

Tristan Breen

Moubayed

SER335

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Assignment 1 Part 2 Networking basics

1.1. Understanding TCP network sockets

1.

```
$OutputFile = "activity.txt"

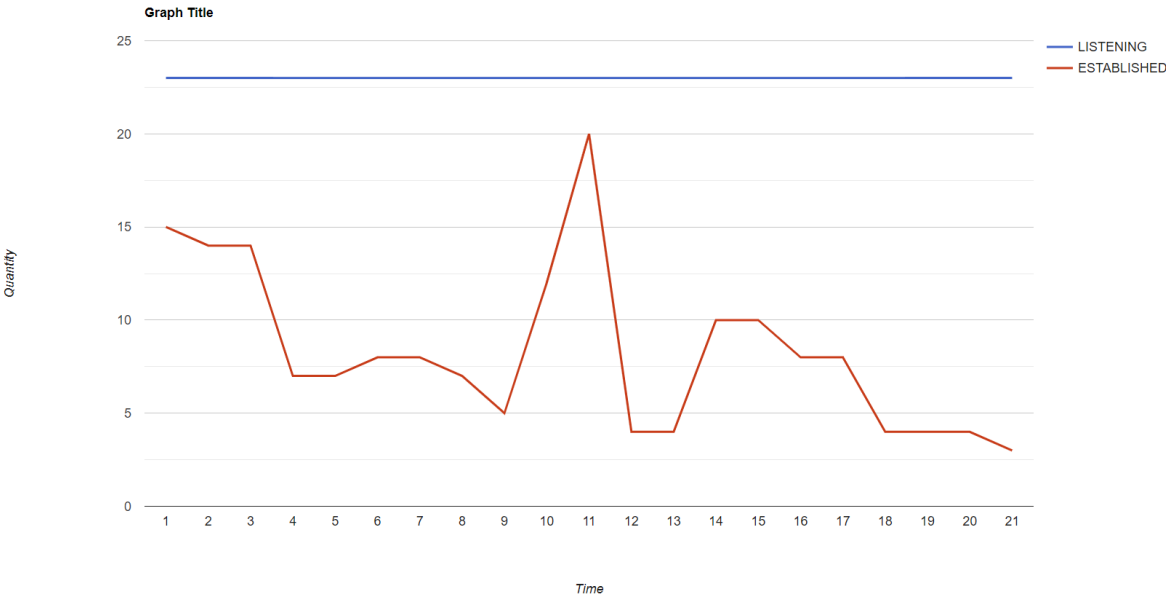
function Print-NetstatOutput {
    Get-Date -Format "HH:mm:ss" | Out-File -Append -FilePath $OutputFile
    netstat -an | Select-String "ESTABLISHED", "LISTEN" | Out-File -Append -FilePath $OutputFile
}

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

2.

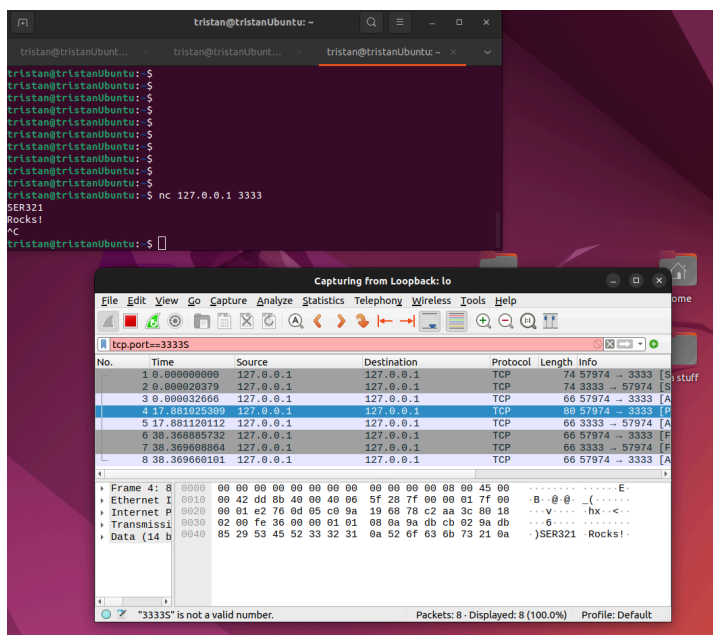
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
15	14	14	7	7	8	8	7	5	12	20	4	4	10	10	8	8	4	4	4	3

3.

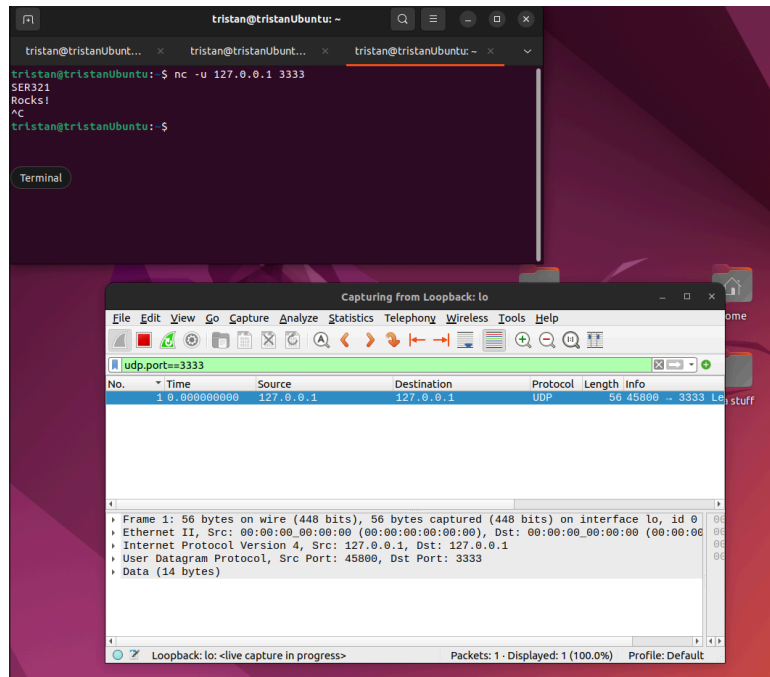


1.2. Sniffing TCP/UDP traffic

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.

1.4.2. Server on AWS

