CS471 – Web Technologies (Laboratory)

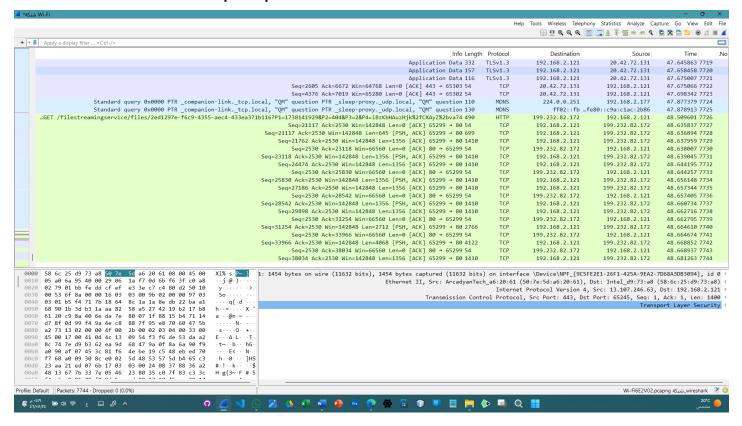


Lab 1

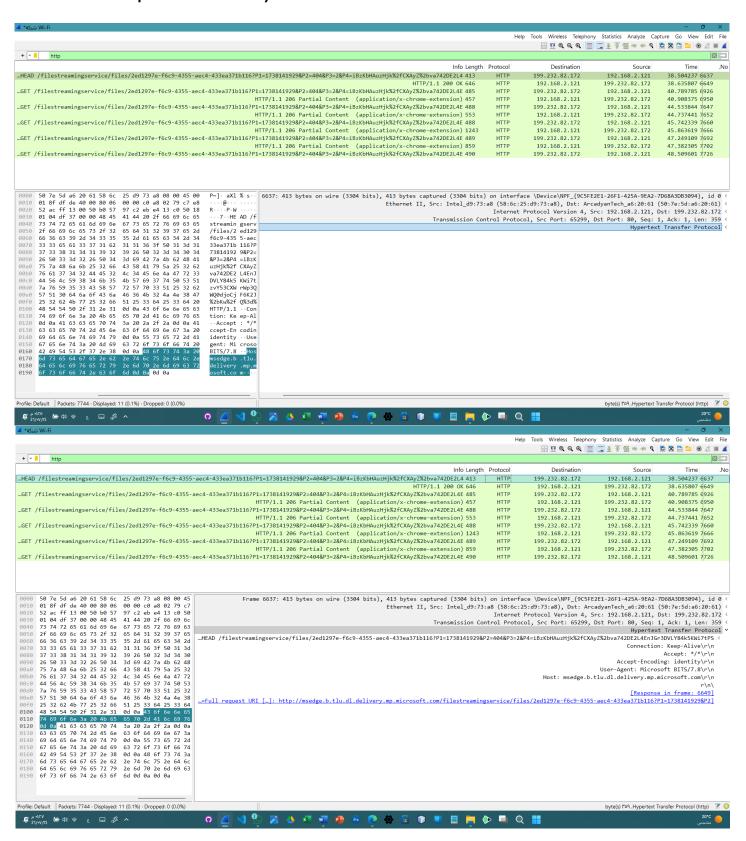
The Internet Protocols

Part 1: Capturing HTTP Traffic.

Task 1: Start Wireshark and capture packets.

