实验四: 使用 Wireshark 软件分析 NAT

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1 问题1

What is the IP address of the client?

1.1 客户端 IP 地址

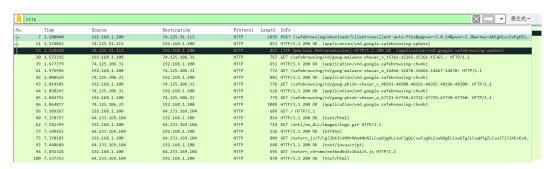


Figure 1: 客户端 IP 地址

打开 NAT_home_side.pcap 文件,设置过滤器为 http,过滤结果如 Figure 1所示。其中,No.7 封包为客户端发送的请求消息,它的 Source 为 192.168.1.100;另外,No.11 封包为服务器回复给客户端的响应消息,它的 Destination 也是 192.168.1.100。因此,可以说明客户端的 IP 地址为 192.168.1.100。

2 问题 2

The client actually communicates with several different Google servers in order to implement "safe browsing." (See extra credit section at the end of this lab). The main Google server that will serve up the main Google web page has IP address 64.233.169.104. In order to display only those frames containing HTTP messages that are sent to/from this Google, server, enter the expression "http && ip.addr==64.233.169.104" (without quotes) into the Filter: field in Wireshark.

2.1 Google 服务器发送或接收的 HTTP 消息

设置过滤器为 http && ip.addr==64.233.169.104, 过滤结果如 Figure 2所示。

3 问题 3

Consider now the HTTP GET sent from the client to the Google server (whose IP address is IP address 64.233.169.104) at time 7.109267. What are the source and destination IP addresses and TCP source and destination ports on the IP datagram carrying this HTTP GET?

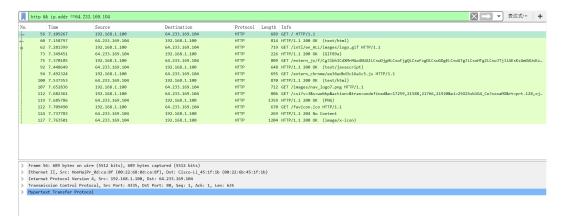


Figure 2: 服务器发送或接收的 HTTP 消息

3.1 客户端在 7.109267 时发送给服务器的 HTTP GET 消息

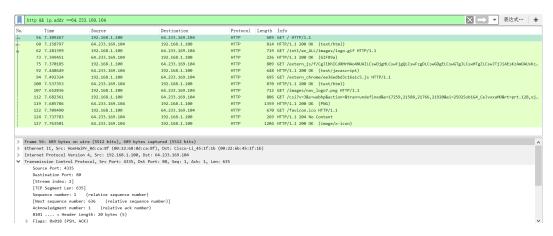


Figure 3: 客户端在 7.109267 时发送给服务器的 HTTP GET 消息

设置过滤器为 http && ip.addr==64.233.169.104,过滤结果如 Figure 3所示,可以知道,客户端在 7.109267 时发送给服务器的 HTTP GET 消息,就是 No.56 封包。如 Figure 3所示可以看到,IP 源地址为 192.168.1.100,IP 目的地址为 64.233.169.104。查看该封包的封包详细信息中的 TCP 部分,如 Figure 3所示,可以看到 TCP 源端口为 4335,TCP 目的端口为 80。

4 问题 4

At what time is the corresponding 200 OK HTTP message received from the Google server? What are the source and destination IP addresses and TCP source and destination ports on the IP datagram carrying this HTTP 200 OK message?

4.1 服务器回复的 HTTP 200 OK 消息

设置过滤器设置不变,服务器回复的 HTTP 200 OK 消息就是 No.60 封包,如 Figure 4所示。可以看到,时间戳是 7.158797, IP 源地址为 64.233.169.104, IP 目的地址为 192.168.1.100,TCP 源端口为 80,TCP 目的端口为 4335。

5 问题 5

Recall that before a GET command can be sent to an HTTP server, TCP must first set up a connection using the three-way SYN/ACK handshake. At what time is the client-to-server TCP SYN segment

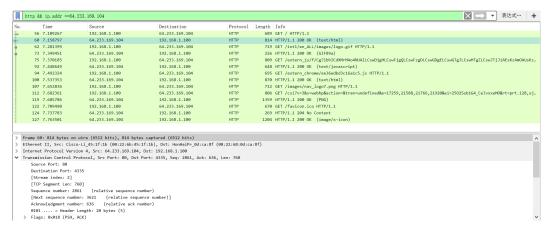


Figure 4: 服务器回复的 HTTP 200 OK 消息

sent that sets up the connection used by the GET sent at time 7.109267? What are the source and destination IP addresses and source and destination ports for the TCP SYN segment? What are the source and destination IP addresses and source and destination ports of the ACK sent in response to the SYN. At what time is this ACK received at the client? (Note: to find these segments you will need to clear the Filter expression you entered above in step 2. If you enter the filter "tcp", only TCP segments will be displayed by Wireshark).

