

浙江大学

本科实验报告

课程名称： 计算机网络基础

实验名称： 网络协议分析

姓 名： 姚熙源

学 院： 计算机学院

系： 计算机科学与技术

专 业： 软件工程

学 号： 3190300677

指导教师： 董玮

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浙江大学实验报告

实验名称： 网络协议分析 实验类型： 分析实验

同组学生： _____ 实验地点： 计算机网络实验室

一、 实验目的

- 进一步学习使用 Wireshark 抓包工具。
- 观察和理解常见网络协议的交互过程
- 理解数据包分层结构和格式。

二、 实验内容

- 熟练掌握网络协议分析软件 Wireshark 的使用
- 观察所在网络出现的各类网络协议，了解其种类和分层结构
- 观察捕获到的数据包格式，理解各字段含义
- 根据要求配置 Wireshark，捕获某一类协议的数据包，并分析解读

三、 主要仪器设备

- 联网的 PC 机
- WireShark 协议分析软件

四、 操作方法与实验步骤

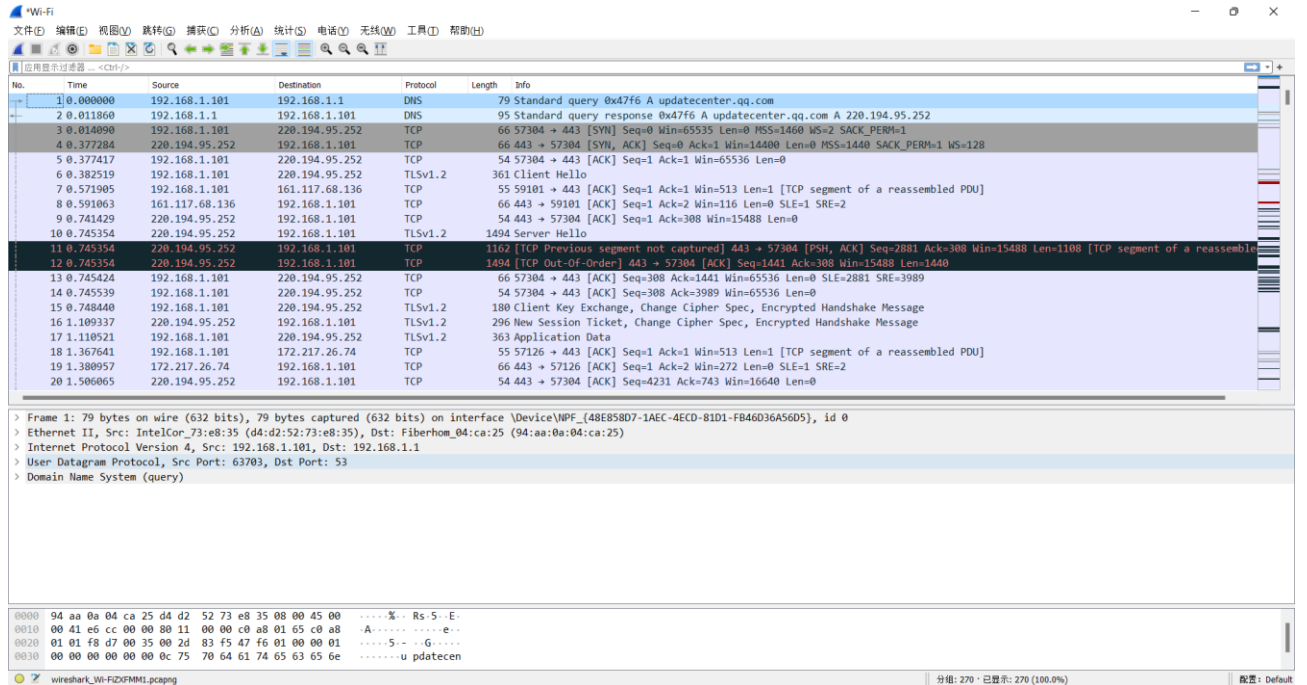
- 配置网络包捕获软件，捕获所有机器的数据包
- 观察捕获到的数据包，并对照解析结果和原始数据包
- 配置网络包捕获软件，只捕获特定 IP 或特定类型的包
- 抓取以下通信协议数据包，观察通信过程和数据包格式
 - ✓ PING：测试一个目标地址是否可达（在实验一基础上）
 - ✓ TRACE ROUTE：跟踪一个目标地址的途经路由（在实验一基础上）
 - ✓ NSLOOKUP：查询一个域名（在实验一基础上）
 - ✓ HTTP：访问一个网页
 - ✓ FTP：上传或下载一个文件
 - ✓ SMTP：发送一封邮件
 - ✓ POP3/IMAP：接收一封邮件
 - ✓ RTP：抓取一段音频流

提醒：为了避免捕获到大量无关数据包，影响实验观察，建议关闭所有无关软件。

五、实验数据记录和处理

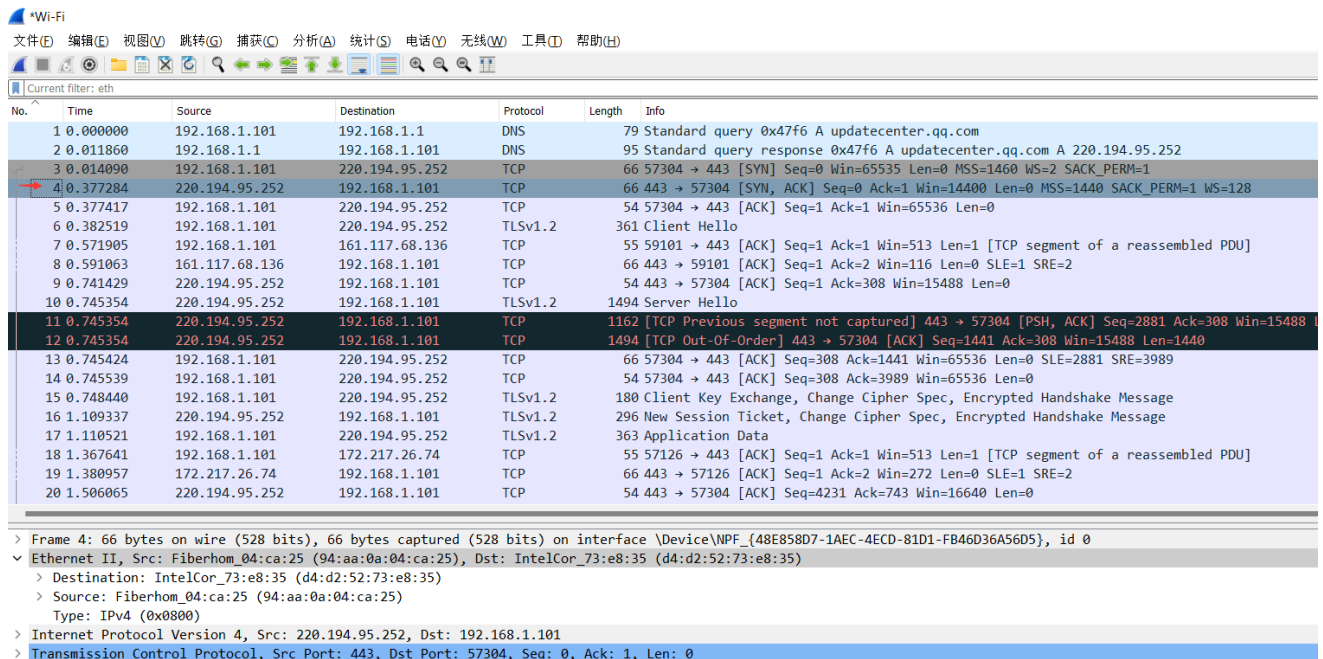
✧ Part One

- 打开 Wireshark，开始捕获网络数据包后，你看到了什么？有哪些协议？



看到了很多的数据包不停地在发送和接收，可看到每个数据包的具体内容和解析。其中也包含很多种协议，有 TCP、DNS、TLSv1.2、UDP、SSL、ARP、HTTP 等协议。