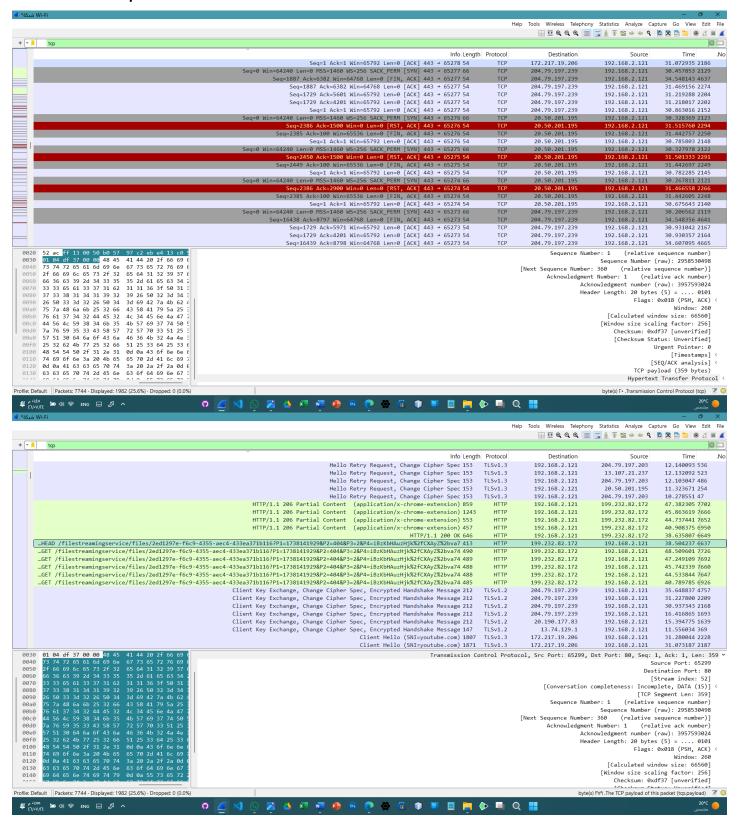


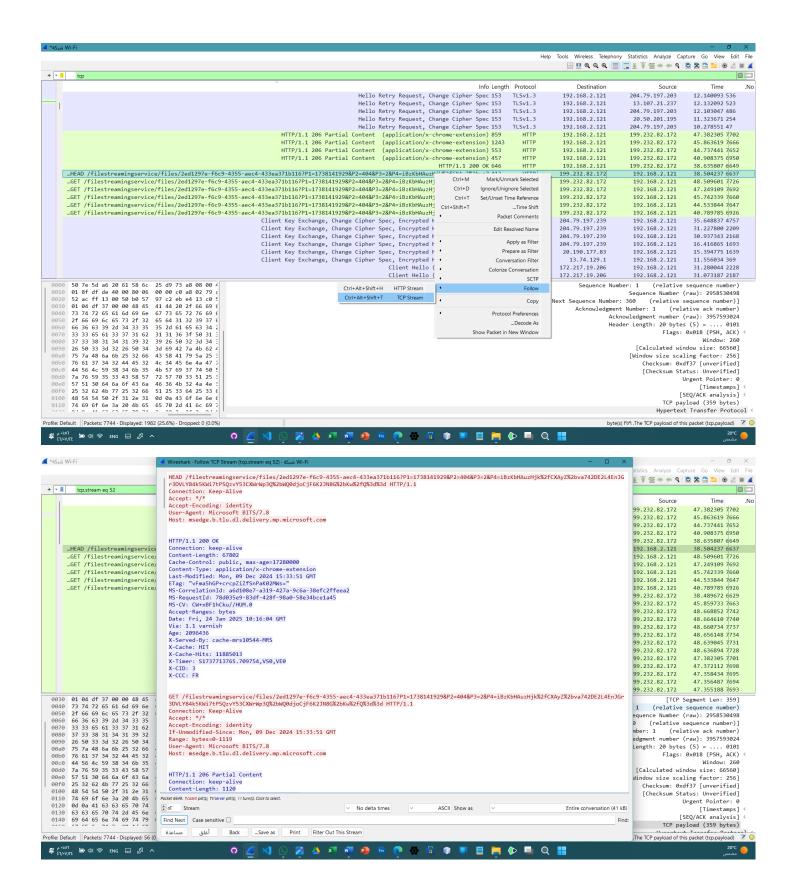
Task 2: Filter HTTP packets and analyze them.



