计算机网络实验报告

Lab2 配置Web服务器,编写简单页面,分析交互过程

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代码已发布到github: https://github.com/WangshuXC/Computer network

一、实验要求

- (1) 搭建Web服务器(自由选择系统),并制作简单的Web页面,包含简单文本信息(至少包含专业、学号、姓名)、自己的LOGO、自我介绍的音频信息。页面不要太复杂,包含要求的基本信息即可。
- (2) 通过浏览器获取自己编写的Web页面,使用Wireshark捕获浏览器与Web服务器的交互过程,并进行简单的分析说明。
 - (3) 使用HTTP,不要使用HTTPS。
 - (4) 提交实验报告。

二、功能实现与代码分析

web服务器使用流程

- 1. 安装<u>nodejs</u>
- 2. 在web文件目录下执行 npm install 命令,安装所需依赖项
- 3. 运行 node app.js 通过app.js来启动web服务器

Web服务器启动文件: app.js

```
const express = require('express');
const app = express();
const path = require('path');
const os = require('os');
app.use(express.static(path.join(__dirname, './')));
const port = 6200;
app.listen(port, '0.0.0.0', () => {
    const networkInterfaces = os.networkInterfaces();
   let ipAddress;
   // 遍历网络接口,找到无线网和有线网口的IPv4地址
   Object.keys(networkInterfaces).forEach((interfaceName) => {
        networkInterfaces[interfaceName].forEach((networkInterface) => {
           if (
                !networkInterface.internal &&
                (networkInterface.family === 'IPv4') &&
                (interfaceName.includes('WLAN') || interfaceName.includes('ETH'))
```

在文件目录下使用 node app.js 即可启动web服务器,同时会在控制台以 i p地址+端口号 的形式输出web地址,方便直接打开web

除此之外,在我在实验设备安装WSL之前只有WLAN一个网络接口,固不需要进行ip地址的筛选即是正确的WLAN校园网ipv4,但是存在虚拟机只后可能会获取到虚拟机的ipv4地址,所以添加了(interfaceName.includes('WLAN') || interfaceName.includes('ETH') 来进行网络接口的筛选,排除掉虚拟机的ipv4地址

HTML部分代码

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
   <title>2110951自我介绍</title>
   <style>
   /* css代码已省略 */
   </style>
</head>
<body>
   <div id="app">
       <div class="container">
           <div class="logo">
              <img src="icon.jpg" alt="logo" class="icon">
           </div>
           <div class="info">
              自我介绍
              梁晓储
              2110951
              物联网工程
           <a class="github" href="https://www.github.com/wangshuxc"</pre>
target="_blank">
              访问我的Github
```

```
</a>
            <div class="audio">
                音频介绍
                <audio id="audioElement" src="audio.mp3"></audio>
                <button id="playButton" onclick="togglePlay()"></button>
                <div class="progressBar">
                    <div class="progressBarFill" :style="{ width: progress + '%'</pre>
}"></div>
                </div>
            </div>
        </div>
    </div>
    <script>
        var audioElement = document.getElementById('audioElement');
        audioElement.addEventListener('timeupdate', updateProgressBar);
        audioElement.addEventListener('ended', resetAudio);
        var isPlaying = false;
        var playButton = document.getElementById('playButton');
        playButton.textContent = isPlaying ? 'I' : 'D';
        var progress = 0;
        function togglePlay() {
            if (isPlaying) {
                audioElement.pause();
                playButton.textContent = 'D';
            } else {
                audioElement.play();
                playButton.textContent = '";
            isPlaying = !isPlaying;
        }
        function updateProgressBar() {
            var progressBarFill = document.querySelector('.progressBarFill');
            progress = (audioElement.currentTime / audioElement.duration) * 100;
            progressBarFill.style.width = progress + '%';
        }
        function resetAudio() {
            audioElement.currentTime = 0;
            progress = 0;
            isPlaying = false;
            playButton.textContent = 'D';
        }
        var audioElement = new Audio('audio.mp3');
        audioElement.addEventListener('timeupdate', updateProgressBar);
        audioElement.addEventListener('ended', resetAudio);
        var isPlaying = false;
        var progress = 0;
    </script>
</body>
</html>
```

在html中将logo、info、audio存放在一个名为 container 的div标签中,方便使用css对它进行美化同时使用JavaScript代码添加了点击后会在 □ 和 ▷ 的按钮(当播放音频完毕后按钮会重置为初始状态),添加了展示音频播放进度的进度条

因为本人对于网页的外观有一定的需求,固使用css对上述页面进行美化