- 找一个包含 Ethernet 的数据包，这是什么协议？标出源和目标 MAC 地址。



这是 TCP 协议。

源 MAC 地址:

Source: Fiberhom_04:ca:25 (94:aa:0a:04:ca:25)
Address: Fiberhom_04:ca:25 (94:aa:0a:04:ca:25)
.... ..0. = LG bit: Globally unique address (factory default)
....0 = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)

目标 MAC 地址:

Ethernet II, Src: Fiberhom_04:ca:25 (94:aa:0a:04:ca:25), Dst: IntelCor_73:e8:35 (d4:d2:52:73:e8:35)
Destination: IntelCor_73:e8:35 (d4:d2:52:73:e8:35)
Address: IntelCor_73:e8:35 (d4:d2:52:73:e8:35)
.... ..0. = LG bit: Globally unique address (factory default)
....0 = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)

- 找一个包含 IP 的数据包，这是什么协议？标出源 IP 地址、目标 IP 地址。

*Wi-Fi

文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 跳转(G) 捕获(C) 分析(A) 统计(S) 电话(Y) 无线(W) 工具(I) 帮助(H)

ip

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	120.204.17.22	192.168.1.101	TCP	56	443 → 49822 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=30855 Len=0
2	0.034917	120.204.17.22	192.168.1.101	SSL	191	Continuation Data
3	0.075148	192.168.1.101	120.204.17.22	TCP	54	49822 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=138 Win=512 Len=0
4	0.235760	202.188.238.27	192.168.1.101	TLSv1.2	78	Application Data
5	0.235760	202.188.238.27	192.168.1.101	TCP	54	443 → 59310 [FIN, ACK] Seq=25 Ack=1 Win=282 Len=0
6	0.235976	192.168.1.101	202.188.238.27	TCP	54	59310 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=26 Win=508 Len=0
7	0.236241	192.168.1.101	202.188.238.27	TCP	54	59310 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=26 Win=508 Len=0
8	0.245934	202.188.238.27	192.168.1.101	TCP	54	443 → 59310 [ACK] Seq=26 Ack=2 Win=282 Len=0
9	0.287439	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.255	CAPWAP-Co...	76	CAPWAP-Control - Unknown Message Type (0x1f)
10	0.512230	192.168.1.101	161.117.68.136	TCP	55	59101 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=508 Len=1 [TCP segment of
11	0.533469	161.117.68.136	192.168.1.101	TCP	66	443 → 59101 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=116 Len=0 SLE=1 SRE=2
12	0.621150	40.99.9.114	192.168.1.101	TCP	56	443 → 49728 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=16385 Len=0
13	0.621180	192.168.1.101	40.99.9.114	TCP	54	[TCP ACKed unseen segment] 49728 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=

> Frame 8: 54 bytes on wire (432 bits), 54 bytes captured (432 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{48E858D7-1AEC-4ECD-81D1-FB46D36A56D5}, id 0

> Ethernet II, Src: Fiberhom_04:ca:25 (94:aa:0a:04:ca:25), Dst: IntelCor_73:e8:35 (d4:d2:52:73:e8:35)

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 202.188.238.27, Dst: 192.168.1.101

0100 = Version: 4

.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)

> Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)

Total Length: 40

Identification: 0x0000 (0)

> Flags: 0x40, Don't fragment

...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0

Time to Live: 58

Protocol: TCP (6)

Header Checksum: 0xc5ea [validation disabled]

[Header checksum status: Unverified]

Source Address: 202.188.238.27

Destination Address: 192.168.1.101

> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 59310, Seq: 26, Ack: 2, Len: 0

这是 TCP 协议

源 IP 地址: Source Address: 192.168.1.101

目标 IP 地址: Destination Address: 202.188.238.27

- 找一个 ARP 数据包，这是请求还是应答？标注发送者的 MAC 地址。

正在捕获 Wi-Fi (arp)

文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 跳转(G) 捕获(C) 分析(A) 统计(S) 电话(Y) 无线(W) 工具(T) 帮助(H)

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	02:fa:02:89:8c:a3	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.1.1? Tell 192.168.1.105
2	60.109476	02:fa:02:89:8c:a3	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.1.1? Tell 192.168.1.105
3	114.900096	IntelCor_73:e8:35	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.1.105? Tell 192.168.1.101
4	115.652603	IntelCor_73:e8:35	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.1.105? Tell 192.168.1.101
5	116.642039	IntelCor_73:e8:35	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.1.105? Tell 192.168.1.101
6	117.652244	IntelCor_73:e8:35	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.1.105? Tell 192.168.1.101
7	118.640380	IntelCor_73:e8:35	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.1.105? Tell 192.168.1.101
8	119.650480	IntelCor_73:e8:35	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.1.105? Tell 192.168.1.101
9	120.200628	02:fa:02:89:8c:a3	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.1.1? Tell 192.168.1.105
10	120.649819	IntelCor_73:e8:35	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.1.105? Tell 192.168.1.101
11	121.641276	IntelCor_73:e8:35	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.1.105? Tell 192.168.1.101
12	122.640309	IntelCor_73:e8:35	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.1.105? Tell 192.168.1.101
13	123.656944	IntelCor_73:e8:35	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 192.168.1.105? Tell 192.168.1.101

> Frame 1: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{48E858D7-1AEC-4ECD-81D1-FB46D36A56D5}, id 0

▼ Ethernet II, Src: 02:fa:02:89:8c:a3 (02:fa:02:89:8c:a3), Dst: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)

▼ Destination: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)

Address: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)

....1. = LG bit: Locally administered address (this is NOT the factory default)

....1. = IG bit: Group address (multicast/broadcast)

▼ Source: 02:fa:02:89:8c:a3 (02:fa:02:89:8c:a3)

Address: 02:fa:02:89:8c:a3 (02:fa:02:89:8c:a3)

....1. = LG bit: Locally administered address (this is NOT the factory default)

....0. = IG bit: Individual address (unicast)

Type: ARP (0x0806)

▼ Address Resolution Protocol (request)

Hardware type: Ethernet (1)

Protocol type: IPv4 (0x0800)

Hardware size: 6

Protocol size: 4

Opcode: request (1)

→ Sender MAC address: 02:fa:02:89:8c:a3 (02:fa:02:89:8c:a3)

Sender IP address: 192.168.1.105

Target MAC address: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)

