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CMPE 150

Prelab 2

1. 5 HTTP status codes:
    a. 407 – proxy authentication required
    b. 408 – request time-out
    c. 500 – internal server error
    d. 502 – bad gateway
    e. 504 – gateway time-out
2. 8 HTTP 1.1 methods:
    a. GET – used to retrieve information from the given server using a given URI.
    b. HEAD – same as GET but transfers the status line and header section only.
    c. POST – used to send data to the server.
    d. PUT – replaces all current representations of the target resource with the uploaded content.
    e. DELETE – removes all current representations of the target resource given by a URI.
    f. CONNECT – establishes a tunnel to the server identified by a given URI.
    g. OPTIONS – describes the communication options for the target resource.
    h. TRACE – performs a message loop-back test along the path to the target resource.
3. The HTTP status returned for *example.com* was a 200 code, meaning OK. The command used to do this was GET, which retrieves the information from the given server.
4. After using *telnet* to connect to the given server, it started playing Star Wars in ASCII, scene by scene.
5. DNS resource records are the basic building blocks of host-name and IP information, they provide all the useful data for a given DNS server. The MX resource record is a mail exchanger record.
6. The command returns a list of non-authoritative name servers along with authoritative ones. It's returning a list of authoritative servers it believes to be.

1. This can be achieved through application layer protocol, which will allow for communication without having to worry about the details of how the communication is accomplished.
2. The purpose of the window mechanism in TCP is a method that controls the flow of packets between two computers or network hosts. It will send one or more data segments and the receiver will acknowledge one or all segments.

3. MTU stands for maximum transmission unit. If a packet is larger than the MTU it will cause jabbering, which when unaddressed can disrupt a network.
4. The following screenshot is information using the command *wget* on *example.com*. You'll notice that there is an HTTP packet containing a TCP segment, which is piggybacking an ACK with a length of 109.