5.1 TCP 连接的三次握手过程分析

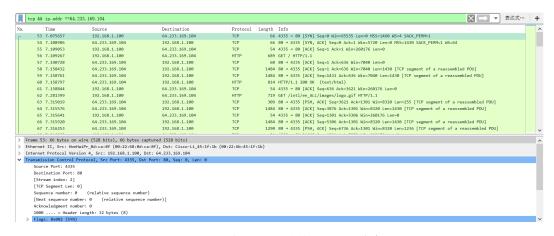


Figure 5: 建立 TCP 连接的 SYN 消息

为了找到 TCP 连接过程中传输的 TCP 消息,设置过滤器为 tcp && ip.addr==64.233.169.104,查看时间戳在 7.109267 之前的封包,可以找到建立 TCP 连接的三次握手对应的消息分别为 No.53、No.54、No.55 消息,如 Figure 5所示。

SYN 消息对应 No.53 封包,它的封包详细信息如 Figure 5所示。它的时间戳是 7.075657, IP 源地址为 192.168.1.100, IP 目的地址为 64.233.169.104, TCP 源端口为 4335, TCP 目的端口为 80。

回复上述 SYN 消息的 ACK 消息对应 No.54 封包,它的封包详细信息如 Figure 6所示。它的时间戳是 7.108986, IP 源地址为 64.233.169.104, IP 目的地址为 192.168.1.100, TCP 源端口为 80, TCP 目的端口为 4335。

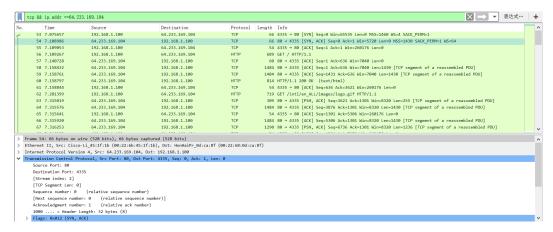


Figure 6: 回复 SYN 消息的 ACK 消息

6 问题 6

In the NAT_ISP_side trace file, find the HTTP GET message was sent from the client to the Google server at time 7.109267 (where t=7.109267 is time at which this was sent as recorded in the NAT_home_side trace file). At what time does this message appear in the NAT_ISP_side trace file? What are the source and destination IP addresses and TCP source and destination ports on the IP datagram carrying this HTTP GET (as recording in the NAT_ISP_side trace file)? Which of these fields are the same, and which are different, than in your answer to question 3 above?

6.1 客户端在 7.109267 时发送给服务器的 HTTP GET 消息

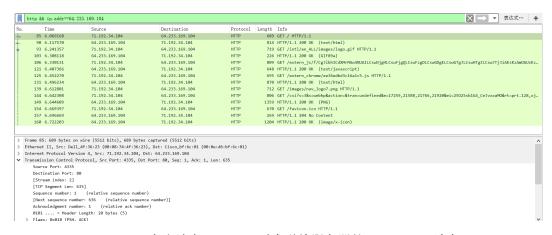


Figure 7: 客户端在 7.109267 时发送给服务器的 HTTP GET 消息

设置过滤器为 http && ip.addr==64.233.169.104,过滤结果如 Figure 7所示,从中寻找发送给服务器的 HTTP GET 消息,可以找到 No.85 封包,也就是客户端在 7.109267 时发送给服务器的 HTTP GET 消息。如 Figure 7所示,时间戳为 6.069168,IP 源地址为 71.192.34.104,IP 目的地址为 64.233.169.104,TCP 源端口为 4335,TCP 目的端口为 80。

和问题3的答案相比,时间戳、IP 源地址是不同的,而 IP 目的地址、TCP 源端口、TCP 目的端口是相同的。

7 问题 7

Are any fields in the HTTP GET message changed? Which of the following fields in the IP datagram carrying the HTTP GET are changed: Version, Header Length , Flags , Checksum . If any of these fields have changed, give a reason (in one sentence) stating why this field needed to change.

