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**ELEN4017: Project - 2017**  
**Networks: Email Application System**  
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#### **Abstract**

In this project the features of an email application were implemented. An email system comprised of an IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol) client and server, POP3 (Post Office Protocol 3) client and server, and SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) client and server was developed. The system also contains a Graphical User Interface (GUI) for some of the functionality as well as demonstration scripts to automate the system. The report will discuss the structure, features, response and replies, code and critical analysis of the system.

## Introduction

Email plays a vital role in the day to day functioning of modern society. As one of the building blocks of the early internet, email has remained surprisingly relevant today as ever - despite the introduction of messaging technologies such as SMS, Whatsapp, Telegram and iMessage. Therefore, this project involves the investigation, design and implementation of an emailing system based on the robust protocols that define Email communication.

## Implemented System and Overview of Features

The system implemented consists of an email client and email server. The system design was guided by the Request for Comments (RFC) publications as per the Internet Engineering Task Force and the Internet Society. The client side allows for communicating with an email IMAP server by the TCP protocol at the transport layer and using the IMAP protocol at the application level. The IMAP protocol was partially according to RFC 3501. The system also allows for interacting with an SMTP server to send email via the SMTP protocol. The SMTP server is a multithreaded server allowing for it to communicate with multiple client TCP connections simultaneously. The SMTP sever has the ability to relay any emails sent to it to another SMTP server. The SMTP design was partially according to RFC 5321. A multithreaded IMAP server was implemented which has the ability to interpret commands sent to it and respond according to the IMAP protocol. With POP3, a similar structure as IMAP with regards to the client and server was deployed. However, at the time of submission the code has not been fully tested and is therefore meant to mainly give an idea to the structure of the POP3 system as opposed to an actual implementation. The POP3 design was partially according to RFC 1393.

The system makes use of a simple GUI to demonstrate some of the functionality and help the user easily navigate through the applica-

tion. To further demonstrate the workings of the servers and clients a number of demonstration scripts have been created. These scripts, with minimum modification can run client/servers to demonstrate certain key functionality.

## Missed features

The application is able to effectively send and receive emails, however the application is not able to handle email attachments and only is able to handle text in the body of the email. Additionally many of the commands and specifications for formatting as specified in the RFC were not implemented. In most cases the bare functionality needed to perform basic email client and server tasks were implemented. In the case of the IMAP and POP3 servers the server only replies to a limited number of requests and does not have the ability for real email to be transferred onto these servers. Rather, mock accounts and emails have been set up in the code for demonstrative purposes.

## Protocols

Below are the client commands and server response codes that have been implemented in the code.

### SMTP

#### SMTP Client Commands

- **EHLO localhost** - Sends the EHLO command as per SMTP protocol.
- **AUTH LOGIN** - Sends the request to login. The server then responds, requesting client to send username and password.
- **MAIL FROM: [argument]** - Requests the senders mail ID.
- **RCPT TO: [argument]** - Requests the receivers mail ID.
- **DATA** - Requests the data to be sent. The server interprets a full-stop on an empty line as the token that informs the

server when the client has finished sending data.

- **NOOP** - Requests for the server to reply with a '250 OK'.
- **VERFY [argument]** - Verifies if a user exists on the server.
- **RSET** - Abort current mail transaction.
- **QUIT** - Terminate session with server.

### SMTP Server Replies

- **250 Hello, I am delighted to meet you** - Sent upon receiving EHLO from client
- **250 Ok** - sent in reply to the following cases: MAIL FROM: [argument], RCPT TO: [argument], after an email has been relayed.
- **354 End data with <CR><LF>.<CR><LF>** - Sent in response to DATA command.
- **221 Bye** - Sent in response to QUIT command from client [1].

## POP3

### POP3 Client Commands

- **USER [argument]** - This allows the user to pass their user-name to the POP3 server for authentication
- **PASS [argument]** - This allows the user to pass their password to the POP3 server for authentication against the user-name already entered
- **STAT** - This allows the user to view how many emails are in the inbox as well as the size (number of bytes) of the inbox
- **LIST [argument]** - This allows the user to view the size of a specific email. If no argument is passed, the server returns the size of each email in the inbox.

- **RETR [argument]** - This allows the user to retrieve a specific email corresponding to the argument passed in.
- **NOOP** - This does nothing.
- **DELE [argument]** - This marks a user specified email for deletion.
- **RSET** - This clears all emails that have been marked for deletion.
- **QUIT** - This closes the connection.

### POP3 Server Replies

- **+OK Send PASS** - In reply to USER [argument]
- **+OK Welcome** - In response to PASS [argument] if the password matches the user-name, and **-ERR [AUTH] Username and password not accepted** if it does not.
- **+OK [number of messages in inbox] [size (in bytes) of inbox]** - in response to STAT.
- **+OK [message number] [size (in bytes) of message]** - in response to LIST [argument]. or **-ERR Message number out of range** if the argument passed is larger than the number of messages on the server.
- The server will either reply with the content of the message or **-ERR Message number out of range** if the argument passed is larger than the number of messages on the server in response to RETR [argument].
- **+OK** - In response to NOOP.
- **- +OK Message marked for deletion** - in response to DELE [argument] or **-ERR Message number out of range** if the argument passed is larger than the number of messages on the server.
- **+OK** - in response to RSET.
- **+OK Farewell** - in response to QUIT [2].