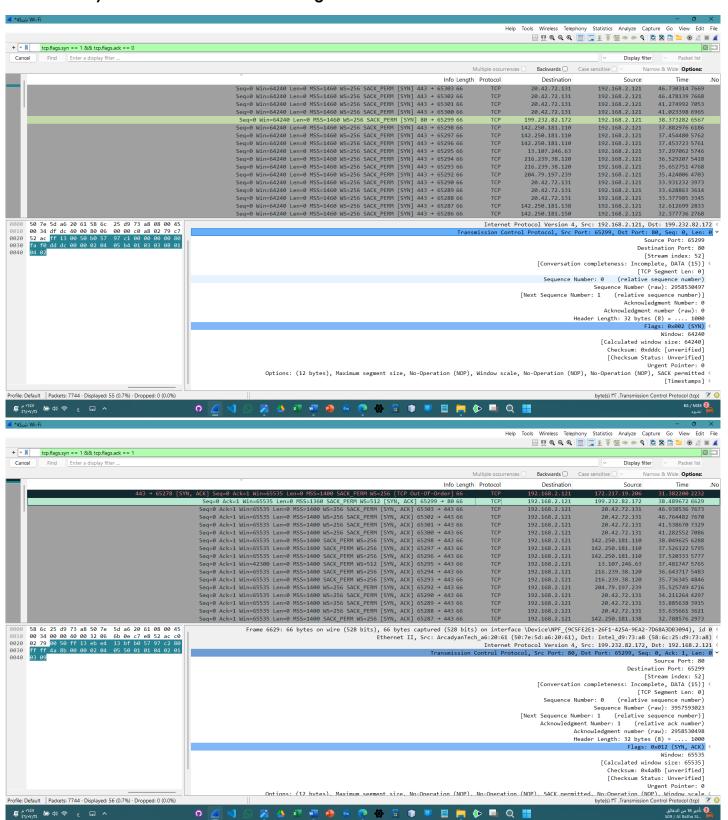
Part 2: Analyzing TCP/IP Traffic.