```
<style>
   body {
        display: flex;
        justify-content: center;
        align-items: center;
    }
    .container {
        display: flex;
        flex: 1;
        flex-direction: column;
        justify-content: center;
        align-items: center;
        width: 50vw;
        height: auto;
        padding: 40px;
        background-color: #edf4fb;
        border-radius: 10px;
        margin-top: 5vh;
        box-shadow: 0 2px 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
    }
    .logo {
        display: flex;
        flex-direction: column;
        align-items: center;
        justify-content: center;
        width: auto;
        height: 15vh;
        background-color: white;
        color: rgb(0, 0, 0);
        border-radius: 10px;
        padding: 10px;
        box-shadow: 0 2px 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
    }
    .logo img {
        width: 100%;
        height: 100%;
        border-radius: 10px;
    }
    .info {
```

```
display: flex;
    flex-direction: column;
    align-items: center;
    justify-content: center;
    width: 30%;
    height: 10%;
    background-color: white;
    color: rgb(0, 0, 0);
    border-radius: 10px;
    padding: 20px;
    margin: 20px;
    box-shadow: 0 2px 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
    overflow: hidden;
}
.info p {
    font-size: inherit;
    margin: 5px;
    padding: 0;
    white-space: nowrap;
    overflow: hidden;
    text-overflow: ellipsis;
}
.title {
    font-size: calc(1em + 3px);
    font-weight: bold;
    margin-top: 10px;
}
.github {
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: column;
    align-items: center;
    justify-content: center;
    width: auto;
    background-color: white;
    border-radius: 10px;
    border: none;
    outline: none;
    padding: 10px;
    margin-bottom: 20px;
    box-shadow: 0 2px 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
    cursor: pointer;
}
.github:focus,
.github:hover {
    background-color: rgb(231, 231, 231);
}
a.github {
    text-decoration: none;
    color: black;
```

```
.audio {
        display: flex;
        flex-direction: column;
        align-items: center;
        justify-content: center;
        width: 40%;
        height: 5%;
        background-color: white;
        color: rgb(0, 0, 0);
        border-radius: 10px;
        padding: 20px;
        box-shadow: 0 2px 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
    }
    .audio p {
        font-size: larger;
        padding-bottom: 20px;
        padding: 0;
    }
    .audio button {
        display: flex;
        flex-direction: column;
        align-items: center;
        justify-content: center;
        margin-bottom: 20px;
        background-color: white;
        border-radius: 10px;
        padding: 10px;
        box-shadow: 0 2px 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
        font-size: larger;
        outline: none;
        border: none;
   }
    .progressBar {
        width: 80%;
        height: 10px;
        background-color: #ccc;
        box-shadow: 0 2px 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
        margin-top: 10px;
        border-radius: 10px;
   }
    .progressBarFill {
        height: 100%;
        width: 0%;
        background-color: #c0daf7;
        border-radius: 10px;
   }
</style>
```

三、抓包过程与分析

前期准备

为了方便进行抓包,我使用计算机A中部署web服务器并且在计算机B访问网页并且进行抓包

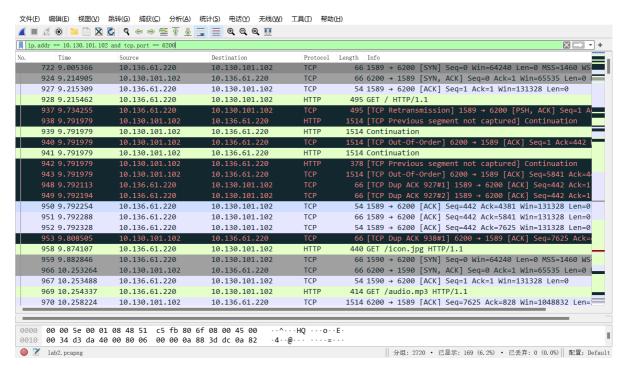
计算机A的ipv4地址为 10.130.101.102, 开放端口 6200 用于部署web服务器

打开wireshark后在计算机B访问 http://10.130.101.102:6200,等待一段时间后关闭抓包并且对已经抓好的包进行分析

抓包过程

首先在wireshark中对抓好的包进行筛选,除去其他请求和接收的干扰

使用 ip.addr == 10.130.101.102 and tcp.port == 6200, 只对网页进行抓包



1. 三次握手分析

10.136.61.220	10.130.101.102	TCP	66 1589 → 6200 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	66 6200 → 1589 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
10.136.61.220	10.130.101.102	TCP	54 1589 → 6200 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0

对于第一次连接:

```
Frame 722: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{04EBF258-82BF-48CE-9E93-CBAA0C2B8;
    Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_fb:80:6f (48:51:c5:fb:80:6f), Dst: IETF-VRRP-VRID_08 (00:00:5e:00:01:08)
    Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.136.61.220, Dst: 10.130.101.102
 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 1589, Dst Port: 6200, Seq: 0, Len: 0
         Source Port: 1589
        Destination Port: 6200
         [Stream index: 8]
         [TCP Segment Len: 0]
      Sequence Number: 0 (relative sequence number)
         Sequence Number (raw): 1666417220
         [Next Sequence Number: 1
                                                                (relative sequence number)]
      Acknowledgment Number: 0

Acknowledgment number (raw): 0
         1000 .... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)
        Flags: 0x002 (SYN)
             000. .... = Reserved: Not set
             ...0 .... = Nonce: Not set
              \dots 0\dots = Congestion Window Reduced (CWR): Not set
              .... .0.. .... = ECN-Echo: Not set
             .... ..0. .... = Urgent: Not set
              .... ...0 .... = Acknowledgment: Not set
              .... 0... = Push: Not set
                ... ... .0.. = Reset: Not set
          .... .... ... = Syn: Set
.... .... 0 = Fin: Not set

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        01
        08
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        51
        c5
        fb
        80
        6f
        08
        04
        5
        00

        0010
        00
        34
        d3
        da
        40
        00
        80
        06
        00
        00
        0a
        88
        3d
        dc
        0a
        82

        0020
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        06
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        38
        63
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Close
```

第一次连接是客户端主动要连接服务端的,可以看到传输控制协议里Seq=0(Seq是序列号),代表初次连接,Ack=0(确认码),初次连接为0

除了此之外,还要给标志位,也就是flags=初次连接需要给SYN=1的标志位表示请求建立连接。

对于第二次连接:

```
■ Wireshark - 分组 924 - lab2.pcapng
   Frame 924: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{04EBF258-82BF-48CE-9E93-CBAA0C2B8;
   Ethernet II, Src: IETF-VRRP-VRID_08 (00:00:5e:00:01:08), Dst: IntelCor_fb:80:6f (48:51:c5:fb:80:6f)
   Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.130.101.102, Dst: 10.136.61.220
 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 6200, Dst Port: 1589, Seq: 0, Ack: 1, Len: 0
      Source Port: 6200
      Destination Port: 1589
      [Stream index: 8]
      [TCP Segment Len: 0]
     Sequence Number: 0 (relative sequence number)
      Sequence Number (raw): 3845801630
      [Next Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)]
     Acknowledgment Number: 1
                                    (relative ack number)
      Acknowledgment number (raw): 1666417221
      1000 .... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)
     Flags: 0x012 (SYN, ACK)
         000. .... = Reserved: Not set
         ...0 .... = Nonce: Not set
         \dots 0\dots = Congestion Window Reduced (CWR): Not set
         .... .0.. .... = ECN-Echo: Not set
       .....0. ... = Urgent: Not set
.....1 ... = Acknowledgment: Set
.....0. = Push: Not set
       .... ...0 = Fin: Not set
         [TCP Flags: ······A··S·]
      Window: 65535
      [Calculated window size: 65535]
No.; 924 • Time; 9.214905 • Source: 10.130.101.102 • Destination: 10.136.61.220 • Protocol: TCP • Length: 66 • Info: 6200 → 1589 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
```

第二次握手是服务端的回馈6200端口给1589的端口数据,初次连接所以Seq=0,Ack=上一次客户端的序列号+1;

标志位是SYN=1和ACK=1,代表这是一个确认的回馈连接

对于第三次连接:

```
Frame 927: 54 bytes on wire (432 bits), 54 bytes captured (432 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{04EBF258-82BF-48CE-9E93-CBAA0C2B87
  Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_fb:80:6f (48:51:c5:fb:80:6f), Dst: IETF-VRRP-VRID_08 (00:00:5e:00:01:08)
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.136.61.220, Dst: 10.130.101.102
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 1589, Dst Port: 6200, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 0
    Source Port: 1589
    Destination Port: 6200
    [Stream index: 8]
    [TCP Segment Len: 0]
                         (relative sequence number)
   Sequence Number: 1
    Sequence Number (raw): 1666417221
    [Next Sequence Number: 1
                               (relative sequence number)]
  Acknowledgment Number: 1 (relative ack number)
Acknowledgment number (raw): 3845801631
    0101 .... = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
   Flags: 0x010 (ACK)
      000. .... = Reserved: Not set
      ...0 .... = Nonce: Not set
      .... 0... = Congestion Window Reduced (CWR): Not set
      .... .0.. .... = ECN-Echo: Not set
      .... ..0. .... = Urgent: Not set
      .... ...1 .... = Acknowledgment: Set
      .... 0... = Push: Not set
      .... .0.. = Reset: Not set
      .... .... ..0. = Syn: Not set
       .... .... 0 = Fin: Not set
      [TCP Flags: ······A····]
    Window: 513
    [Calculated window size: 131328]
                                                                                                                 Close
                                                                                                                             Help
```

客户端1589给6200服务端的反馈,Seq=1,因为这是客户端的第二次交互了,Ack=上一次服务端连接的序列号+1

标志位为: ACK, 表示确认收到了连接回复, 三次握手就建立连接完毕

2. HTTP分析

10.136.61.220	10.130.101.102	HTTP	495 GET / HTTP/1.1
10.136.61.220	10.130.101.102	TCP	495 [TCP Retransmission] 1589 → 6200 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 A
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	HTTP	1514 [TCP Previous segment not captured] Continuation
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	HTTP	1514 Continuation
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	1514 [TCP Out-Of-Order] 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=442
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	HTTP	1514 Continuation
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	HTTP	378 [TCP Previous segment not captured] Continuation
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	1514 [TCP Out-Of-Order] 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=5841 Ack=4
10.136.61.220	10.130.101.102	TCP	66 [TCP Dup ACK 927#1] 1589 → 6200 [ACK] Seq=442 Ack=1
10.136.61.220	10.130.101.102	TCP	66 [TCP Dup ACK 927#2] 1589 → 6200 [ACK] Seq=442 Ack=1
10.136.61.220	10.130.101.102	TCP	54 1589 → 6200 [ACK] Seq=442 Ack=4381 Win=131328 Len=0
10.136.61.220	10.130.101.102	TCP	66 1589 → 6200 [ACK] Seq=442 Ack=5841 Win=131328 Len=0
10.136.61.220	10.130.101.102	TCP	54 1589 → 6200 [ACK] Seq=442 Ack=7625 Win=131328 Len=0
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	66 [TCP Dup ACK 938#1] 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=7625 Ack=

- 对于第一个HTTP的GET请求,是建立HTTP连接,传输HTML页面内容
 - 补充:如果非初次连接,服务端可能会向客户端发送 304 Not Modified,意味着客户端缓存的资源仍然是最新的,并且与服务器上的资源相同,服务器将返回 HTTP 304 Not Modified 状态码。这表示服务器并没有返回请求的资源,而是返回一个空包和 304 状态码告诉客户端它可以继续使用它们本地缓存的内容。这对于减少网络流量和提高性能非常有用,因为此时客户端可以避免不必要的数据传输。
- "Continuation"是HTTP/1.1协议的一种扩展机制,用于支持分块传输编码(chunked transfer encoding)。分块传输编码是一种将数据分为若干块进行逐步传输的机制,可以在数据还未完全传输完成时就开始处理部分数据。当使用分块传输编码时,每个块都包含一个大小字段和块数据,而"continuation"则表示后续的块数据。