## IMAP

### IMAP Client Commands

- **LOGIN** [username] [password] - login to IMAP server using username, password.
- **SELECT INBOX** - Display details of messages.
- **CAPABILITY** - Request from server to send back its functionalities.
- **LIST INBOX** - List folders in INBOX.
- **DELETE inbox** - Delete folder 'inbox'.
- **FETCH** [argument] - get body/header of emails requested.
- **SUBSCRIBE** [argument] - Subscribe to a mailing list.
- **UNSUBSCRIBE** [argument] - Unsubscribe to mailing list.
- **CLOSE** - Terminate session with server.
- **COPY** - Copy specified emails to a folder
- **LOGOUT** - Logout from logged in session.

### IMAP Server Replies

- **Ok LOGIN completed** - in reply to successful LOGIN [username] [password].
- **\* [MAILBOX] exists** - in reply to SELECT INBOX.
- **Messages: [messages]** - in response to FETCH
- **No login failure: username or password rejected** - in reply to unsuccessful LOGIN [username] [password] [3].

## Detailed Feature Implementation

### Socket Handling

The IMAP, SMTP and POP3 clients have the ability to connect to their respective destination

servers on the relevant port using Secure Sockets Layer. Once the client is able to establish a TCP socket connection with the destination server the socket handling functionality takes in a string passed to it from the application level. It then passes this to the TCP stream and sends to server. The response from the server will be received from the stream and passed to the application.

Likewise, the respective servers implemented have the ability to receive TCP connections from multiple hosts. The programme sets up a listener for incoming connections to a single port. In the case where a client connect to the server port, it establishes an SSL connection with them and; it has a public key and self signed certificate to authenticate to the client. Once the connection is made the programme designates a socket and its own thread to that client and all future connections are via that designated port.

### IMAP Client

The IMAP client has the ability to format strings for sending based on the IMAP protocol - such as appending each sent message to the server with an alphanumeric string and ending the message with Carriage Return and new line characters. The client functionality provides the user the ability to authenticate itself to the server and to view the server's capabilities. It can select mailboxes and list folders in the inbox. It can then select and view the header and body of the emails.

### IMAP Server

The server does not provide the ability for the user to view a real email account. Rather a mock user has been set up in the code with mock emails. An email client may interact with the IMAP server and can only authenticate with that particular 'user account'. If the client requests to see the messages, the IMAP server will return them - however they are not in the format of a typical email. Rather, for demonstration purposes a string, with details of the sender

and the actual message is sent back to the client upon request.

## SMTP Client

The SMTP client code provides the user with the ability to authenticate him or herself to the server, sending the username and password base64 encoded. It provides the ability to send an email to the SMTP server, allowing for specifying of the recipient and sender as well as the body of the message.

## SMTP Server

The SMTP server has the ability to receive input from the client's side and interpret the client's commands. The incoming command from the client is parsed and classified as a certain SMTP command accordingly. The SMTP can interpret and respond to commands such as EHLO, MAIL FROM, RCPT TO, and QUIT. Upon receiving a RCPT TO command the server will store the address of the recipient. The server then in turn becomes a client to another SMTP server (in the demonstration case - smtp.gmail.com) and will authenticate itself to that server and send an email to the server with the MAIL FROM being that of the relay server itself and the RCPT TO being that of the original senders email. The message pasted after the original DATA request is copied and then sent onto the next SMTP server.

## POP3 Client and Server

Similar functionality as to that of the IMAP client and server was coded. However, at the time of submission the code had not been fully tested and is therefore not run in the demonstration code.

## Graphical User Interface

Figure 1 of Appendix A shows the screen presented to the user upon running the application. The left half of the screen represents the receiving half of the screen and the right half of the screen represents the sending half of the screen.

The user is first required to enter their username and password into the 'Username' and 'Password' fields, before clicking the 'Login' button. A pop-up message appears and indicates if the user-name or password are correct or incorrect. If correct, the program logs into the corresponding SMTP server.

## Mail

As mentioned earlier, the right half of the screen represents the sending half of the screen and will be discussed in this section. Seeing that the user has already logged into the SMTP server, the user simply needs to type in the recipients email ID and the content of the email in order to send an email. Figure 3 in Appendix A shows the user networks4017tester@gmail.com logged in, sending an email to benjaminthomassa@gmail.com with the content of the message being some dummy text. If the message is able to send successfully, a pop-up message is displayed informing the user that the message has been successfully sent as shown by Figure 3.

## Receiving mail

If the user wishes to receive mail, then the user needs to either select the IMAP or the POP3 check box. Upon doing so, the program will then either log into the IMAP or POP3 server, depending on which the user selected. This is shown by Figure 4 and 5, where the IMAP and POP3 servers were logged into respectively. If the user opted to log into the IMAP server, the drop-down box will contain items that correspond to the IMAP protocols and if the user opted to log into the POP3 server, the drop-down box will contain items that correspond to the POP3 protocols. Certain protocols (such as the POP3 RETR protocol) require the user to input additional data, in which case the user needs to enter the data into the 'Command' box. Once all the required fields have been selected or filled, the user can then hit the 'Send Command' button, which will send the command that the user has chosen, to the corresponding server (IMAP or POP3). The interaction between the client and server is displayed in the

Text Area at the bottom half of the receiving half of the screen. Figure 6 in Appendix A shows the Text Area being filled when a POP3 RETR protocol is run. The dummy text that was sent earlier can be seen, showing that the program is able to both send and receive emails.

