信息安全原理

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一、实验目的:

学习使用wireshark分析计算机进行网络连接时所发送和收到的数据包实验中使用的系统为macos monterey 12.3.1

二、实验步骤

- 1. 安装wireshark并监听本机网络
- 2. 分析计算机在连接http://www.cs.zju.edu.cn的时候所发送和接收的数据包

三、实验过程

3→4: DNS解析 5→8: 3次握手

9→10: http请求

11: 4次挥手

- 1. 首先,启动wireshark,并使其监听 Wifi: en0
- 2. 在清空本地dns缓存之后,在浏览器地址栏请求http://www.cs.zju.edu.cn
- 3. 可以看到,在建立tcp连接之前,计算机首先向dns解析服务器询问上述连接服务器的ip地址,第66帧是本机发出的查询请求,第67帧是dns服务器返回的查询结果。

 No.
 Time
 |Source
 |Destination
 Protocol
 |Length
 Info

 28 1,072295
 18.186,94,176
 10.10.0.21
 DNS
 77 Standard query 0x5a47 A www.cs.zju.edu.cn

 29 1.081901
 10.10.0.21
 10.186,94,176
 DNS
 128 Standard query response 0x5a47 A www.cs.zju.edu.cn A 10.203.4,16 NS dns1.zju.edu.cn A 10.10.0.8

图1 发出的两个dns请求

4. 查看第66帧的查询内容,可以看到为type A,表示查询的dns是一个iPv4地址,之后的 class IN表示表示查询范围是在互联网上查询,查询域名

为http://www.cs.zju.edu.cn。

Queries

> www.cs.zju.edu.cn: type A, class IN

图2 28帧查询信息

5. 查看第67帧的dns响应,发现其给出了http://www.cs.zju.edu.cn对应的ip地址为 10.203.4.16

Answers www.cs.zju.edu.cn: type A, class IN, addr 10.203.4.16 Name: www.cs.zju.edu.cn Type: A (Host Address) (1) Class: IN (0x0001) Time to live: 86400 (1 day) Data length: 4 Address: 10.203.4.16

图3 29帧dns查询结果

使用curl -vvv 进行检测,发现所查询的ip地址符合上述结果,并且还给出了连接的端口为80

```
> curl -vvv http://www.cs.zju.edu.cn/
* Trying 10.203.4.16:80...
* Connected to www.cs.zju.edu.cn (10.203.4.16) port 80 (#0)
```

图4 curl查询域名对应的ip地址

5. 在获取了服务器ip地址之后,进行三次握手

	Г	30 1.083130	10.186.94.176	10.203.4.16	TCP	78 60020 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=64 TSval=3057608885 TSecr=0 SACK_PERM=1
22 1 000727 10 100 04 176 10 100 04 176 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		31 1.090665	10.203.4.16	10.186.94.176	TCP	74 80 → 60020 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=28960 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=1837236634 TSecr=3057608
32 1.090/2/ 10.100.94.1/0 10.203.4.10 1CP 00 00000 + 00 [ACK] Seq=1 ACK=1 WIN=131/12 Len=0 15/4.15000043 15ecf=163/230034		32 1.090727	10.186.94.176	10.203.4.16	TCP	66 60020 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131712 Len=0 TSval=3057608893 TSecr=1837236634

