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SER335

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Assignment 1 Part 2 Networking basics

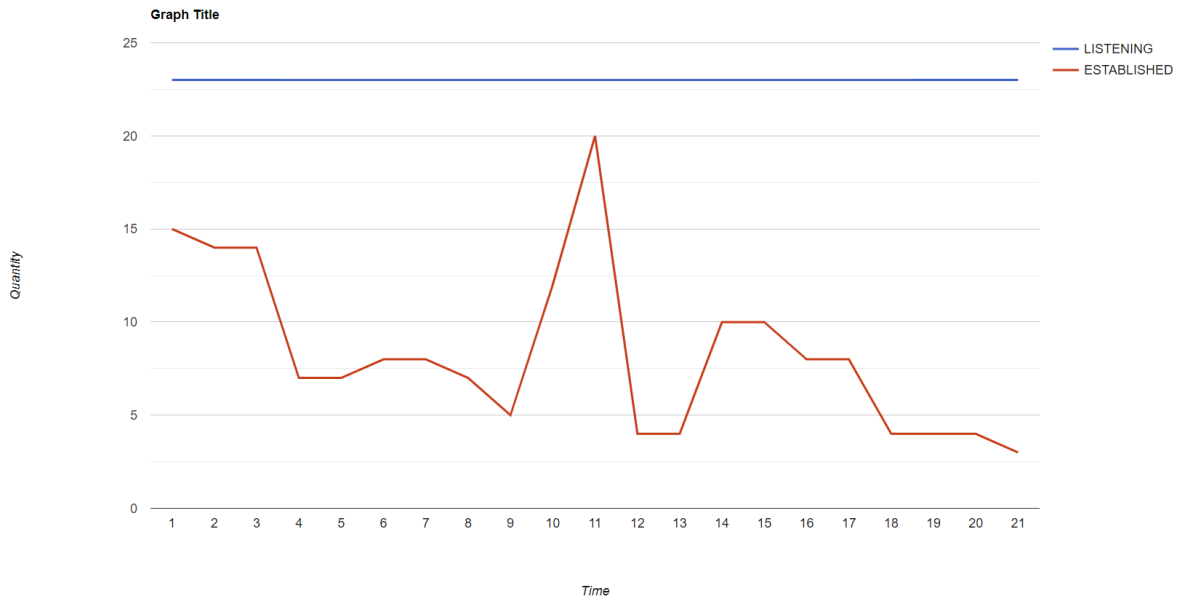
1.1. Understanding TCP network sockets

1.
```
$OutputFile = "activity.txt"

function Print-NetstatOutput {
    Get-Date -Format "HH:mm:ss" | Out-File -Append -FilePath $OutputFile
    netstat -an | Select-String "ESTABLISHED", "LISTEN" | Out-File -Append -FilePath $OutputFile
}

while ($true) {
    Print-NetstatOutput
    Start-Sleep -Seconds 30
}
```

2.

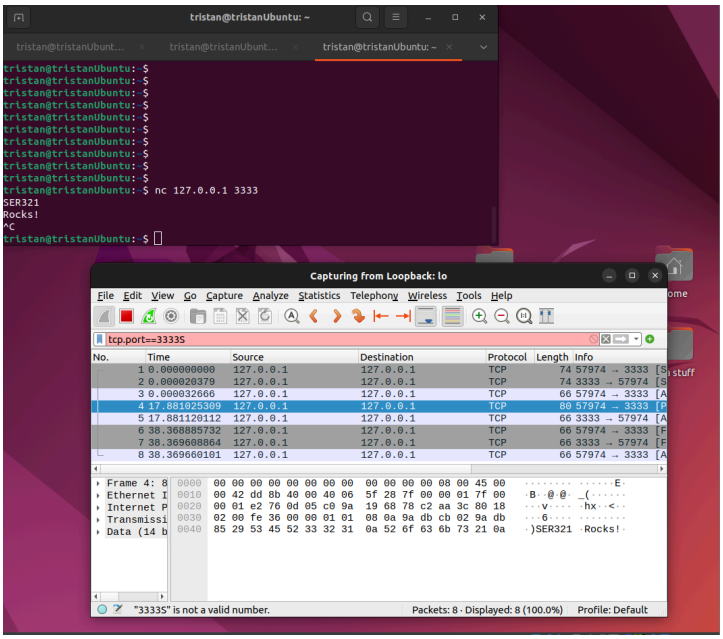
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
15	14	14	7	7	8	8	7	5	12	20	4	4	10	10	8	8	4	4	4	3

3.



1.2. Sniffing TCP/UDP traffic

Step 1 (TCP)

1. 