## Division of work

The work was divided as follows:

Percentage Division Of Work		
	Ben	Benji
SMTP	0	100
IMAP	0	100
POP	100	0
Multithreading	0	100
GUI	100	0
Report	80	20

## Results

The Demonstration files were run and wire-shark captures were taken of the programme running. All figures referred to in this section can be found in Appendix B. All Python scripts referred to in this section are found in the Demonstration folder of the code. Fig. 9 shows a wireshark capture of the interaction between the running IMAP client (IP address 192.168.43.112) and that of imap.gmail.com (IP address 64.233.167.108). The file IMAP-ClientDemos.py was run to automate the client side interaction. Fig. 10 show the interaction between the IMAP client (run in IMAPserverDemo\_2.py) and the IMAP server (run in IMAPserverDemo\_1.py). The client programme which automates some client commands was run by the computer of IP address 192.168.66.219 and the server programme was run on another computer (in the same network) at IP address 192.168.66.184. Fig. 7 shows the interaction between the SMTP client (run in SMTPclientDemo.py at IP address 192.168.1.14) and the server smtp.gmail.com (IP address 74.125.206.109). SMTPclientDemo.py automates client side SMTP commands. Fig. 8 shows the interaction between a SMTP client

run on 192.168.66.219 and the SMTP server (SMTPserverDemo.py) run on 192.168.66.184.

## Critical Analysis

The structure of the project may contain certain redundancy in code as much of the code across the servers was repeated in each case. Likewise for the clients. The implementation of the system is also minimal in that it was designed to provide minimal functionality and mainly for demonstrative purposes. On the other hand, by taking a modular approach to the design and separating the GUI, socket handling and client/server code it has been easy to interface and make changes between the system components and it allows for future scale and adding of more functionality.

## Code structure

The project was coded in Python 2.7 and is designed to run on a Linux operating system. The main directory consists of four folders - Client, Server, GUI and Demonstration. A file called ServerClientDetails.py found in the main directory functions as a configuration file as to the ports and destination and/or source addresses of the servers and clients. All Client and Server functionality refer to this file to configure their addresses and ports. This section will discuss the class structure within each separation, as well as some of the important methods.

### Server

#### ServerHandler Classes

The ServerHandler.py file contains classes for handling server interactions at the TCP level. The SMTPsocketThreadHandler, IMAPsocketThreadHandler and POPsocketThreadHandler classes deal with opening up the server socket port for connections and binding a listener for incoming connections. Once a connection has been received the socket thread handler will associate an SMTPserver\_thread, IMAPserver\_thread or POP3server\_thread respectively with each incoming connection. The

server\_thread classes are responsible for designating each client making a connection its own port for subsequent interactions. Once the thread has started it will run an infinite loop that will continuously receive input from the TCP stream from the client and interpret and respond to this data until the client terminates the connection. Each server\_thread object created (for the designated connection) will have its own instance of an IMAPserver, SMTPserver and POP3server object. This is discussed in the following section.

### SMTP/IMAP/POP3server Classes

The SMTPserver, IMAPserver and POP3server classes contain code that interprets incoming messages passed to it by the server\_thread classes and will parse the data, and according to the command received will respond with a reply code (SMTP) or the alphanumeric identifier (IMAP and POP3) with the response text appended to this. Each server\_thread has its own instance of the server class which keeps track of the state of the current connection. Each server class has an 'interact' function which checks the received message against a number of conditions and if the condition is met the server class calculates a response and passes this response string back to the server\_thread which then inserts it into the TCP stream to be received by the client.

### How to set up a Server

To set up a server, a POP3/IMAP/SMTP-socketThreadHandler object must be instantiated. Once this has been done the server is ready and will wait for incoming connections to the designated port for processing.

### Client

The client division was subdivided into separate sections according to the functionality of each section. This consisted of a client\_sockets, a SMTPclient, a POP3client and a IMAPclient.

### client\_sockets class

The client\_sockets.py file contains 3 classes which allocate TCP sockets on the client side for the SMTP, POP3 and IMAP services. These classes are clientIMAPSocket, clientSMTPSocket and clientPOP3Socket. These classes set up a socket that connects with the various remote server on the port of the service needed. For SMTP (SSL) the program connects to port 465 for the TCP connection. For IMAP, the program connects to port 993 and for POP3, the program connect to port 995. Each class has a sendMessageReceiveReply function that takes in a string as an argument, formats it correctly so that it can be sent via TCP stream to the server and it returns the reply of the server. Each SMTP/IMAP/POP3-client class contains a client\_sockets object instance. The sendMessageReceiveReply method of the client\_sockets object is then used by the client at the application level to pass data to the transport layer.

### SMTPclient Class

The SMTP client class is responsible for interacting with the SMTP server. The class creates a client socket object to establish a connection with the SMTP server socket. The class has to follow all SMTP protocols, such as sending an EHLO command, before authentication can occur. The class has the primary ability to authenticate the user's user-name and password with the SMTP server as well as to send data from a sender to a receiver. The function authenticate() works by first encoding the user's user-name and password. A 'AUTH LOGIN' message is then sent to the SMTP server so that the server knows to expect the encoded user-name and password from the client.

### IMAPclient Class

The IMAP client class is responsible for interacting with the IMAP server. The class creates a client socket object to establish a connection with the IMAP server socket. The class has the primary ability to authenticate the user's user-name and password with the IMAP server

as well as to send data from a sender to a receiver. The function LOGIN() works by sending the user's user-name and password to the IMAP server, preceded by the word 'login'. If authenticated, the client then has the ability to carry out the LIST, DELETE, LOGOUT, SELECT and FETCH functions which are all self-explanatory.