图5 三次握手涉及的tcp请求

6. 首先,本机发送一个tcp请求进行第一次握手,分析第一个数据包格式。

在网络层中我们可以看到使用的ip协议为IPv4,请求没有分片,数据包寿命为64,并且告知服务端传输层使用的协议为tcp6。

在传输层我们可以看到传输的目标端口为80, flag为syn, 这是建立第一次握手的标识, 表示客户端向服务器发送的同步请求。

```
/ Ethernet II, Src: Apple_d1:de:69 (14:/d:da:d1:de:69), Dst: JuniperN_60:6†:c2 (2c:21:/2:60:6†:c2)
 > Destination: JuniperN_60:6f:c2 (2c:21:72:60:6f:c2)
 > Source: Apple_d1:de:69 (14:7d:da:d1:de:69)
   Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.186.94.176, Dst: 10.203.4.16
    0100 .... = Version: 4
    .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
 > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
   Total Length: 64
    Identification: 0x0000 (0)
 > Flags: 0x40, Don't fragment
    ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
    Time to Live: 64
    Protocol: TCP (6)
    Header Checksum: 0xc273 [validation disabled]
    [Header checksum status: Unverified]
    Source Address: 10.186.94.176
   Destination Address: 10.203.4.16
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 60020, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 0, Len: 0
    Source Port: 60020
    Destination Port: 80
    [Stream index: 3]
    [Conversation completeness: Complete, WITH_DATA (31)]
    [TCP Segment Len: 0]
    Sequence Number: 0 (relative sequence number)
    Sequence Number (raw): 2495423317
                               (relative sequence number)]
    [Next Sequence Number: 1
    Acknowledgment Number: 0
    Acknowledgment number (raw): 0
    1011 .... = Header Length: 44 bytes (11)
 > Flags: 0x002 (SYN)
    Window: 65535
    [Calculated window size: 65535]
    Checksum: 0xfcea [unverified]
    [Checksum Status: Unverified]
   Urgent Pointer: 0
 > Options: (24 bytes), Maximum segment size, No-Operation (NOP), Window scale, No-Operation (NOP),
  > [Timestamps]
```

图6 tcp第一次握手

7. 之后,客户端向本地回复一个tcp响应。链路层和网络层和上述分析相似。在传输层,我们看到服务器在收到第一次请求之后回复了一个(ack, syn)包。

```
> Frame 31: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on interface en0, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: JuniperN_60:6f:c2 (2c:21:72:60:6f:c2), Dst: Apple_d1:de:69 (14:7d:da:d1:de:69)
  > Destination: Apple_d1:de:69 (14:7d:da:d1:de:69)
  > Source: JuniperN_60:6f:c2 (2c:21:72:60:6f:c2)
    Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
✓ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.203.4.16, Dst: 10.186.94.176
    0100 .... = Version: 4
    .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
  > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
    Total Length: 60
    Identification: 0x0000 (0)
  > Flags: 0x40, Don't fragment
    ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
    Time to Live: 62
    Protocol: TCP (6)
    Header Checksum: 0xc477 [validation disabled]
    [Header checksum status: Unverified]
    Source Address: 10.203.4.16
    Destination Address: 10.186.94.176
 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 60020, Seq: 0, Ack: 1, Len: 0
    Source Port: 80
    Destination Port: 60020
    [Stream index: 3]
    [Conversation completeness: Complete, WITH_DATA (31)]
    [TCP Segment Len: 0]
    Sequence Number: 0
                          (relative sequence number)
    Sequence Number (raw): 2199593075
    [Next Sequence Number: 1
                              (relative sequence number)]
    Acknowledgment Number: 1
                               (relative ack number)
    Acknowledgment number (raw): 2495423318
    1010 .... = Header Length: 40 bytes (10)
  > Flags: 0x012 (SYN, ACK)
    Window: 28960
    [Calculated window size: 28960]
    Checksum: 0x8a12 [unverified]
    [Checksum Status: Unverified]
    Urgent Pointer: 0
  > Options: (20 bytes), Maximum segment size, SACK permitted, Timestamps, No-Operation (NOP), Window scale
  > [Timestamps]
  > [SEQ/ACK analysis]
```

图7 服务端tcp响应

8. 客户端在收到上述响应之后,向服务器回复一个ack包,和客户端之间确认连接。

```
Frame 32: 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on interface en0, id 0
Ethernet II, Src: Apple_d1:de:69 (14:7d:da:d1:de:69), Dst: JuniperN_60:6f:c2 (2c:21:72:60:6f:c2)
> Destination: JuniperN_60:6f:c2 (2c:21:72:60:6f:c2)
 > Source: Apple_d1:de:69 (14:7d:da:d1:de:69)
   Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.186.94.176, Dst: 10.203.4.16
  0100 .... = Version: 4
   .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
> Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
   Total Length: 52
   Identification: 0x0000 (0)
 > Flags: 0x40, Don't fragment
   ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
   Time to Live: 64
   Protocol: TCP (6)
   Header Checksum: 0xc27f [validation disabled]
   [Header checksum status: Unverified]
   Source Address: 10.186.94.176
   Destination Address: 10.203.4.16
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 60020, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 0
   Source Port: 60020
   Destination Port: 80
   [Stream index: 3]
   [Conversation completeness: Complete, WITH_DATA (31)]
   [TCP Segment Len: 0]
                         (relative sequence number)
   Sequence Number: 1
   Sequence Number (raw): 2495423318
   [Next Sequence Number: 1
                            (relative sequence number)]
   Acknowledgment Number: 1
                              (relative ack number)
   Acknowledgment number (raw): 2199593076
   1000 .... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)
 > Flags: 0x010 (ACK)
   Window: 2058
   [Calculated window size: 131712]
   [Window size scaling factor: 64]
   Checksum: 0x21ed [unverified]
   [Checksum Status: Unverified]
   Urgent Pointer: 0
> Options: (12 bytes), No-Operation (NOP), No-Operation (NOP), Timestamps
> [Timestamps]
 > [SEQ/ACK analysis]
```