Target IP address: 192.168.1.1

这是请求包，发送者的 MAC 地址已用红色框标注。

请在下面的每次捕获任务完成后，保存 Wireshark 抓包记录（.pcap 格式），随报告一起提交。每一个协议一个单独文件，文件名请取得便于理解。

✧ Part Two

- 使用 Ping 命令，测试某个 IP 地址的连通性，并捕获这次的数据包。数据包由几层协议构成？分别是什么协议？选择一个请求包和一个响应包，展开最高层协议的详细内容，标出请求包和应答包、类型、序号。

```
PS C:\Users\ASUS> ping 163.181.20.208

Pinging 163.181.20.208 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 163.181.20.208: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=59
Reply from 163.181.20.208: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=59
Reply from 163.181.20.208: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=59
Reply from 163.181.20.208: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=59

Ping statistics for 163.181.20.208:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 9ms, Maximum = 12ms, Average = 10ms
```

ip.addr == 163.181.20.208						
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
139	5.188762	192.168.1.101	163.181.20.208	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=102/26112, ttl=128 (reply in 140)
140	5.198072	163.181.20.208	192.168.1.101	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=102/26112, ttl=59 (request in 139)
174	6.198377	192.168.1.101	163.181.20.208	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=103/26368, ttl=128 (reply in 175)
175	6.209975	163.181.20.208	192.168.1.101	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=103/26368, ttl=59 (request in 174)
220	7.213197	192.168.1.101	163.181.20.208	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=104/26624, ttl=128 (reply in 221)
221	7.222367	163.181.20.208	192.168.1.101	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=104/26624, ttl=59 (request in 220)
255	8.230017	192.168.1.101	163.181.20.208	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=105/26880, ttl=128 (reply in 256)
256	8.242228	163.181.20.208	192.168.1.101	ICMP	74	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0001, seq=105/26880, ttl=59 (request in 255)

> Frame 139: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits)
 > Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_73:e8:35 (d4:d2:52:73:e8:35), Dst: Fiberhom_04:ca:25 (94:aa:0a:04:ca:25)
 > Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.101, Dst: 163.181.20.208
 > Internet Control Message Protocol

数据包由 3 层协议构成，分别是以太网协议、IPv4 协议、ICMP 协议

请求包，类型 Type: 8(Echo (ping) request)，序号 Sequence Number(BE): 102(0x0066)

✓ Internet Control Message Protocol
 Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request)
 Code: 0
 Checksum: 0x4cf5 [correct]
 [Checksum Status: Good]
 Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001)
 Identifier (LE): 256 (0x0100)
 Sequence Number (BE): 102 (0x0066)
 Sequence Number (LE): 26112 (0x6600)
 [Response frame: 140]
 ✓ Data (32 bytes)
 Data: 61626364656666768696a6b6c6d6e6f70717273747576776162636465666676869
 [Length: 32]

响应包，类型 Type: 0(Echo (ping) reply)，序号 Sequence Number (BE): 102(0x0066)

✓ Internet Control Message Protocol
 Type: 0 (Echo (ping) reply)
 Code: 0
 Checksum: 0x54f5 [correct]
 [Checksum Status: Good]
 Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001)
 Identifier (LE): 256 (0x0100)
 Sequence Number (BE): 102 (0x0066)
 Sequence Number (LE): 26112 (0x6600)
 [Request frame: 139]
 [Response time: 9.310 ms]
 ✓ Data (32 bytes)
 Data: 61626364656666768696a6b6c6d6e6f70717273747576776162636465666676869
 [Length: 32]

- 使用 Tracert 命令 (Mac 下使用 Traceroute 命令), 跟踪某个外部 IP 地址的路由, 并捕获这次的数据包。数据包由几层协议构成? 分别是什么协议? 查看并标记多个请求包的 IP 协议层的 TTL 字段, 发现了什么规律? 选择一个请求包和一个响应包, 展开最高层协议的详细内容, 标出类型、序号等关键字段。与 Ping 命令的数据包有什么不同?

ip.addr == 163.181.20.208						
	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
153	5.624142	192.168.1.101	163.181.20.208	NBNS	92	Name query NBSTAT *(<0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0>
205	7.125314	192.168.1.101	163.181.20.208	NBNS	92	Name query NBSTAT *(<0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0>
251	8.637457	192.168.1.101	163.181.20.208	NBNS	92	Name query NBSTAT *(<0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0><0>
294	10.161921	192.168.1.101	163.181.20.208	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=106/27136, ttl=1 (no response found!)
296	10.174700	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.101	ICMP	134	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
297	10.176195	192.168.1.101	163.181.20.208	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=107/27392, ttl=1 (no response found!)
298	10.177699	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.101	ICMP	134	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
299	10.178355	192.168.1.101	163.181.20.208	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=108/27648, ttl=1 (no response found!)
300	10.179783	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.101	ICMP	134	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
463	15.717835	192.168.1.101	163.181.20.208	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=109/27904, ttl=2 (no response found!)
464	15.722138	100.91.127.254	192.168.1.101	ICMP	70	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
465	15.723434	192.168.1.101	163.181.20.208	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=110/28160, ttl=2 (no response found!)
466	15.730300	100.91.127.254	192.168.1.101	ICMP	70	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
467	15.731921	192.168.1.101	163.181.20.208	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=111/28416, ttl=2 (no response found!)
468	15.738304	100.91.127.254	192.168.1.101	ICMP	70	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)
657	21.280858	192.168.1.101	163.181.20.208	ICMP	106	Echo (ping) request id=0x0001, seq=112/28672, ttl=3 (no response found!)
658	21.286510	10.233.97.55	192.168.1.101	ICMP	70	Time-to-live exceeded (Time to live exceeded in transit)

由 3 层协议构成，分别是以太网协议、IPv4 协议和 ICMP 协议

TTL 字段从 1 开始慢慢递增;

请求包，类型 Type: 8 (Echo (ping) request)，序号 Sequence Number (BE): 106(0x006a)

[illegible]

响应包, 类型 Type: 11 (Time-to-live exceeded), 序号 Sequence Number(BE): 106(0x006a)

[illegible]

和 ping 命令的数据包相比，tracert 命令的 ICMP 数据包 data 字段总是为 0，响应包中包含了类型为 11TTL 降为 0 的超时信息。

- 使用 **nslookup** 命令，查询某个域名，并捕获这次的数据包。数据包由几层协议构成？分别是什么协议？标记 **UDP** 协议层的端口字段。选择一个请求包和一个响应包，展开最高层协议的详细内容，标出类型、序号、域名信息。

```
PS C:\Users\ASUS> nslookup www.baidu.com
Server: UnKnown
Address: 192.168.1.1

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: www.wshifen.com
Addresses: 45.113.192.102
          45.113.192.101
Aliases: www.baidu.com
         www.a.shifen.com
```


No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
82	3.828956	192.168.1.101	192.168.1.1	DNS	84	Standard query 0x0001 PTR 1.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa
83	3.830672	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.101	DNS	84	Standard query response 0x0001 No such name PTR 1.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa
84	3.832983	192.168.1.101	192.168.1.1	DNS	73	Standard query 0x0002 A www.baidu.com
88	3.844401	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.101	DNS	158	Standard query response 0x0002 A www.baidu.com CNAME www.a.shi
89	3.847518	192.168.1.101	192.168.1.1	DNS	73	Standard query 0x0003 AAAA www.baidu.com
91	3.856946	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.101	DNS	183	Standard query response 0x0003 AAAA www.baidu.com CNAME www.a