### POP3client Class

The POP3 client class is responsible for interacting with the POP server. The class creates a client socket object to establish a connection with the POP3 server socket. The class has to follow all POP3 protocols, such as first sending an USER command, with the client's user-name passed in as a parameter. The server then requests a password from the client before validating the user-name and password. The client sends the password through the PASS function, with the password being passed in as a parameter. Once authenticated, the client then once again has the ability to carry out the LIST, DELETE, RETRIEVE, RESET and QUIT functions. The only function which needs clarification is the LIST function, which has the option to either pass in an argument or not to. If an argument is passed in, then the server will list that specific email (the size of the email in bytes), if not then the server will list every single email belonging to the client with each corresponding email size (in bytes).

### Graphical User Interface

The Graphical User Interface division was subdivided into separate sections according to the

functionality of each section. This consisted of a GUI, a SMTPfunctions, a IMAPfunctions and a POP3functions file. The GUI file is responsible for presenting an easy to use graphical interface and each of the function files are responsible for linking the SMTP, IMAP and POP3 servers to the GUI. The GUI file makes use of the Tkinter package to form the graphical user interface. The GUI uses an array of Tkinter objects such as buttons, text boxes, check boxes, combo boxes and labels to form the GUI that is visible to the user.

### Demonstrations

A number of demonstration scripts have been placed in the Demonstration file that are there to be run, and demonstrate interactions of the client/server. Each file contains specific instructions for how to run the demonstrations - such as requirement to run as super user, order to run them and in some cases the necessary changes that must be made to the serverClientDetails.py configuration file.

### Conclusion

Clients and servers for SMTP, POP3 and IMAP have been developed. An overview of the system has been given, discussing what was and was not implemented. The server and client commands and responses implemented as per the protocols defined in the RFCs were listed. The code structure was discussed and wireshark captures of the actual packets sent in the demonstration code have been displayed.

### References

- [1] J. Klensin *Simple Mail Transfer Protocol* October 2008.
- [2] J. Myers, M. Rose *Post Office Protocol - Version 3* May 1996.
- [3] M. Crispin *INTERNET MESSAGE ACCESS PROTOCOL - VERSION 4rev1* March 2003.



## Appendix A: Graphical User Interface Images

Figure 1: Main Screen

The screenshot shows a window titled 'tk' with a light gray background. On the left, there are two input fields: 'Email ID' and 'Password'. Below the 'Password' field are two checkboxes: 'POP3' and 'IMAP'. To the right of the 'IMAP' checkbox is a dropdown menu. Further right is a 'Command' input field and a 'Send Command' button. On the far right, there is a 'Receiver Email ID' input field and a 'Send Message' button. Below these input fields and buttons are two large, empty rectangular areas for displaying content.

Figure 2: Sending Message Screen

The screenshot shows the same window titled 'tk' as in Figure 1, but with data entered. The 'Email ID' field contains 'rks4017tester@gmail.com' and the 'Password' field contains '\*\*\*\*\*'. The 'IMAP' checkbox is selected. The 'Receiver Email ID' field contains 'minthomassa@gmail.com'. The 'Send Message' button is visible. The large rectangular area on the right, which was empty in Figure 1, now contains a block of Lorem Ipsum placeholder text.