```

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-128 ~]$ cd classRepository/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-128 classRepository]$ ls
ser321examples
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-128 classRepository]$ cd ser321examples/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-128 ser321examples]$ cd JavaSimpleSocket2
-bash: cd: JavaSimpleSocket2: No such file or directory
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-128 ser321examples]$ ls
Gradle  Network  Serialization  Threads
Middleware  README.md  Sockets
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-128 ser321examples]$ cd Sockets
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-128 Sockets]$ cd JavaSimpleSocket2
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-128 JavaSimpleSocket2]$ gradle SocketServer
Starting a Gradle Daemon (subsequent builds will be faster)

> Task :SocketServer
Server ready for 3 connections
Server waiting for a connection
Received the String secret
Received the Integer 5
Server waiting for a connection
Received the String secret
Received the Integer 5
Server waiting for a connection
Received the String secret
Received the Integer 5

```

```

at java.base/sun.nio.ch.NioSocketImpl.connect(NioSocketImpl.java:593)
at java.base/java.net.SocksSocketImpl.connect(SocksSocketImpl.java:327)
at java.base/java.net.Socket.connect(Socket.java:633)
at java.base/java.net.Socket.connect(Socket.java:583)
at java.base/java.net.Socket.<init>(Socket.java:507)
at java.base/java.net.Socket.<init>(Socket.java:287)
at SocketClient.main(SocketClient.java:36)

Deprecated Gradle features were used in this build, making it incompatible with Gradle 9.0.

You can use '--warning-mode all' to show the individual deprecation warnings and determine if they come from your own scripts or plugins.

For more on this, please refer to https://docs.gradle.org/8.5/userguide/command_line_interface.html#sec:command_line_warnings in the Gradle documentation.

BUILD SUCCESSFUL in 8s
2 actionable tasks: 1 executed, 1 up-to-date
C:\Users\trist\Documents\VSCodeProjects\Spring2024\SER321\ser321examples\Sockets\JavaSimpleSocket2>

```

- 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

```

Command Prompt - gradle S x + v

Received the Integer 5

Deprecated Gradle features were used in this build, making
it incompatible with Gradle 8.0.

You can use '--warning-mode all' to show the individual de
precation warnings and determine if they come from your ow
n scripts or plugins.

See https://docs.gradle.org/7.4.2/userguide/command_line_i
nterface.html#sec:command_line_warnings

BUILD SUCCESSFUL in 3m 25s
2 actionable tasks: 1 executed, 1 up-to-date
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-128 JavaSimpleSock2]$
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-128 JavaSimpleSock2]$
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-128 JavaSimpleSock2]$ gradle Socket
Client -PHost=192.168.56.1 -Pmessage=secret -Pnumber=5
<=====--> 75% EXECUTING [1m]
<=====--> 75% EXECUTING [1m 3s]
<=====--> 75% EXECUTING [2m 2s]
<=====--> 75% EXECUTING [2m 3s]
q
^C[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-128 JavaSimpleSock2]$
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-128 JavaSimpleSock2]$ gradle Socket
Client -PHost=192.168.56.1 -Pmessage=secret -Pnumber=5
<=====--> 75% EXECUTING [6s]
<=====--> 75% EXECUTING [13s]

Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::90ce:f4f3:d7a
9:2782%2
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.178.193
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.178.1

Ethernet adapter Bluetooth Network Connection:

Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :

Ethernet adapter vEthernet (WSL (Hyper-V firewall)):

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::5d4a:cbac:59e
7:8ecf%44
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.208.1
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.240.0
Default Gateway . . . . . :

C:\Users\trist\Documents\VSCodeProjects\Spring2024\SER321\
ser321examples\Sockets\JavaSimpleSock2>gradle SocketServer

> Task :SocketServer
Server ready for 3 connections
Server waiting for a connection
<=====--> 75% EXECUTING [2m 39s]
> :SocketServer

```

- 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.