由 4 层协议构成，分别是以太网、IPv4、UDP、DN 协议。

UDP 协议层的端口字段

```

> Frame 82: 84 bytes on wire (672 bits), 84 bytes captured
> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_73:e8:35 (d4:d2:52:73:e8:35)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.101, Dst: 192.168.1.1
  > User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 61308, Dst Port: 53
    Source Port: 61308
    Destination Port: 53
    Length: 50
    Checksum: 0x83fa [unverified]
    [Checksum Status: Unverified]
    [Stream index: 2]
  > [Timestamps]
    UDP payload (42 bytes)

```

请求包

```

  > Domain Name System (query)
    Transaction ID: 0x0002
    > Flags: 0x0100 Standard query
      0... .. = Response: Message is a query
      .000 0... .. = Opcode: Standard query (0)
      .... ..0. .... = Truncated: Message is not truncated
      .... ..1 .... = Recursion desired: Do query recursively
      .... ..0.. .... = Z: reserved (0)
      .... ..0 .... = Non-authenticated data: Unacceptable
    Questions: 1
    Answer RRs: 0
    Authority RRs: 0
    Additional RRs: 0
    > Queries
      > www.baidu.com: type A, class IN
        Name: www.baidu.com
        [Name Length: 13]
        [Label Count: 3]
        Type: A (Host Address) (1)
        Class: IN (0x0001)

```

类型: Flags: 0x0100 Standard query

序号: Transaction ID: 0x0002

域名信息: www.baidu.com : type A, class IN

响应包

```
▼ Domain Name System (response)
  Transaction ID: 0x0002
  ▼ Flags: 0x8180 Standard query response, No error
    1... .. = Response: Message is a response
    .000 0... .. = Opcode: Standard query (0)
    .... .0.. .. = Authoritative: Server is not an authority for domain
    .... ..0. .... = Truncated: Message is not truncated
    .... ..1 .... = Recursion desired: Do query recursively
    .... ..1... .. = Recursion available: Server can do recursive queries
    .... ..0.. .. = Z: reserved (0)
    .... ..0. .... = Answer authenticated: Answer/authority portion was not authenticated by the server
    .... ..0 .... = Non-authenticated data: Unacceptable
    .... ..0000 = Reply code: No error (0)
  Questions: 1
  Answer RRs: 4
  Authority RRs: 0
  Additional RRs: 0
  > Queries
  ▼ Answers
    > www.baidu.com: type CNAME, class IN, cname www.a.shifen.com
    > www.a.shifen.com: type CNAME, class IN, cname www.wshifen.com
    > www.wshifen.com: type A, class IN, addr 45.113.192.102
    > www.wshifen.com: type A, class IN, addr 45.113.192.101
```

类型: Flags: 0x8180 Standard query response, No error

序号: Transaction ID: 0x0002

域名信息:

```
▼ Answers
  ▼ www.baidu.com: type CNAME, class IN, cname www.a.shifen.com
    Name: www.baidu.com
    Type: CNAME (Canonical NAME for an alias) (5)
    Class: IN (0x0001)
    Time to live: 808 (13 minutes, 28 seconds)
    Data length: 15
    CNAME: www.a.shifen.com
  > www.a.shifen.com: type CNAME, class IN, cname www.wshifen.com
  > www.wshifen.com: type A, class IN, addr 45.113.192.102
  > www.wshifen.com: type A, class IN, addr 45.113.192.101
```

[\[Request In: 84\]](#)

✧ Part Three

- 运行 `ipconfig /flushdns` 命令清空 DNS 缓存，然后打开浏览器，访问一个网页，并捕获这次的数据包（网页完全打开后，停止捕获）。数据包由几层协议构成？分别是什么协议？标出数据包的源和目标 IP 地址、源和目标端口。

*Wi-Fi (tcp port http)

文件(E) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 跳转(G) 捕获(C) 分析(A) 统计(S) 电话(U) 无线(W) 工具(T) 帮助(H)

tcp.stream eq 0

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	192.168.1.101	34.107.221.82	TCP	66	61917 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
2	0.012608	34.107.221.82	192.168.1.101	TCP	66	80 → 61917 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1430 SACK_PERM=1 WS=256
3	0.012721	192.168.1.101	34.107.221.82	TCP	54	61917 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0
4	0.013140	192.168.1.101	34.107.221.82	HTTP	357	GET /canonical.html HTTP/1.1
5	0.024160	34.107.221.82	192.168.1.101	TCP	54	80 → 61917 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=304 Win=66816 Len=0
6	0.025417	34.107.221.82	192.168.1.101	HTTP	352	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
10	0.070839	192.168.1.101	34.107.221.82	TCP	54	61917 → 80 [ACK] Seq=304 Ack=299 Win=131072 Len=0
50	10.037417	192.168.1.101	34.107.221.82	TCP	55	[TCP Keep-Alive] 61917 → 80 [ACK] Seq=303 Ack=299 Win=131072 Len=1
51	10.048105	34.107.221.82	192.168.1.101	TCP	66	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 80 → 61917 [ACK] Seq=299 Ack=304 Win=66816 Len=0 SLE=303 SRE=304
81	20.058744	192.168.1.101	34.107.221.82	TCP	55	[TCP Keep-Alive] 61917 → 80 [ACK] Seq=303 Ack=299 Win=131072 Len=1
82	20.078773	34.107.221.82	192.168.1.101	TCP	66	[TCP Keep-Alive ACK] 80 → 61917 [ACK] Seq=299 Ack=304 Win=66816 Len=0 SLE=303 SRE=304

由 4 层协议构成，分别是以太网、IPv4、TCP、HTTP

Source : 192.168.1.101 ; Port : 61917

Destination : 34.107.221.82 ; Port : 80

> Frame 1: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{48E858D7-1AEC-4ECD-81D1-FB46D36A56D5}, id 0

> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_73:e8:35 (d4:d2:52:73:e8:35), Dst: Fiberhom_04:ca:25 (94:aa:0a:04:ca:25)

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.101, Dst: 34.107.221.82

▼ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 61917, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 0, Len: 0

Source Port: 61917

Destination Port: 80

[Stream index: 0]

[Conversation completeness: Incomplete, DATA (15)]

[TCP Segment Len: 0]

Sequence Number: 0 (relative sequence number)

Sequence Number (raw): 2560878226

[Next Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)]

Acknowledgment Number: 0

Acknowledgment number (raw): 0

1000 = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)

- 找到建立 TCP 连接的三个数据包（称为三次握手），展开 TCP 协议层的 Flags 字段，分别标记三个数据包的 SYN 标志位和 ACK 标志位。

第一次握手，由 port 61917 向 port 80 发送第一个数据包，序号 seq=0 且 syn 标志位是 Set 状态。

```

✓ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 61917, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 0, Len: 0
  Source Port: 61917
  Destination Port: 80
  [Stream index: 0]
  [Conversation completeness: Incomplete, DATA (15)]
  [TCP Segment Len: 0]
  Sequence Number: 0 (relative sequence number)
  Sequence Number (raw): 2560878226
  [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
  .... 0... = 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
  > .... .... ..1. = Syn: Set
  .... .... ...0 = Fin: Not set
  [TCP Flags: .....S.]