Figure 3: Message Sent Screen

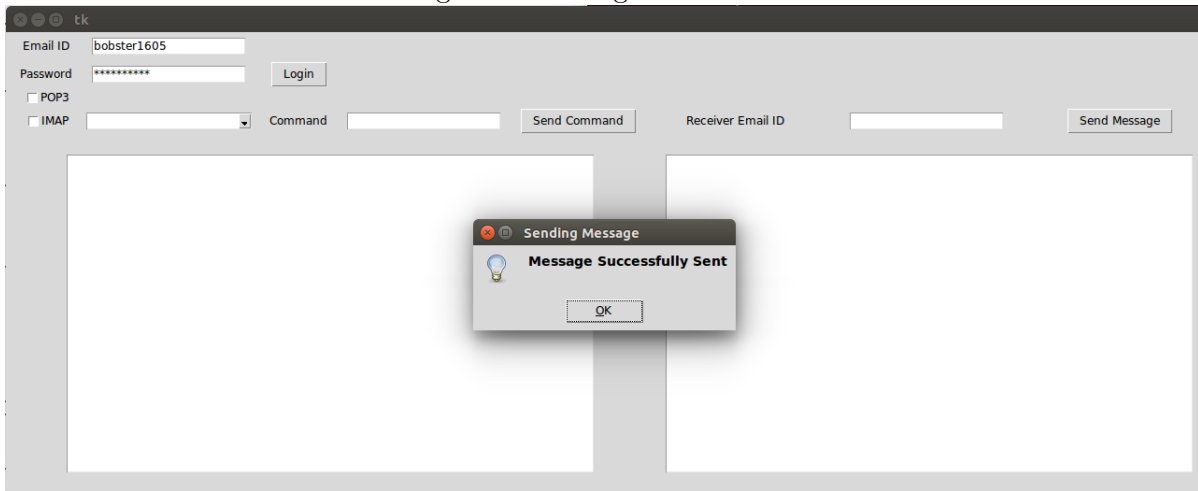


Figure 4: IMAP Logged In Screen

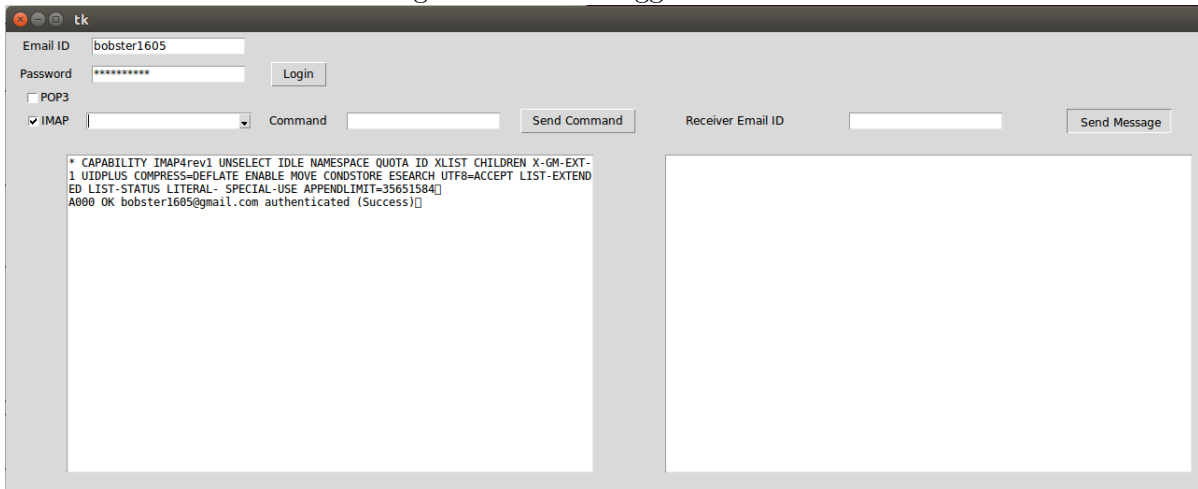


Figure 5: POP3 Logged In Screen

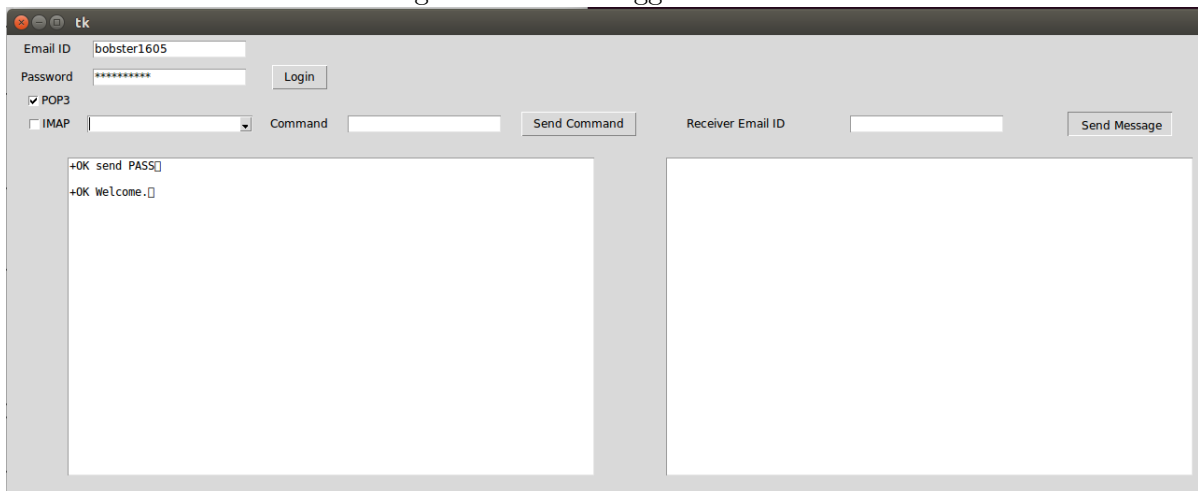


Figure 6: POP3 Retrieve Message Screen

Email ID: networks4017tester

Password: \*\*\*\*\* Login

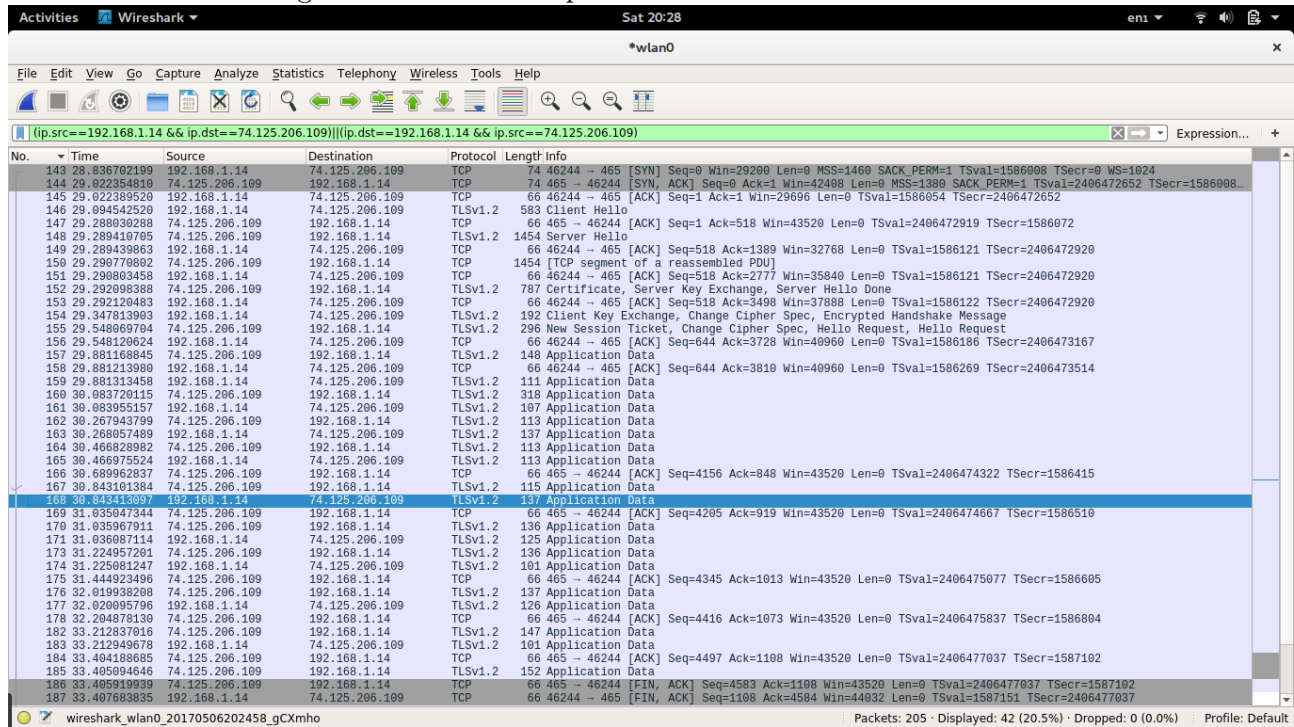
☒ POP3 ☐ IMAP Retrieve Command Send Command