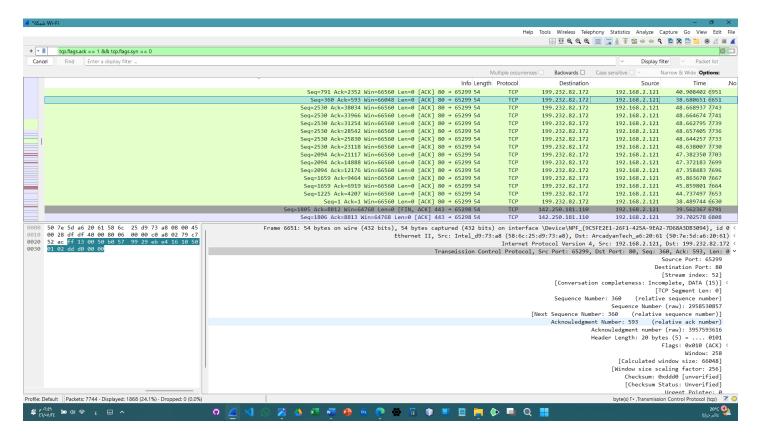
Task 1: Filter TCP packets



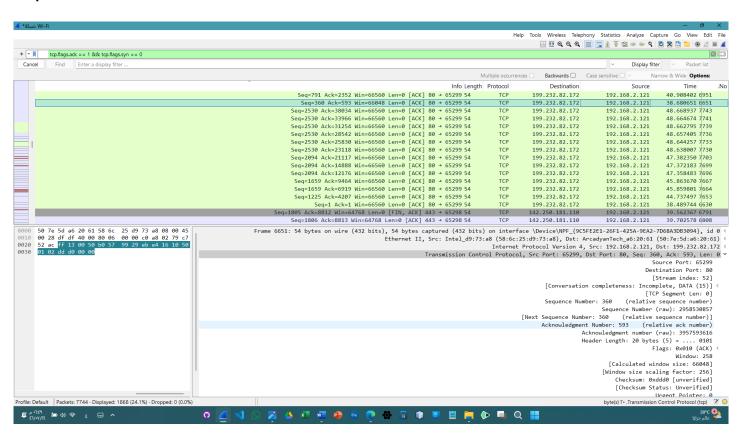


Task 2: Analyze TCP handshake and investigate Data Transfer and Termination

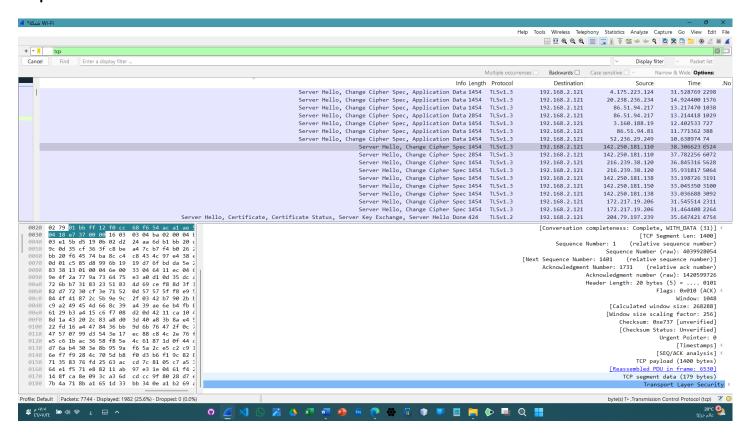




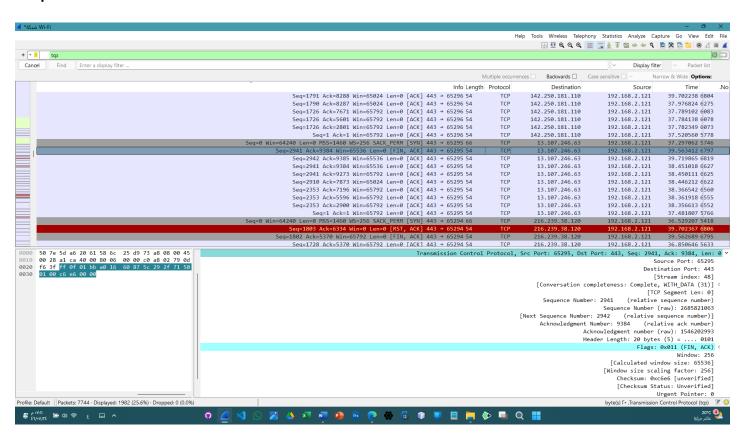
Step 2:



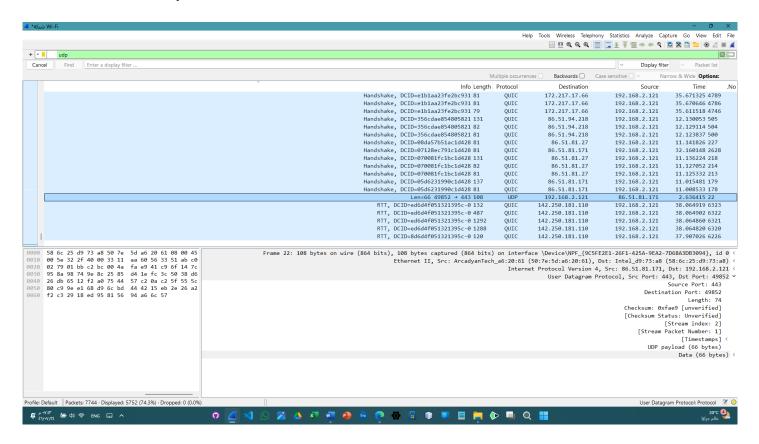
Step 3:



Step 4:



- Part 3: Capturing and Analyzing UDP Traffic
- Task 1: Generate UDP traffic and capture packets
- Task 2: Filter and analysis UDP Packets



Step 5: Compare the simplicity of UDP headers with TCP headers.

UDP headers are simpler:

and require less processing overhead, making UDP faster and more efficient for lightweight communication.

TCP headers are more complex:

because they include additional mechanisms to ensure reliability and proper data transmission.

Part 4: Task 1: Fill in the following table and provide reasons.

	TCP or UDP	Reasons
Reliability and Connection Establishment		o It performs a Three-Way Handshake process between the client and the server to establish the connection. This ensures a stable and secure communication path for data transfer.
	 TCP relies on establishing a reliable connection before starting data transmission. TCP is reliable . 	 because it ensures data integrity, proper sequencing, and delivery, making it ideal for applications that cannot tolerate data loss, such as email or file downloads.
	 UDP does not establish a prior connection between the two parties 	 it sends data directly. This makes it simpler and faster than TCP.
	o UDP is less reliable	o it does not verify data reception or sequence, making it faster but suitable for applications that do not require complete accuracy, such as video streaming or voice calls.
Data Integrity and Ordering	 TCP: Ensures data integrity and sequencing 	 using sequence numbers, error- checking mechanisms, and retransmission of lost packets.
	 UDP: Does not provide data integrity or sequencing 	 as it focuses on speed and simplicity, making it suitable for applications that can tolerate some packet loss.

Task 2: Identify the use Cases and Performance of TCP and UDP.

	TCP	UDP
Use cases	 Web browsing. File downloads. Applications requiring reliable data transfer. 	 Streaming video and audio. Voice over IP (VoIP). Applications prioritizing speed over reliability.
Performance	Slower due to reliability and data ordering guarantees.	Faster as it does not rely on connection establishment or data verification.