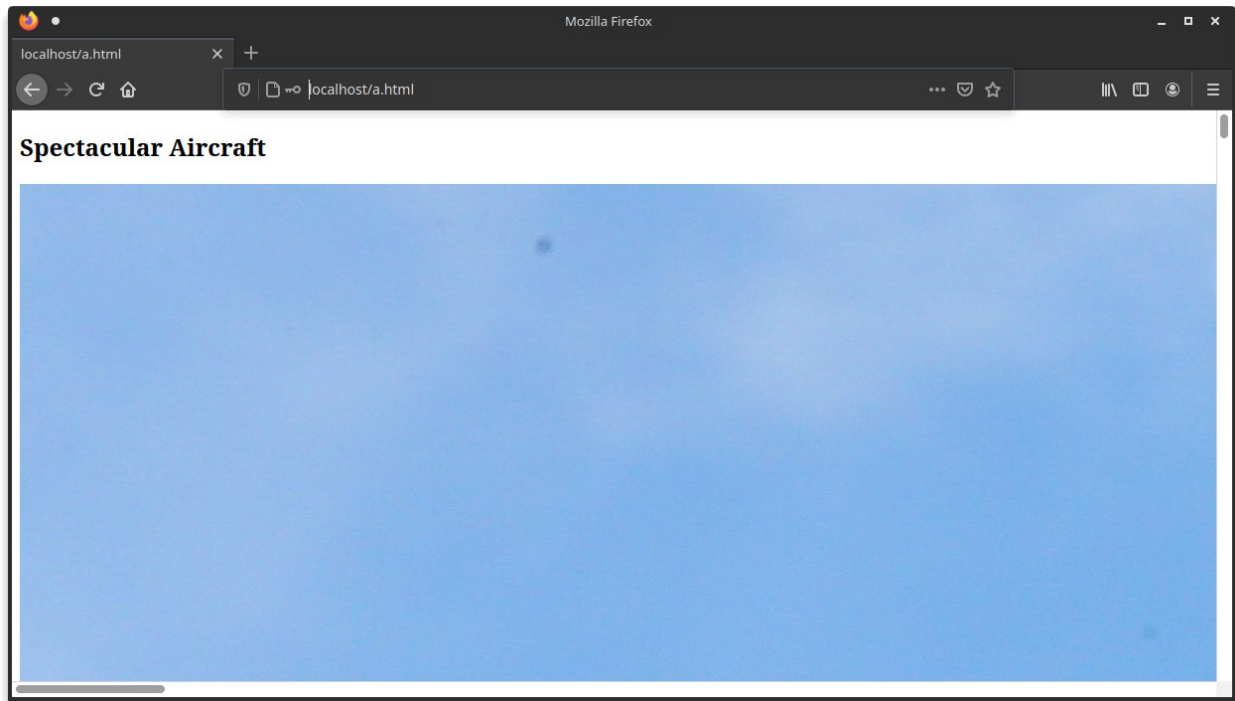
If-Modified-Since: Wed, 10 Feb 2021 06:59:01 GMT

In the 2nd response, the HTTP status response has a code of **304** since it implies that nothing has changed since the previous GET request. This also means that the entire file isn't loaded again and hence the response body doesn't contain the contents of the file.

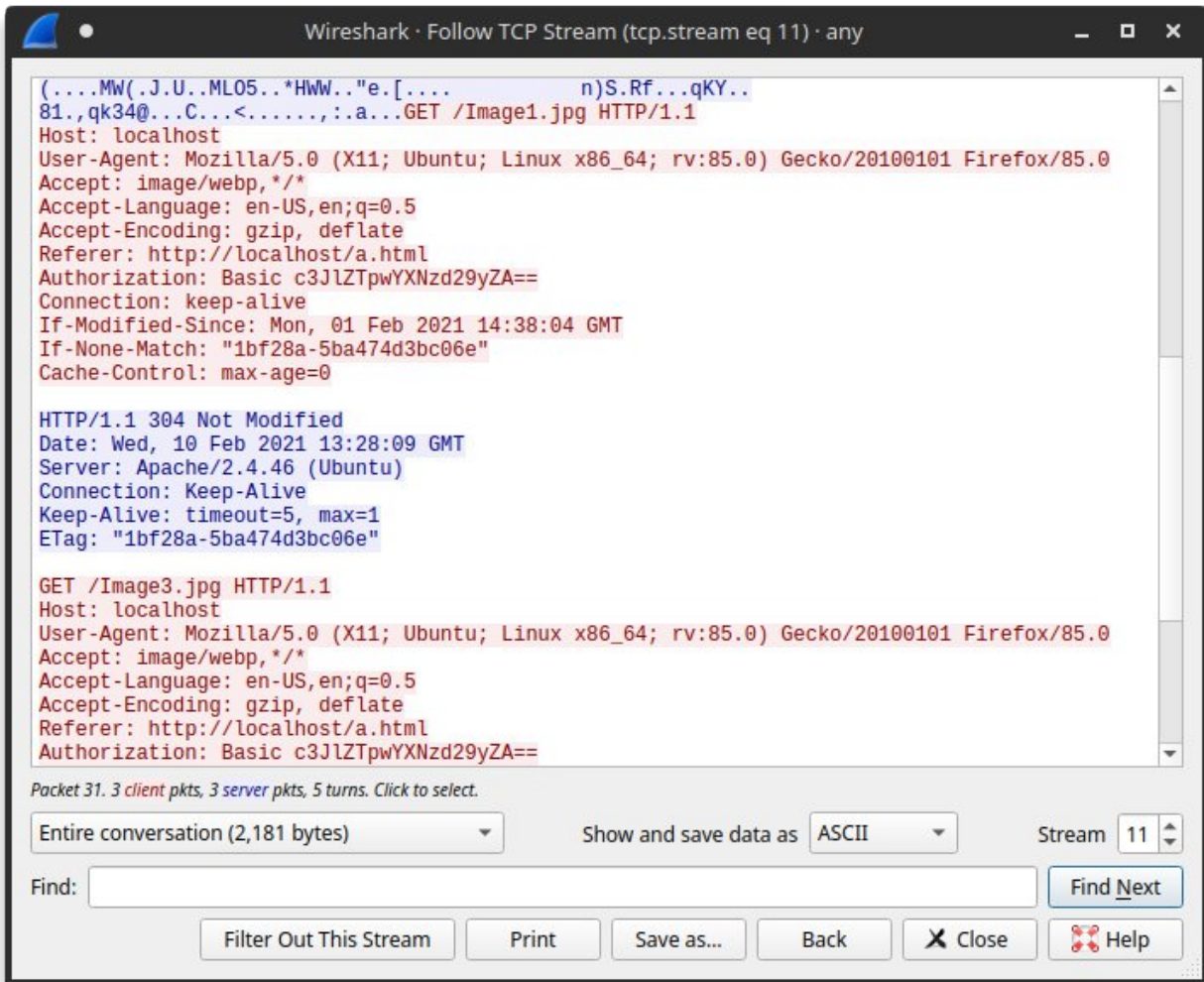
## Step 2: Using a local site to test

We access a sample HTML file created with some images using a web browser and use Wireshark to inspect the packets.





1st GET Request



2nd GET Request that shows the 304 code.