Receiver Email ID Send Message

MIME-Version: 1.0  
Re  
RETR 6  
Received: by 10.12.186.160 with HTTP; Mon, 1 May 2017 14:32:55 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Benjamin Thomas <545787@students.wits.ac.za>  
Date: Mon, 1 May 2017 23:32:55 +0200  
Message-ID: <CADW\_AuEUC4nkht1RdSpGvtaJQ-+1Jb2Ciaa0HwqJMY3s9ysH7g@mail.gmail.com>  
Subject:   
To: networks4017tester@gmail.com  
Content-Type: multipart/alternative; boundary=001a114fdea2996770054e7d2a2f  
-001a114fdea2996770054e7d2a2f  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=UTF-8  
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Aenean commodo ligula eget dolor. Aenean massa. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Donec quam felis, ultricies nec, pellentesque eu, pretium quis, sem. Nulla consequat massa quis enim. Donec pede justo, fringilla vel, aliquet nec, vulputate eget, arcu. In enim justo, rhoncus ut, imperdiet a, venenatis vitae, justo. Nullam dictum felis eu pede mollis pretium. Integer tincidunt. Cras dapibus. Vivamus elementum semper nisi. Aenean vulputate eleifend tellus. Aenean

## Appendix B: Wireshark Captures

Figure 7: Wireshark capture of SMTP client demonstration



The image shows a Wireshark network traffic capture on the \*wlan0 interface. The filter bar is set to (ip.src==192.168.1.14 && ip.dst==74.125.206.109) || (ip.dst==192.168.1.14 && ip.src==74.125.206.109). The packet list shows 205 packets, with the first 187 packets displayed. The packet details pane shows the selected packet (No. 187) as a TCP segment from 192.168.1.14 to 74.125.206.109, port 46244, with sequence number 6646244 and length 465 bytes. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the TCP segment.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
143	28.836702199	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TCP	74	46244 → 465 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=1586008 TSecr=0 WS=1024
144	29.822354819	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TCP	74	465 → 46244 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=42408 Len=0 MSS=1380 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=2406472652 TSecr=1586008
145	29.822389529	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TCP	66	46244 → 465 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29696 Len=0 TSval=1586054 TSecr=2406472652
146	29.894542528	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TLSv1.2	583	Client Hello
147	29.288030288	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TCP	66	465 → 46244 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=43520 Len=0 TSval=2406472919 TSecr=1586072
148	29.289410705	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	1454	Server Hello
149	29.289439863	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TCP	66	46244 → 465 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=1389 Win=32768 Len=0 TSval=1586121 TSecr=2406472920
150	29.296770802	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TCP	1454	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
151	29.298003458	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TCP	66	46244 → 465 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=2777 Win=35840 Len=0 TSval=1586121 TSecr=2406472920
152	29.292083888	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	787	Certificate, Server Key Exchange, Server Hello Done
153	29.292120483	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TCP	66	46244 → 465 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=3498 Win=37888 Len=0 TSval=1586122 TSecr=2406472920
154	29.347813903	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TLSv1.2	192	Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
155	29.548069704	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	296	New Session Ticket, Change Cipher Spec, Hello Request, Hello Request
156	29.548120624	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TCP	66	46244 → 465 [ACK] Seq=644 Ack=3728 Win=40960 Len=0 TSval=1586186 TSecr=2406473167
157	29.881168845	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	148	Application Data
158	29.881213980	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TCP	66	46244 → 465 [ACK] Seq=644 Ack=3810 Win=40960 Len=0 TSval=1586269 TSecr=2406473514
159	29.881313458	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TLSv1.2	111	Application Data
160	30.083720115	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	318	Application Data
161	30.083955157	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TLSv1.2	197	Application Data
162	30.267943799	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	113	Application Data
163	30.268057489	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TLSv1.2	137	Application Data
164	30.466828982	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	113	Application Data
165	30.466975524	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TLSv1.2	113	Application Data
166	30.689962837	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TCP	66	465 → 46244 [ACK] Seq=4156 Ack=848 Win=43520 Len=0 TSval=2406474322 TSecr=1586415
167	30.843101384	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	115	Application Data
168	30.843143024	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TLSv1.2	137	Application Data
169	31.035047344	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TCP	66	465 → 46244 [ACK] Seq=4205 Ack=919 Win=43520 Len=0 TSval=2406474667 TSecr=1586510
170	31.035967911	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	136	Application Data
171	31.036087114	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TLSv1.2	125	Application Data
173	31.224957261	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	136	Application Data
174	31.225881247	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TLSv1.2	191	Application Data
175	31.444923496	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TCP	66	465 → 46244 [ACK] Seq=4345 Ack=1013 Win=43520 Len=0 TSval=2406475077 TSecr=1586605
176	32.019938208	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	137	Application Data
177	32.020095796	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TLSv1.2	126	Application Data
178	32.204878130	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TCP	66	465 → 46244 [ACK] Seq=4416 Ack=1073 Win=43520 Len=0 TSval=2406475837 TSecr=1586804
182	33.212837016	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	147	Application Data
183	33.212949678	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TLSv1.2	191	Application Data
184	33.404188685	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TCP	66	465 → 46244 [ACK] Seq=4497 Ack=1108 Win=43520 Len=0 TSval=2406477037 TSecr=1587102
185	33.405094646	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TLSv1.2	152	Application Data
186	33.405919939	74.125.206.109	192.168.1.14	TCP	66	465 → 46244 [FIN, ACK] Seq=4583 Ack=1108 Win=43520 Len=0 TSval=2406477037 TSecr=1587102
187	33.407683835	192.168.1.14	74.125.206.109	TCP	66	46244 → 465 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1108 Ack=4584 Win=44032 Len=0 TSval=1587151 TSecr=2406477037