 - 当显示"Continuation"时,意味着当前数据包仅包含了实体数据的一部分,后续的数据会在接下来的数据包中传输。这样可以使得数据的传输和处理更灵活,并提高传输效率。
- 黑红色的抓包数据代表了一些协议错误或异常情况,和实验分析无关,固按下不表

• 对于三个紫色的1589向6200发送的ACK请求,表明客户端正确收到了服务端发送的数据,并且向服务端进行说明

10.136.61.220	10.130.101.102	HTTP	440 GET /icon.jpg HTTP/1.1
10.136.61.220	10.130.101.102	TCP	66 1590 → 6200 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	66 6200 → 1590 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0
10.136.61.220	10.130.101.102	TCP	54 1590 → 6200 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0
10.136.61.220	10.130.101.102	HTTP	414 GET /audio.mp3 HTTP/1.1
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	1514 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=7625 Ack=828 Win=1048832 Len=
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	1514 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=9085 Ack=828 Win=1048832 Len=
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	1514 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=10545 Ack=828 Win=1048832 Len
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	1514 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=12005 Ack=828 Win=1048832 Len
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	1514 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=13465 Ack=828 Win=1048832 Len
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	1514 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=14925 Ack=828 Win=1048832 Len
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	1514 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=16385 Ack=828 Win=1048832 Len
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	1514 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=17845 Ack=828 Win=1048832 Len
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	1514 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=19305 Ack=828 Win=1048832 Len
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	1514 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=20765 Ack=828 Win=1048832 Len
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	1514 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=22225 Ack=828 Win=1048832 Len
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	1514 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=23685 Ack=828 Win=1048832 Len
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	1514 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=25145 Ack=828 Win=1048832 Len
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	1514 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=26605 Ack=828 Win=1048832 Len
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	1514 6200 → 1589 [ACK] Seq=28065 Ack=828 Win=1048832 Len
10.136.61.220	10.130.101.102	TCP	54 1589 → 6200 [ACK] Seq=828 Ack=29525 Win=131328 Len=

- 两个GET请求分别是请求logo图片和自我介绍音频
- 对于又出现一次三次握手,是客户端又开了一个线程进行数据接收
- 对于多条6200->1589的ACK请求,是服务端将一个数据文件进行分块传输,而最后一条1589->6200则是客户端向服务端发送数据成功接收的信息

3. 四次挥手分析

10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	56 6200 → 1590 [FIN, ACK] Seq=104084 Ack=361 Win=10493
10.136.61.220	10.130.101.102	TCP	54 1590 → 6200 [ACK] Seq=361 Ack=104085 Win=131328 Len
10.136.61.220	10.130.101.102	TCP	54 1590 → 6200 [FIN, ACK] Seq=361 Ack=104085 Win=13132
10.130.101.102	10.136.61.220	TCP	56 6200 → 1590 [ACK] Sea=104085 Ack=362 Win=1049344 Le

- 在第一次挥手中,服务端发送了一个带有 [FIN, ACK] 标志位的包给客户端,表示服务端已经完成数据的发送,并要求关闭连接。同时,服务端还确认了客户端发送的序列号为1487的数据。
- 客户端接收到服务端的第一次挥手后,发送一个带有 [ACK] 标志位的确认包给服务端,确认服务端的请求,并告知服务端客户端已经准备好关闭连接。
- 客户端接收到服务端的确认后,发送一个带有 [FIN, ACK] 标志位的包给服务端,表示客户端也准备 关闭连接。
- 服务端接收到客户端的第三次挥手后,发送一个带有 [ACK] 标志位的确认包给客户端,确认客户端的请求,并告知客户端服务器端也准备好关闭连接。

通过以上四次挥手,双方成功地关闭了TCP连接。

四、Web运行结果展示