```

第二次握手，由 port 80 向 port 61917 返回数据个数据包给我的 ip，序号 seq=0，ack=1(0+1)且 ack 和 syn 标志位是 Set 状态。

```

✓ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 61917, Seq: 0, Ack: 1, Len: 0
  Source Port: 80
  Destination Port: 61917
  [Stream index: 0]
  [Conversation completeness: Incomplete, DATA (15)]
  [TCP Segment Len: 0]
  Sequence Number: 0 (relative sequence number)
  Sequence Number (raw): 4066601292
  [Next Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)]
  Acknowledgment Number: 1 (relative ack number)
  Acknowledgment number (raw): 2560878227
  1000 .... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)
✓ Flags: 0x012 (SYN, 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
  > .... .... ..1. = Syn: Set
  .... .... ...0 = Fin: Not set

```

第三次握手，由 port 61917 向 port 80 返回数据包表示连接已建立，序号 seq=1，ack=1(0+1)且 Ack 是 Set 状态表示双方的连接已经建立。

```

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 61917, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 0
  Source Port: 61917
  Destination Port: 80
  [Stream index: 0]
  [Conversation completeness: Incomplete, DATA (15)]
  [TCP Segment Len: 0]
  Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)
  Sequence Number (raw): 2560878227
  [Next Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)]
  Acknowledgment Number: 1 (relative ack number)
  Acknowledgment number (raw): 4066601293
  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....]
```

- 选择一个包，点击右键，选择跟踪一个 TCP 流，截取完整的 HTTP 请求消息和部分响应消息，标记 HTTP 请求头部的 Method 字段、URI 字段和 Host 字段，标记 HTTP 响应头部的 Status Code 字段、Content-Type 和 Content-Length 字段，以及区分响应头部和体部的标记（单独的回车换行符）。

HTTP 请求头部头部的 Method 字段、URI 字段和 Host 字段：

GET /canonical.html HTTP/1.1

Host: detectportal.firefox.com

HTTP 响应头部的 Status Code 字段、Content-Type 和 Content-Length 字段

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: text/html

Content-Length: 90

```
GET /canonical.html HTTP/1.1
Host: detectportal.firefox.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:101.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/101.0
Accept: */*
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Cache-Control: no-cache
Pragma: no-cache
Connection: keep-alive

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx
Content-Length: 90
Via: 1.1 google
Date: Wed, 25 May 2022 22:18:18 GMT
Age: 55130
Content-Type: text/html
Cache-Control: public,must-revalidate,max-age=0,s-maxage=3600

<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="0;url=https://support.mozilla.org/kb/captive-portal"/>
```

- 使用过滤器 **tcp.stream eq X**, 让 X 从 0 开始变化, 直到没有数据。观察总共捕获到了几个 TCP 连接 (一个 TCP 流对应一个 TCP 连接)? 存在几个 HTTP 会话 (一对 HTTP 请求和响应对应一次 HTTP 会话)? 注意: 一个 TCP 流上可能存在多个 HTTP 会话。

tcp.stream eq 0, 9 个 TCP 连接, 1 个 HTTP 请求和 1 个 HTTP 响应

tcp.stream eq 1, 9 个 TCP 连接, 1 个 HTTP 请求和 1 个 HTTP 响应

tcp.stream eq 2, 9 个 TCP 连接, 1 个 OCSP 请求和 1 个 OCSP 响应

tcp.stream eq 3, 9 个 TCP 连接, 1 个 OCSP 请求和 1 个 OCSP 响应

tcp.stream eq 4, 9 个 TCP 连接, 1 个 OCSP 请求和 1 个 OCSP 响应

tcp.stream eq 5, 9 个 TCP 连接, 1 个 OCSP 请求和 1 个 OCSP 响应

tcp.stream eq 6, 7 个 TCP 连接, 1 个 OCSP 请求和 1 个 OCSP 响应

tcp.stream eq 7, 9 个 TCP 连接, 2 个 OCSP 请求和 2 个 OCSP 响应

tcp.stream eq 8, 6 个 TCP 连接

tcp.stream eq 9, 6 个 TCP 连接, 1 个 HTTP 请求和 1 个 HTTP 响应

总共捕获了 82 个 TCP 连接。

✧ Part Four

- 打开邮件客户端 Foxmail 或 Outlook, 写一封电子邮件(建议采用直接送达方式), 并捕获这次的数据包。捕获到的数据包由几层协议构成? 分别是什么协议? 标出数据包的源和目标 IP 地址、源和目标端口。

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
86	7.361148	142.251.10.108	192.168.1.101	SMTP	141	S: 220 smtp.gmail.com ESMTP k14-20020aa7998e00000b0050dc76281f2sm3501056pfh.204 - gsmt
87	7.364884	192.168.1.101	142.251.10.108	SMTP	66	C: EHLO Peter
91	7.568698	142.251.10.108	192.168.1.101	SMTP	221	S: 250 smtp.gmail.com at your service, [60.53.33.23] 250 SIZE 35882577 250 8BITIME
92	7.568869	192.168.1.101	142.251.10.108	SMTP	64	C: STARTTLS
94	7.767347	142.251.10.108	192.168.1.101	SMTP	84	S: 220 2.0.0 Ready to start TLS

捕获到的数据包由 4 层协议构成, 分别是以太网、IPv4、TCP、SMTP

Source : 142.251.10.108 ; Destination : 192.168.1.101

Source Port : 587 ; Destination Port : 56202

```
> Frame 86: 141 bytes on wire (1128 bits), 141 bytes captured (1128 bits) on interface 0
> Ethernet II, Src: 94:aa:0a:04:ca:25 (94:aa:0a:04:ca:25), Dst: d4:d2:52:73:e8:35 (d4:d2:52:73:e8:35)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 142.251.10.108, Dst: 192.168.1.101
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 587, Dst Port: 56202, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 87
> Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
  > Response: 220 smtp.gmail.com ESMTP k14-20020aa7998e00000b0050dc76281f2sm3501056pfh.204 - gsmt\r\n
    Response code: <domain> Service ready (220)
    Response parameter: smtp.gmail.com ESMTP k14-20020aa7998e00000b0050dc76281f2sm3501056pfh.204 - gsmt
```

- 跟踪 TCP 流, 查看 SMTP 握手消息采用的是什么 (HELO 还是 EHLO)? 标出 SMTP 协议层中的客户端机器名、发件人地址、收件人地址、认证的用户名和密码 (如果是 EHLO 握手方式)、邮件正文 (内容过长可截取关键部分)。