图8 客户端返回的ack包

9. 在上述三个包交换完毕之后,客户端和服务器之间完成tcp连接建立。客户端向服务器正式发出http/GET请求,其应用层为超文本传输协议(http)。Host表示服务器地址,User-Agent就是发送请求的程序(这里使用firefox发送请求),Accept要求响应html文件等格式的文件,Accept-coding表示接受的编码格式为gzip,Cookie表示请求者身份。

```
Hypertext Transfer Protocol

> GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n
Host: www.cs.zju.edu.cn\r\n
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15; rv:98.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/98.0\r\n
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8\r\n
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5\r\n
Cache-Control: max-age=0\r\n
> Cookie: JS____
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1\r\n
\r\n
[Full request URI: http://www.cs.zju.edu.cn/]
[HTTP request 1/1]
[Response in frame: 35]
```

_10. 服务器在收到上述请求之后,返回所请求的资源。可以看到返回的状态码为200,表示请求成功。Content-Encoding表示使用的压缩方式为gzip。Content-Length表示响应头空行之后的数据长度,便于客户端进行解压。

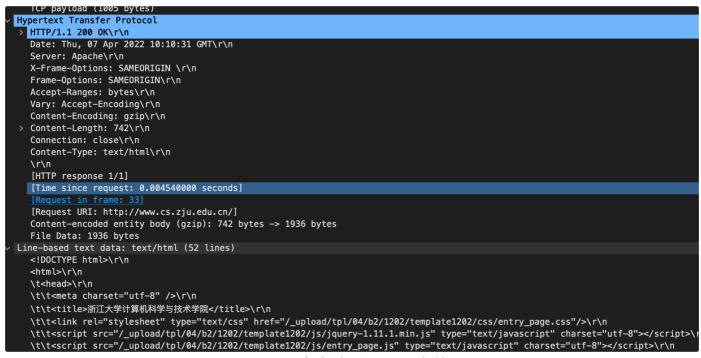


图10 客户端返回html文件

_11. 随后,服务端发起4次挥手,断开连接,整个请求流程结束。

36 1.095443 10.203.4.16	10.186.94.176	TCP	66 80 → 60020 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1006 Ack=409 Win=30080 Len=0 TSval=1837236638 TSecr=3057608893
	101013.11.20		The second of th
38 1.095557 10.186.94.176	10.203.4.16	TCP	66 60020 → 80 [ACK] Seq=409 Ack=1007 Win=130752 Len=0 TSval=3057608898 TSecr=1837236638
39 1.095756 10.186.94.176	10.203.4.16	TCP	66 60020 → 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=409 Ack=1007 Win=131072 Len=0 TSval=3057608898 TSecr=1837236638
40 1.098587 10.203.4.16	10.186.94.176	TCP	66 80 → 60020 [ACK] Seq=1007 Ack=410 Win=30080 Len=0 TSval=1837236642 TSecr=3057608898

图11 4次挥手

四、总结

- 1. 实验中,如果不先清空dns缓存,直接访问http://www.cs.zju.edu.cn,那么本机无需向dns服务器发送查询请求,直接访问对应的ip地址,网页加载时间更短。
- 2. html网页资源请求的流程整体为
 - 1. 本机查询dns缓存中是否有该域名,如果有,直接转到第2步,否则想dns服务器询问对应的ip地址
 - 2. 获取到ip地址之后,通过3次交换tcp包,建立tcp连接
 - 3. 客户端向服务器请求对应的资源(比如html文件)
 - 4. 服务器返回对应资源
 - 5. 在资源传输完毕之后,执行4次挥手,断开连接。