7.1 NAT 两端的 HTTP GET 消息对比

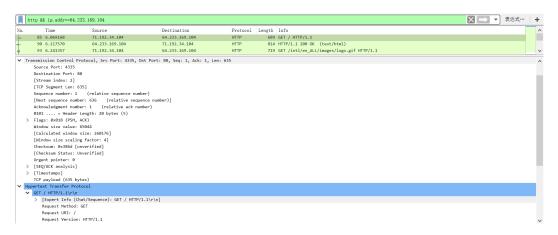


Figure 8: NAT_home_side.pcap 文件的 HTTP GET 消息

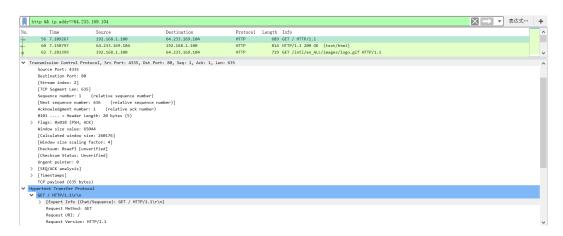


Figure 9: NAT_ISP_side.pcap 文件的 HTTP GET 消息

NAT_home_side.pcap 文件的 HTTP GET 消息如 Figure 8所示,为图中的 No.85 封包,其对应 NAT_ISP_side.pcap 文件中的 HTTP GET 消息如 Figure 9所示,为图中的 No.56 封包。可以看到 Version、Header Length、Flags 都是相同的。不同的只有 Checksum 字段,前者是 0x386d,而后者是 0xaef3,这是因为两者的 IP 源地址不同,因此校验和 Checksum 也会不同。

8 问题 8

In the NAT_ISP_side trace file, at what time is the first 200 OK HTTP message received from the Google server? What are the source and destination IP addresses and TCP source and destination ports on the IP datagram carrying this HTTP 200 OK message? Which of these fields are the same, and which are different than your answer to question 4 above?

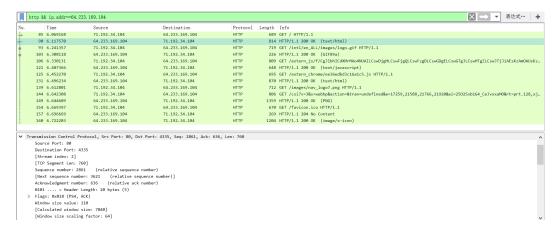


Figure 10: 服务器回复的 HTTP 200 OK 消息

8.1 NAT 两端的 HTTP 200 OK 消息对比

设置过滤器设置不变,服务器回复的 HTTP 200 OK 消息就是 No.90 封包,如 Figure 10所示。可以看到,时间戳是 6.117570, IP 源地址为 64.233.169.104, IP 目的地址为 71.192.34.104,TCP 源端口为 80,TCP 目的端口为 4335。

和问题4的答案相比,时间戳、IP目的地址是不同的,而 IP源地址、TCP源端口、TCP目的端口是相同的。

9 问题 9

In the NAT_ISP_side trace file, at what time were the client-to-server TCP SYN segment and the server-to-client TCP ACK segment corresponding to the segments in question 5 above captured? What are the source and destination IP addresses and source and destination ports for these two segments? Which of these fields are the same, and which are different than your answer to question 5 above?

9.1 TCP 连接的三次握手过程分析

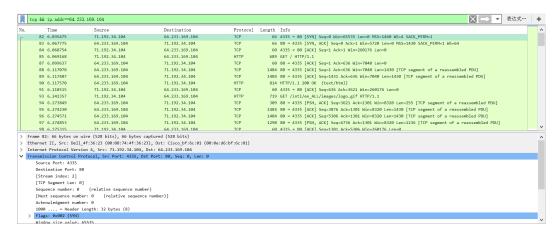


Figure 11: 建立 TCP 连接的 SYN 消息

为了找到 TCP 连接过程中传输的 TCP 消息,设置过滤器为 tcp && ip.addr==64.233.169.104,查看时间戳在 6.117570 之前的封包,可以找到建立 TCP 连接的三次握手对应的消息分别为 No.82、No.83、No.84 消息,如 Figure 11所示。

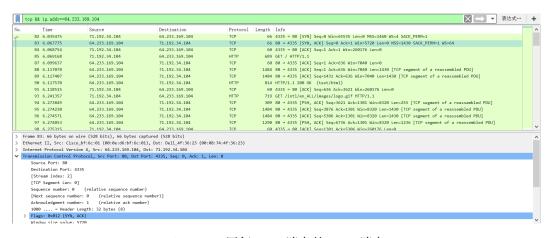


Figure 12: 回复 SYN 消息的 ACK 消息

SYN 消息对应 No.82 封包,它的封包详细信息如 Figure 11所示。它的时间戳是 6.035475, IP 源地址为 71.192.34.104, IP 目的地址为 64.233.169.104, TCP 源端口为 4335, TCP 目的端口为 80。

和问题5的答案相比,时间戳、IP 源地址是不同的,而 IP 目的地址、TCP 源端口、TCP 目的端口是相同的。

回复上述 SYN 消息的 ACK 消息对应 No.83 封包,它的封包详细信息如 Figure 12所示。它的时间戳是 6.067775, IP 源地址为 64.233.169.104, IP 目的地址为 71.192.34.104, TCP 源端口为 80,TCP 目的端口为 4335。

和问题5的答案相比,时间戳、IP目的地址是不同的,而 IP源地址、TCP源端口、TCP目的端口是相同的。