wireshark\_wlan0\_20170506202458\_gCXmho

Packets: 205 · Displayed: 42 (20.5%) · Dropped: 0 (0.0%) · Profile: Default

Figure 8: Wireshark capture of SMTP server Demonstration

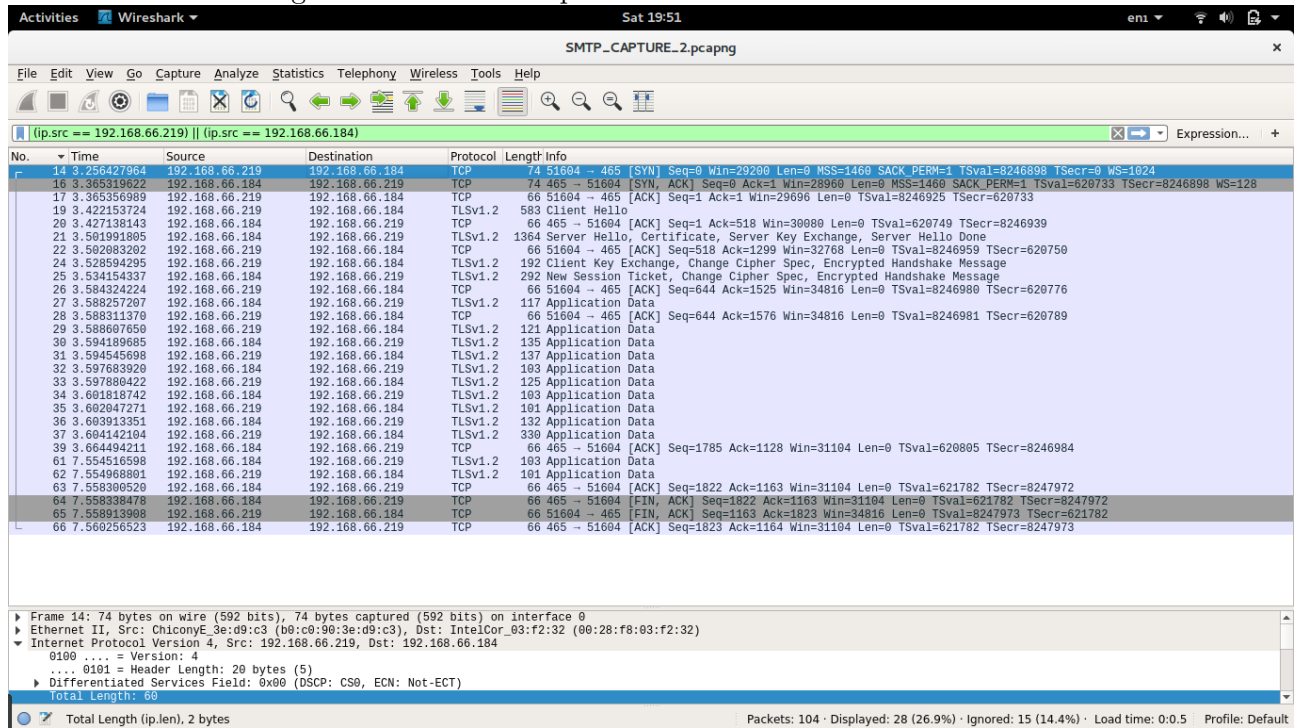


Figure 9: Wireshark capture of IMAP client Demonstration

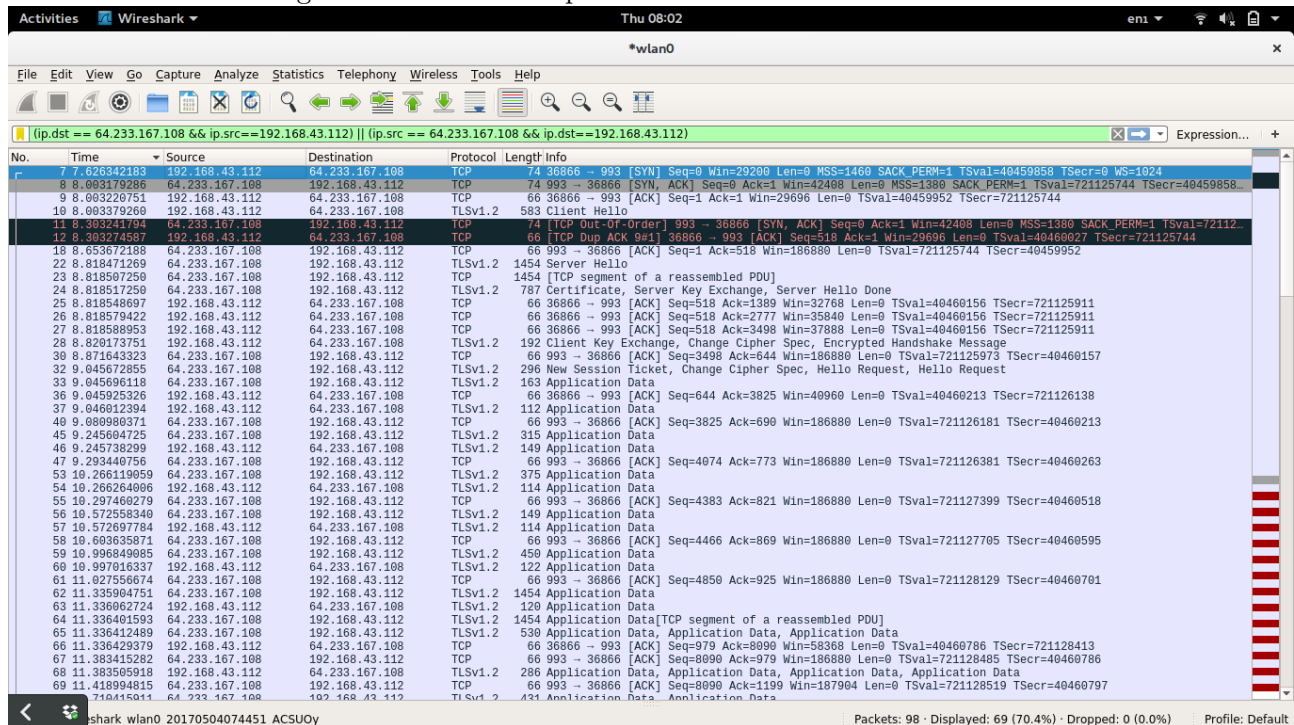


Figure 10: Wireshark capture of IMAP server Demonstration

Activities Wireshark Sat 19:58 eni

IMAPSERFVTRACE.pcapng

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

(ip.src==192.168.66.219 && ip.dst==192.168.66.184)[(ip.dst==192.168.66.219 && ip.src==192.168.66.184)] Expression...

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
341	48.932509796	192.168.66.219	192.168.66.184	TCP	74	56796 → 993 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=8059845 TSecr=0 WS=1024
342	48.936304433	192.168.66.184	192.168.66.219	TCP	74	993 → 56796 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=28960 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=434149 TSecr=8059845 WS=128
343	48.936346457	192.168.66.219	192.168.66.184	TCP	66	56796 → 993 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29696 Len=0 TSval=8060354 TSecr=434149
345	49.048401569	192.168.66.219	192.168.66.184	TLSv1.2	583	Client Hello
349	49.116290672	192.168.66.184	192.168.66.219	TCP	66	993 → 56796 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=30080 Len=0 TSval=434194 TSecr=8060382
353	49.123443651	192.168.66.184	192.168.66.219	TLSv1.2	1364	Server Hello, Certificate, Server Key Exchange, Server Hello Done
354	49.123473544	192.168.66.219	192.168.66.184	TCP	66	56796 → 993 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=1299 Win=32768 Len=0 TSval=8060401 TSecr=434195
356	49.163983515	192.168.66.219	192.168.66.184	TLSv1.2	192	Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