2.

   a. The first command used netcat to set up a server on port 3333 that listens for others on the same port. The second command connects to the server running on the ip 127.0.0.1 (local host) on the port 3333.

   b. There are 3 initial frames to start the connection and depending on if you send Ser321 Rocks! Separately or together determines the number of frames. I pasted them in together so I received 2 frames (4 and 5 shown in the image). If you sent them separately then it would be 4 frames. Then signing off is another 3 frames.

   c. 8 packets

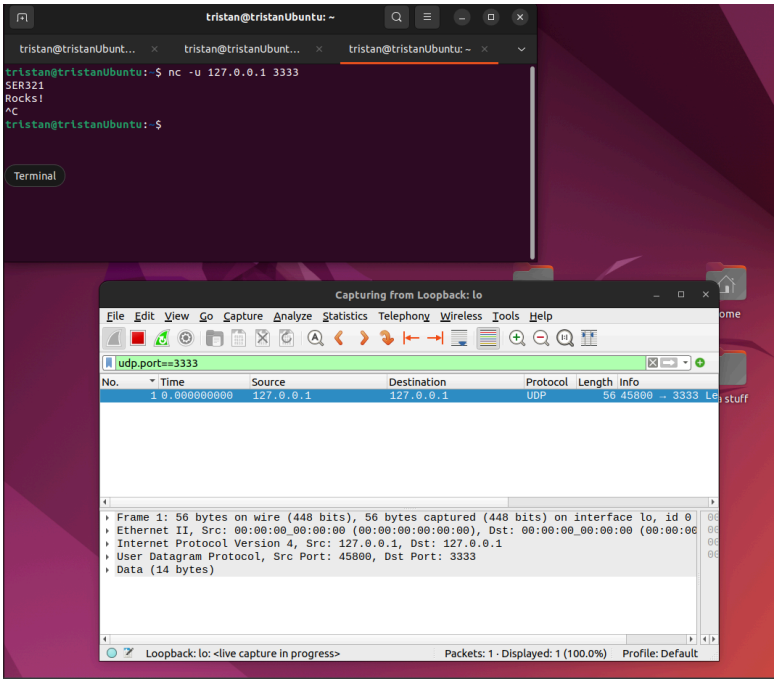
   d. 2 Packets

   e. 98 + 66 =164 bytes

   f. 1,086 bytes

   g. 1086 - 164 = 922 bytes

Step 2 (UDP)

1. 

2.

   a. The first command used netcat to set up a udp server on port 3333 that listens for others on the same port. The second command connects to the server running on the ip 127.0.0.1 (local host) on the port 3333.

   b. 1 frame

   c. 1 packet

   d. 1 packet

   e. 49 bytes

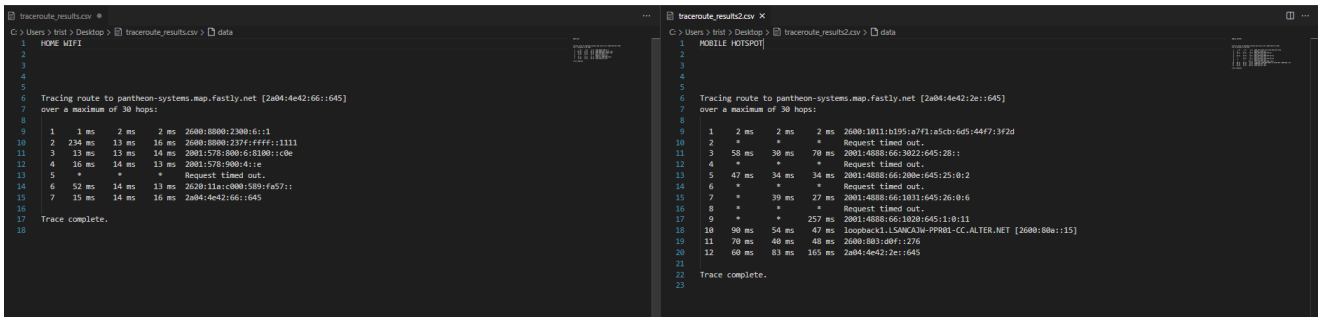
   f. 49 bytes

   g. 0 bytes

   h. UDP does not check for anyone listening so it can just send out the information unlike TCP which needs to verify the other end is listening so it can send out its data.

1.3. Internet Protocol (IP) Routing

1.