由于我的 ISP 阻挡了 port 25, 所以捕获到的邮件是不允许不加密的, 因此 smtp 服务器只能使用 port587(TLS 加密), 大部分的内容都是截图内容都是加密的。

```
220 smtp.gmail.com ESMTP k14-20020aa7998e00000b0050dc76281f2sm3501056pfh.204 - gsmt
EHLO Peter
250-smtp.gmail.com at your service, [60.53.33.23]
250-SIZE 35882577
250-8BITMIME
250-STARTTLS
250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES
250-PIPELINING
250-CHUNKING
250-SMTPUTF8
STARTTLS
220 2.0.0 Ready to start TLS
...6...2...=E.Y1.)yT.....\..X2u.1..A~...0.,.(.$....
.....k.j.i.h.9.8.7.6.....2...*&.....=5.../..+.'.#... ..g.@.?>..
%.....<./..A.....
...
...U.....
...
...#...
.....;...7..b.....=...Q..J..`.....DOWNGRD...+...
0...0..p.....
U.."..(0
.
*.H..
....0F1.0 ..U....US1"0 ..U.
..Google Trust Services LLC1.0...U...
GTS CA 1C30..
220504171250Z.
```


SMTP 握手消息采用的是 EHLO。由于捕获到的数据包都是通过加密的，所以没办法看到发件人地址、收件人地址、认证的用户名和密码、邮件正文等，只能我手动添加这些内容了。

客户端机器名：Peter

发件人地址：westcircle888@gmail.com、

收件人地址：westcircle@163.com

认证用户名和密码：AUTH LOGIN

邮件正文：Lab6



LAB6

westcircle888@gmail.com

- 打开邮件客户端 Foxmail 或 Outlook，收取自己邮箱中的邮件（请在邮件服务器中设置允许 POP3 或者 IMAP），并捕获这次的数据包。捕获到的数据包由几层协议构成？分别是什么协议？标出数据包的源和目标 IP 地址、源和目标端口。

在邮件服务器中设置了 IMAP，使用其中一个邮箱发送邮件给另一个邮箱，并在另一个邮箱中收取邮件。捕获到的数据包是 IMAP，由 4 层协议构成，分别是以太网、IPv4、TCP、IMAP

Source Port : 61228 ; Destination Port : 143

Source : 192.168.1.101 ; Destination : 123.126.97.78

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
440	30.792692	123.126.97.78	192.168.1.101	IMAP	138	Response: * STATUS "&XfJ5I7Zk-" (MESSAGES 3 RECENT 1 UIDVALIDITY 4)
441	30.793155	192.168.1.101	123.126.97.78	IMAP	112	Request: C58 STATUS "&VANDPpCuTvY-" (MESSAGES RECENT UIDVALIDITY)
446	31.165164	123.126.97.78	192.168.1.101	IMAP	141	Response: * STATUS "&VANDPpCuTvY-" (MESSAGES 0 RECENT 0 UIDVALIDITY 5)
447	31.166656	192.168.1.101	123.126.97.78	IMAP	64	Request: C59 NOOP
448	31.536006	123.126.97.78	192.168.1.101	IMAP	77	Response: C59 OK NOOP completed
449	31.538242	192.168.1.101	123.126.97.78	IMAP	70	Request: C60 CAPABILITY
451	31.908014	123.126.97.78	192.168.1.101	IMAP	225	Response: * CAPABILITY IMAP4rev1 XLIST SPECIAL-USE ID LITERAL+ STARTTLS APPENDLIMIT=71680000 XAPPLEPUSHSERVICE UIDPLUS X-CM-EXT-1 SASL-IR
452	31.908937	192.168.1.101	123.126.97.78	IMAP	209	Request: C61 ID ("name" "com.tencent.foxmail" "version" "7.2.23.121" "os" "windows" "os-version" "6.2" "vendor" "Coremail Imap" "vendor" "Mailtech" "TransID" "I0785E8AAQ5kWKQBXcA")
455	32.280208	123.126.97.78	192.168.1.101	IMAP	159	Response: * ID ("name" "Coremail Imap" "vendor" "Mailtech" "TransID" "I0785E8AAQ5kWKQBXcA")
456	32.280446	192.168.1.101	123.126.97.78	IMAP	74	Request: C62 SELECT "INBOX"
457	32.653186	123.126.97.78	192.168.1.101	IMAP	275	Response: * 1 EXISTS
458	32.654218	192.168.1.101	123.126.97.78	IMAP	75	Request: C63 FETCH 1:1 (UID)
460	33.024962	123.126.97.78	192.168.1.101	IMAP	82	Response: * 1 FETCH (UID 1653581692)
461	33.024963	123.126.97.78	192.168.1.101	IMAP	78	Response: C63 OK Fetch completed
462	33.025010	192.168.1.101	123.126.97.78	TCP	54	61228 → 143 [ACK] Seq=546 Ack=1316 Win=508 Len=0
463	33.025533	192.168.1.101	123.126.97.78	IMAP	122	Request: C64 UID FETCH 1653581692 (UID RFC822.SIZE FLAGS BODY.PEEK[HEADER])
465	33.399313	123.126.97.78	192.168.1.101	IMAP	78	TCP Previous segment not captured Response: C64 OK Fetch completed
466	33.399314	123.126.97.78	192.168.1.101	TCP	969	TCP Out-Of-Order] 143 → 61228 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1316 Ack=614 Win=173 Len=0
467	33.399403	192.168.1.101	123.126.97.78	TCP	66	TCP Dup ACK 46281] 61228 → 143 [ACK] Seq=614 Ack=1316 Win=508 Len=0 SIF=2231 SRF=2255
468	33.399567	192.168.1.101	123.126.97.78	TCP	54	61228 → 143 [ACK] Seq=614 Ack=2255 Win=513 Len=0
469	33.524259	192.168.1.101	123.126.97.78	IMAP	64	Request: C65 NOOP
477	33.896058	123.126.97.78	192.168.1.101	IMAP	77	Response: C65 OK NOOP completed
478	33.897351	192.168.1.101	123.126.97.78	IMAP	70	Request: C66 CAPABILITY

> Frame 456: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on interface 0
 > Ethernet II, Src: d4:d2:52:73:e8:35 (d4:d2:52:73:e8:35), Dst: 94:aa:0a:04:ca:25 (94:aa:0a:04:ca:25)
 > Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.101, Dst: 123.126.97.78
 > Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 61228, Dst Port: 143, Seq: 505, Ack: 1043, Len: 20
 > Internet Message Access Protocol
 > Line: C62 SELECT "INBOX"\r\n
 Request Tag: C62
 Request Command: SELECT
 Request Folder: "INBOX"
 Request: SELECT "INBOX"