357	49.167713948	192.168.66.184	192.168.66.219	TLSv1.2	292	New Session Ticket, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
358	49.167761700	192.168.66.219	192.168.66.184	TCP	66	56796 → 993 [ACK] Seq=644 Ack=1525 Win=34816 Len=0 TSval=8060412 TSecr=434207
359	49.170210014	192.168.66.184	192.168.66.219	TLSv1.2	122	Application Data
360	49.170251169	192.168.66.219	192.168.66.184	TCP	66	56796 → 993 [ACK] Seq=644 Ack=1581 Win=34816 Len=0 TSval=8060413 TSecr=434207
361	49.170343455	192.168.66.219	192.168.66.184	TLSv1.2	149	Application Data
362	49.174439357	192.168.66.184	192.168.66.219	TLSv1.2	120	Application Data
363	49.174574799	192.168.66.219	192.168.66.184	TLSv1.2	114	Application Data
364	49.177996692	192.168.66.184	192.168.66.219	TLSv1.2	105	Application Data
365	49.178122324	192.168.66.219	192.168.66.184	TLSv1.2	117	Application Data
366	49.181143277	192.168.66.184	192.168.66.219	TLSv1.2	216	Application Data
367	49.183119156	192.168.66.219	192.168.66.184	TCP	66	56796 → 993 [FIN, ACK] Seq=826 Ack=1824 Win=37888 Len=0 TSval=8060416 TSecr=434210
368	49.186742816	192.168.66.184	192.168.66.219	TCP	66	993 → 56796 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1824 Ack=827 Win=30080 Len=0 TSval=434212 TSecr=8060416
369	49.186784058	192.168.66.219	192.168.66.184	TCP	66	56796 → 993 [ACK] Seq=827 Ack=1825 Win=37888 Len=0 TSval=8060417 TSecr=434212

Frame 341: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on interface 0  
 Ethernet II, Src: ChiconyE\_3e:d9:c3 (00:c0:90:3e:d9:c3), Dst: IntelCor\_03:f2:32 (00:28:f8:03:f2:32)  
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.66.219, Dst: 192.168.66.184  
 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 56796, Dst Port: 993, Seq: 0, Len: 0

IMAPSERFVTRACE Packets: 511 · Displayed: 21 (4.1%) · Load time: 0:0.19 Profile: Default