

Practical assignment 1:

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Questions:

1. List 3 different protocols that appear in the protocol column in the unfiltered packet-listing window in step 7 above.

TCP, DNS, HTTP are among multiple protocols that appear in the protocol column. Others I discovered are also QUIC and TLSv1.2.

2. How long did it take from when the HTTP GET message was sent until the HTTP OK reply was received? (By default, the value of the Time column in the packet listing window is the amount of time, in seconds, since Wireshark tracing began. To display the Time field in time-of-day format, select the Wireshark View pull down menu, then select Time Display Format, then select Time-of-day.)

It took 8.003966 seconds from when I started capturing in Wireshark until I clicked the link and the GET message was sent, and at the time 8.130040, the OK reply was received. Which means it took 0.126074 seconds or 126ms from sending the GET message until the OK reply was received.

3. What is the Internet address of the gaia.cs.umass.edu (also known as www.net.cs.umass.edu)? What is the Internet address of your computer?

By looking at the source and destination columns, we can see the IP addresses of where information is sending and where it is receiving. If we look at where the GET message is sent from my computer, we will see that the source IP is: 10.22.7.187, which is my computer as it is sending the request for information, therefore the source of the message. The destination would then of course be the website which we requested, where the IP is: 128.119.245.12. We could also look at other columns, however we see here that it is changing between which of the IPs are the destination and source. This is due to the communication going both ways, and different information are sent and received by different sources. Keeping in mind that the website also has to send some information back to the user, for the user being able to display the information. Therefore, having the OK reply, which switches destination and source address, as the information there is sent from website to user.

4. Take screenshots of the two HTTP messages (GET and OK) referred to in question 2 above. The screenshots should include the packet-header window for these messages and the packet list window (see the beginning of this tutorial for the descriptions of the different windows).

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a packet capture of an HTTP GET request. The packet list on the left shows four packets, with the first packet selected. The packet details pane on the right shows the structure of the selected packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, and Hypertext Transfer Protocol. The packet bytes pane at the bottom shows the raw data of the selected packet.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
129	8.003966	10.22.7.187	128.119.245.12	HTTP	566	GET /wireshark-labs/INTRO-wireshark-file1.html HTTP/1.1
133	8.130040	128.119.245.12	10.22.7.187	HTTP	492	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
135	8.310493	10.22.7.187	128.119.245.12	HTTP	512	GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
136	8.435213	128.119.245.12	10.22.7.187	HTTP	538	HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a packet capture of four HTTP GET requests. The first packet is highlighted in green. The packet list pane shows the following details:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
129	8.003966	10.22.7.187	128.119.245.12	HTTP	566	GET /wireshark-labs/INTRO-wireshark-file1.html HTTP/1.1
133	8.130040	128.119.245.12	10.22.7.187	HTTP	492	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
135	8.310493	10.22.7.187	128.119.245.12	HTTP	512	GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
136	8.435213	128.119.245.12	10.22.7.187	HTTP	538	HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)