- 跟踪 TCP 流，标出 POP3 或 IMAP 协议层中的认证用户名和密码、以及接收的邮件正文（内容过长可截取关键部分）。

UID 1653581692, Received from : Peter(我的机器名)、From : westcircle@163.com、
 To : westcircle8@163.com（收件人邮箱），邮件正文：lab6

```

C60 CAPABILITY
* CAPABILITY IMAP4rev1 XLIST SPECIAL-USE ID LITERAL+ STARTTLS APPENDLIMIT=71680000 XAPPLEPUSHSERVICE UIDPLUS X-CM-EXT-1 SASL-IR
AUTH=XOAUTH2
C60 OK CAPABILITY completed
C61 ID ("name" "com.tencent.foxmail" "version" "7.2.23.121" "os" "windows" "os-version" "6.2" "vendor" "tencent limited" "contact"
"foxmail@foxmail.com")
* ID ("name" "Coremail Imap" "vendor" "Mailtech" "TransID" "I0785E8AAQ5kWKQBXcA")
C61 OK ID completed
C62 SELECT "INBOX"
* 1 EXISTS
* 1 RECENT
* OK [UIDVALIDITY 1] UIDs valid
* FLAGS (\Answered \Seen \Deleted \Draft \Flagged)
* OK [PERMANENTFLAGS (\Answered \Seen \Deleted \Draft \Flagged)] Limited
C62 OK [READ-WRITE] SELECT completed
C63 FETCH 1:1 (UID)
* 1 FETCH (UID 1653581692)
C63 OK Fetch completed
C64 UID FETCH 1653581692 (UID RFC822.SIZE FLAGS BODY.PEEK[HEADER])
* 1 FETCH (UID 1653581692 FLAGS () RFC822.SIZE 1768 BODY[HEADER] {840}
Received: from Peter (unknown [60.53.33.23])
    by smtp5 (Coremail) with SMTP id HdxpCgDhr0hAupFiapG+Eg--.360452;
    Sat, 28 May 2022 13:59:31 +0800 (CST)
Date: Sat, 28 May 2022 13:59:30 +0800
From: "westcircle@163.com" <westcircle@163.com>
To: westcircle8 <westcircle8@163.com>
Subject: lab6
X-Priority: 3
X-GUID: D01DCAD2-E5C8-47CE-8F5F-0A298B781D4A
X-Has-Attach: no
X-Mailer: Foxmail 7.2.23.121[cn]
Mime-Version: 1.0
Message-ID: <202205281359266578082@163.com>
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
    boundary="-----_001_NextPart608280284834_-----"
X-CM-TRANSID:HdxpCgDhr0hAupFiapG+Eg--.360452
X-Coremail-Antispam: 1Uf129KBjDUn29KB7ZKAUJU0000529EdanIXcx71U0000v7v3
    VFw2AGmfw7bjvjm3AaLaJ3UbIYCTnIWIevJa73UjIfyTuYvjxUINeoUUUUU
X-Originating-IP: [60.53.33.23]
X-CM-SenderInfo: xzhv3uxlufzvi6rwhhfrp/1tbiNwgPrFWBoJBV4wABsP
  
```

✧ Part Five

本部分需要边操作，边捕获，请在每次操作后暂停捕获，或者使用过滤器。建议通过 FTP 命令行进行实验，也可以使用 FTP 图形客户端。

- 运行 `FTP xxx.com` 命令，连接并登录服务器，输入用户名和帐号（如果是免费服务器，可以使用匿名帐号 `Anonymous`，密码是任意的邮箱）。捕获到的数据包由几层协议构成？分别是什么协议？标出数据包的源和目标 IP 地址、源和目标端口。在网上找的公用的 ftp 服务器。

```
PS C:\Users\ASUS> ftp
ftp> open ftp.acc.umu.se
Connected to ftp.acc.umu.se.
220 Please use http://ftp.acc.umu.se/ whenever possible.
200 Always in UTF8 mode.
User (ftp.acc.umu.se:(none)): anonymous
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
```

ip.addr == 194.71.11.173						
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
320	13.153368	192.168.1.101	194.71.11.173	TCP	66	52594 → 21 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=1 SACK_PERM=1
324	13.466186	194.71.11.173	192.168.1.101	TCP	58	21 → 52594 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=32120 Len=0 MSS=1460
325	13.466297	192.168.1.101	194.71.11.173	TCP	54	52594 → 21 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=8192 Len=0
334	13.733895	194.71.11.173	192.168.1.101	FTP	112	Response: 220 Please use http://ftp.acc.umu.se/ whenever possible.
335	13.739443	192.168.1.101	194.71.11.173	FTP	68	Request: OPTS UTF8 ON
338	13.785990	194.71.11.173	192.168.1.101	TCP	54	21 → 52594 [ACK] Seq=59 Ack=15 Win=32106 Len=0
342	14.068829	194.71.11.173	192.168.1.101	FTP	80	Response: 200 Always in UTF8 mode.
344	14.122702	192.168.1.101	194.71.11.173	TCP	54	52594 → 21 [ACK] Seq=15 Ack=85 Win=8108 Len=0
394	16.291402	192.168.1.101	194.71.11.173	FTP	70	Request: USER anonymous
396	16.311980	194.71.11.173	192.168.1.101	TCP	54	21 → 52594 [ACK] Seq=85 Ack=31 Win=32104 Len=0
400	16.542157	194.71.11.173	192.168.1.101	FTP	88	Response: 331 Please specify the password.
407	16.596022	192.168.1.101	194.71.11.173	TCP	54	52594 → 21 [ACK] Seq=31 Ack=119 Win=8074 Len=0
447	18.627690	192.168.1.101	194.71.11.173	FTP	70	Request: PASS anonymous
448	18.636298	194.71.11.173	192.168.1.101	TCP	54	21 → 52594 [ACK] Seq=119 Ack=47 Win=32104 Len=0
456	18.868624	194.71.11.173	192.168.1.101	FTP	77	Response: 230 Login successful.
458	18.916607	192.168.1.101	194.71.11.173	TCP	54	52594 → 21 [ACK] Seq=47 Ack=142 Win=8051 Len=0
645	26.514650	192.168.1.101	194.71.11.173	FTP	82	Request: PORT 192,168,1,101,205,140
649	26.568034	194.71.11.173	192.168.1.101	TCP	54	21 → 52594 [ACK] Seq=142 Ack=75 Win=32092 Len=0
656	26.798342	194.71.11.173	192.168.1.101	FTP	105	Response: 200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
657	26.803518	192.168.1.101	194.71.11.173	FTP	60	Request: NLST
658	26.812258	194.71.11.173	192.168.1.101	TCP	54	21 → 52594 [ACK] Seq=193 Ack=81 Win=32114 Len=0
662	27.046005	194.71.11.173	192.168.1.101	TCP	74	36555 → 52620 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=
664	27.046205	192.168.1.101	194.71.11.173	TCP	74	52620 → 36555 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 194.71.11.173, Dst: 192.168.1.101

✧ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 21, Dst Port: 52594, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 58

Source Port: 21

Destination Port: 52594

[Stream index: 18]

[TCP Segment Len: 58]

Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)

Sequence Number (raw): 2521361115

[Next Sequence Number: 59 (relative sequence number)]

Acknowledgment Number: 1 (relative ack number)

Acknowledgment number (raw): 1651787642

0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)

> Flags: 0x018 (PSH, ACK)

Window: 32120

[Calculated window size: 32120]

[Window size scaling factor: -2 (no window scaling used)]

Checksum: 0xadcf [unverified]

[Checksum Status: Unverified]

Urgent Pointer: 0

> [SEQ/ACK analysis]

> [Timestamps]

TCP payload (58 bytes)

TCP3 次握手后，与 ftp 服务器建立连接后，FTP 服务器回应数据包，其中由 4 层协议构成，分别是以太网、IPv4、TCP、FTP。

Source : 194.71.11.173 ; Destination : 192.168.1.101

Source Port : 21 ; Destination Port : 52594

- 跟踪 TCP 流，标注客户端发出的登录命令、用户名、密码以及服务器的响应。

```
220 Please use http://ftp.acc.umu.se/ whenever possible.
OPTS UTF8 ON
200 Always in UTF8 mode.
USER anonymous
331 Please specify the password.
PASS anonymous
230 Login successful.
PORT 192,168,1,101,205,140
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
```