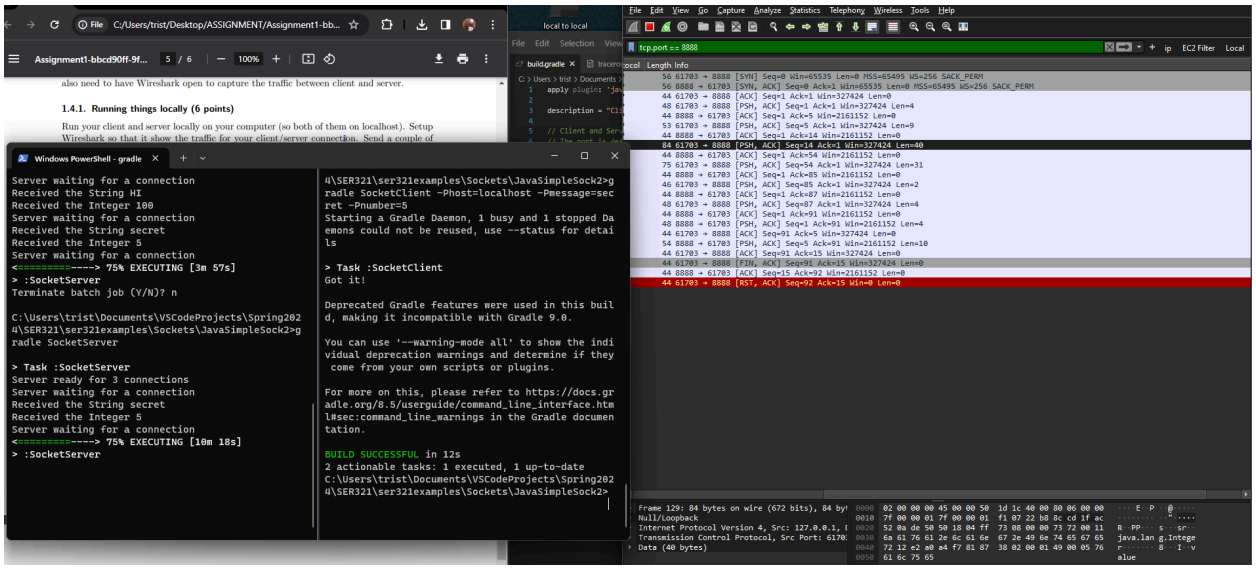
2.

a. Over my home wifi was much faster

b. Over my home wifi I had fewer hops

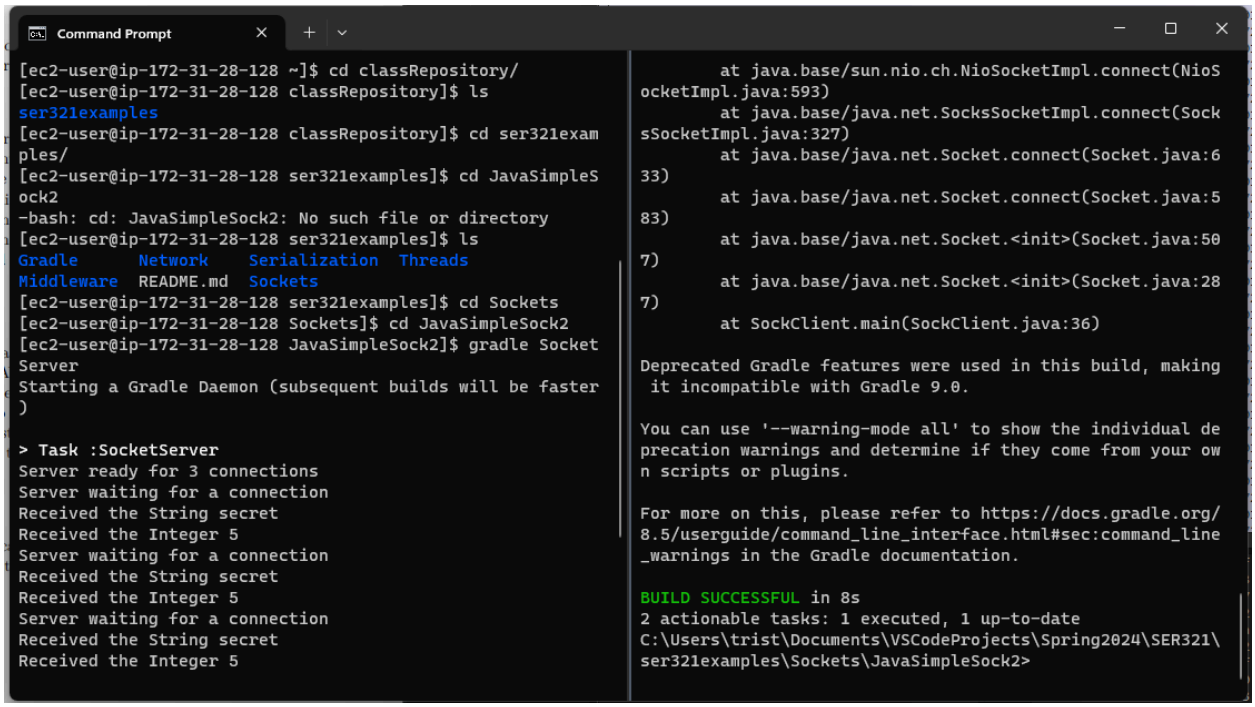
1.4.1. Running things locally

1.