- 执行列目录操作(ls), 在新捕获的数据包中跟踪 TCP 流，标注客户端发出的命令、以及服务器的响应。查看是否建立了一个新的 TCP 连接，跟踪该连接的 TCP 流。建议连接校内服务器，如果服务器在校外，可能需要先执行 passive 命令（下同）。

```
PORT 192,168,1,101,205,140
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
NLST
150 Here comes the directory listing.
226 Directory send OK.
```

```
ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
HEADER.html
Public
about
cdimage
conspiracy
debian
debian-cd
favicon.ico
images
mirror
pub
releases
robots.txt
tails
ubuntu
226 Directory send OK.
ftp: 142 bytes received in 0.01Seconds 20.29Kbytes/sec.
```

- 执行更换目录操作（**cd**），在新捕获的数据包中跟踪 TCP 流，标注客户端发出的命令、以及服务器的响应。

```
CWD about
250 Directory successfully changed.
PORT 192,168,1,101,205,160
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
NLST
150 Here comes the directory listing.
226 Directory send OK.
```

```
ftp> cd about
250 Directory successfully changed.
ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
ftp-about-SPmkII.html
ftp.sunet.se-history_sv.html
graph.png
index.html
largefile.dot
largefile.png
largefile.svg
smallcachedfile.dot
smallcachedfile.png
smallcachedfile.svg
smalluncachedfile.dot
smalluncachedfile.png
smalluncachedfile.svg
zfs-stats
226 Directory send OK.
ftp: 267 bytes received in 0.01Seconds 26.70Kbytes/sec.
```

- 执行下载文件操作（**get filename**），如果是二进制文件，先执行 **binary** 命令。在新捕获的数据包中跟踪 TCP 流，标注客户端发出的命令、以及服务器的响应。查看是否建立了一个新的 TCP 连接，跟踪该连接的 TCP 流（内容较长时截取部分关键内容）。

```
PORT 192,168,1,101,205,174
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
RETR graph.png
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for graph.png (2550 bytes).
226 Transfer complete.
QUIT
221 Goodbye.
```

```
ftp> get graph.png
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for graph.png (2550 bytes).
226 Transfer complete.
ftp: 2550 bytes received in 0.00Seconds 2550.00Kbytes/sec.
ftp> quit
221 Goodbye.
```

六、 实验结果与分析

根据你看到的数据包，分别解答以下协议的问题（看完请删除本句）：

- Ping 发送的是什么类型的协议数据包？什么时候会出现 ARP 消息？Ping 一个域名和 Ping 一个 IP 地址出现的数据包有什么不同？

答：Ping 发送的是 ICMP 协议的数据包。当我们向一个 IP 地址发送数据的时候就需要用到 ARP 缓存表，这个表记录着 IP 地址与 MAC 地址的映射关系可查询 MAC 地址。但是当缓存表中没有这样的记录时，就会发送一个 ARP 请求给该 IP 所对应的 MAC 地址。Ping 一个域名时还需要发送 DNS 协议请求数据来获得对应的 IP 地址。

- Tracert/Traceroute 发送的是什么类型的协议数据包，整个路由跟踪过程是如何进行的？

答：ICMP 类型的协议数据包。通过 TTL 字段递增来实现的，发送 TTL 字段为 1 的时候到达第一跳的路由器数据包超时，本机就可以受到 ICMP Error 的信息知道路由器的地址，字段为 2 的第二跳也超时，同样收到错误信息，以此类推。

- 建立 TCP 连接的数据包由几个构成？各自的 SYN 和 ACK 标志字段是什么？

答：由三个数据包构成。第一次 SYN=1(SET)，第二次 SYN=1(SET)、ACK=1(SET)，第三次 ACK=1(SET)

- 浏览器打开一个网页，可能会看到多个 TCP 连接，多次 HTTP 会话。一个 TCP 连接上是否会存在多个 HTTP 会话？什么情况下会出现 DNS 数据包？

答：会存在多个 HTTP 会话。当使用域名访问网页的时候，而本地又没有相关信息就会出现 DNS 数据包。

- 邮件客户端发送一封电子邮件，需要几次请求、响应消息的交互？消息的一般格式是什么？邮件正文结束的标记是什么？

使用 smtp 协议发送邮件给服务器时需要 6 次请求、响应消息的交互。

1. 使用 EHLO 命令与连接上的 smtp 服务器“打招呼”
2. 使用“AUTH LOGIN”登录到 smtp 服务器
3. 指明发件人和收件人 mail from : xxx, rcpt to : xxx
4. 输入 data 命令，“data”命令表示准备开始输入邮件内容，其邮件格式为，邮件头包含 from、to 和 subject（主题），邮件正文内容在下方，还有其他的内容。
5. 直遇到“.”告诉邮件服务器邮件内容已经写完
6. 输入 quit 命令断开与邮件服务器的连接。

- 邮件客户端接收一封电子邮件，需要几次请求、响应消息的交互？消息的一般格式是什么？用户名和密码是否经过了加密处理？

答：邮件客户端接收一封邮件大致过程：

1. Login
2. Select Inbox
3. Search New
4. Fetch
5. Logout

Received : from 机器名

by smtp5 (Coremail) with SMTP id HdxpCgDHr0hAupFiapG+Eg--.3604S2;

Sat, 28 May 2022 13:59:31 +0800 (CST)

Date: Sat, 28 May 2022 13:59:30 +0800

From: "xxx@163.com" <xxx@163.com>

To: xxxx<xxxx@163.com>

Subject: 正文内容

X-Priority: 3

X-GUID: ...

X-Has-Attach: no

X-Mailer: Foxmail 7.2.23.121[cn]

Mime-Version: 1.0

Message-ID: ...

Content-Type: multipart/alternative;

boundary="-----_001_NextPart608280284834_-----"

X-CM-TRANSID:...

X-Coremail-Antispam: ...

X-Originating-IP: ...

X-CM-SenderInfo: ...

用户名和密码均经过了加密处理。

- 登录 FTP 服务器时，会产生几个 TCP 连接？列目录和上传或者下载文件时，会产生几个 TCP 连接？

答：登录时产生一个控制 TCP 连接，之后列目录又产生一次连接，下载文件时也产生一个连接。

七、 讨论、心得

这次的实验对我来说算是相当困难因为一直在实验过程中遇到很多的麻烦，花费了 2 天的时间一直在找问题所在，尤其是 Part4 的部分，SMTP 的数据包一直捕获不到，在 Foxmail、Outlook、163 等邮件服务器找了很多相关问题和解决方案都找不了，最后发现是 SMTP 协议是不能加密 SSL 的，如果加密了就不能捕获到了，但是不使用 SSL 的话，就只能使用 port 25 或 587，而 port 25 又被我的 ISP 所阻挡了所以也不能用 port 25 发邮件，587 则是使用 TLS 加密，虽然能被捕获到但是追踪 TCP 流的时候，内容都是加密的，导致我只能在网上找一些案例来看其流程。这次的实验真的耗费了我很多的精力和时间来完成，在这次的实验过程中也学到了很多知识点，加深了我对计算机网络的认知，虽然过程很艰辛但是收获还是很多的。