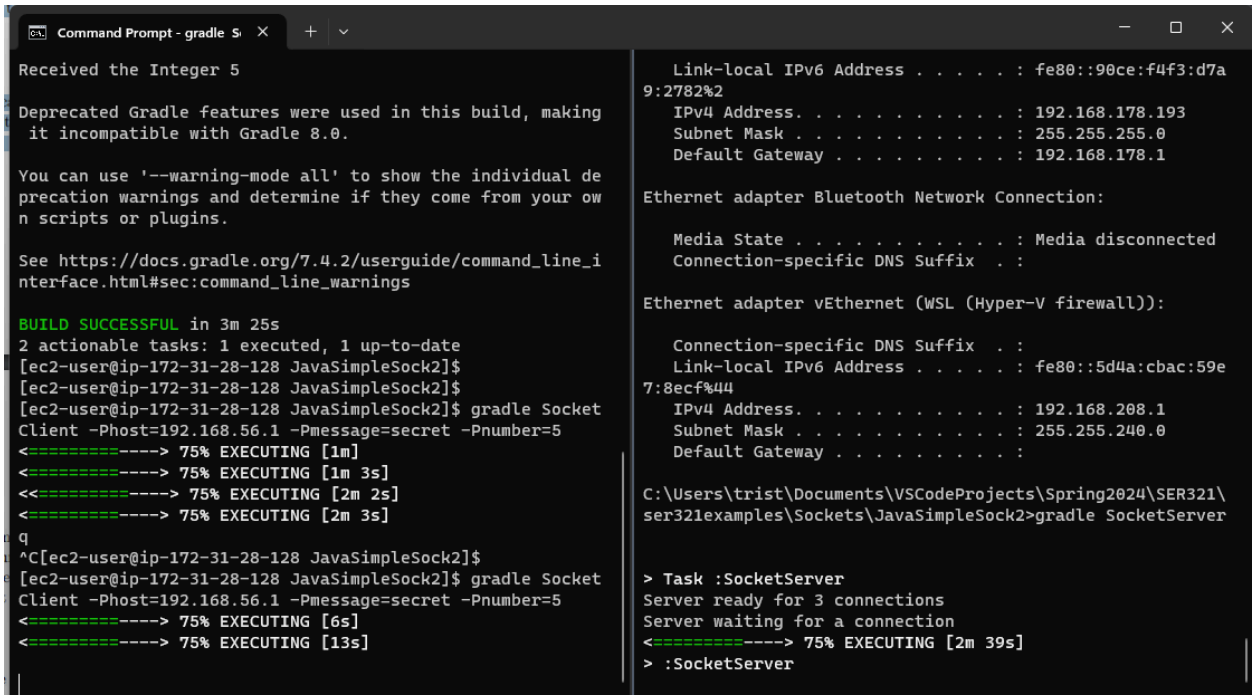
2. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Cla-kgUt_jjwe7t2sMyCW1x0ugE1mJBd/view?usp=sharing

1.4.2. Server on AWS

1. 

2. Above is what I ran in the terminal. The server did not need to be changed but the client had to call the host via the EC2 instance's ip and can not just rely on it being local.In wireshark I had to change the port to filter for the EC2 instance as well.

1.4.3. Client on AWS

1. 

2. While it should work theoretically…it did not in my practice even assuring I put in my Ip address instead of the Ec2 instances. It might end up working but I had been waiting for upwards of 2 minutes with no results. Amazon's servers might have restrictions on out of bounds traffic that I am unaware of.

1.4.4. Client on AWS 2

1. I think if we had a configuration where I could also give the server my private ip address in my household then I could get the messages. Currently the information returned from AWS is going to my router and does not know where to go after that but that would not be the case if I had also provided my private Ip so my router knows who wants the information. That would also be true if I wanted to reach someone else in the outside world…I need their public and private Ip address.

TO GRADER…I DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU WOULD LIKE ME TO PROVIDE FOR THIS BUT IF I YOU NEED ANYTHING ELSE FOR THIS ASSIGNMENT PLEASE LET ME KNOW.

Gradle/Java directory from the ?? section.