CSE 421 **ID:<u>18101107</u>**

Transport Layer Protocols (TCP) Examination Lab

Objectives:

Capture traffic and observe the PDUS for TCP when a HTTP request is made.
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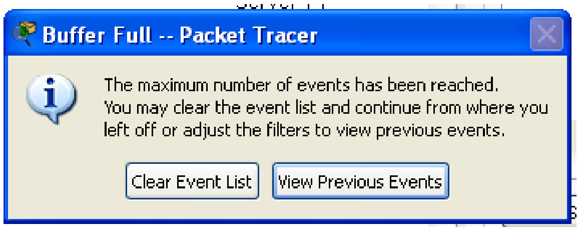
Task 1: Observe TCP traffic exchange between a client and server.

Step 1 – Run the simulation and capture the traffic.

- Enter **Simulation** mode.
- Check that your Event List Filters shows only **HTTP** and **TCP**.
- Click on the PC1. Open the **Web Browser** from the **Desktop**.
- Enter **www.bracu.ac.bd** into the browser. Clicking on **Go** will initiate a web server request. Minimize the Web Client configuration window.
- A TCP packet appears in the **Event List**, as we will only focus on TCP the DNS and ARP packets are not shown.
- Click the **Auto Capture / Play** button to run the simulation and capture events.
- Sit tight and observe the packets flowing through the network.


Buffer Full -- Packet Tracer

The maximum number of events has been reached. You may clear the event list and continue from where you left off or adjust the filters to view previous events.

- When the above message appears Click “View Previous Events".
- Click on PC1. The web browser displays a web page appears.

Step 2 – Examine the following captured traffic.

Our objective in this lab is only to observe TCP traffic.

	Last Device	**At Device**	**Type**
1.	PC1	Switch 0	TCP
2.	Local Web Server	Switch 1	TCP
3.	PC1	Switch 0	HTTP
4.	Local Web Server	Switch 1	HTTP
5.	PC1 (after HTTP response)	Switch 0	TCP
6.	Local Web Server	Switch 1	TCP
7.	PC1	Switch 0	TCP

- As before find the following packets given in the table above in the **Event List**, and click on the colored square in the **Info** column.

- When you click on the Info square for a packet in the event list the **PDU Information** window opens. If you click on these layers, the algorithm used by the device (in this case, the PC) is displayed. View what is going on at each layer.

For packet 1::

Click onto “Inbound PDU details” tab. Scroll down and observe the TCP header.

A. What is this TCP segment created by PC1 for? How do you know what is it for?

This TCP segment was created to initiate a three way handshake connection. In the flags the 5th bit is 1, and 5th bit is the sync bit which is used for creating a connection.

B. What control flags are visible?

Only sync flag is visible.

C. What are the sequence and acknowledgement numbers?

SEQUENCE NUMBER:0

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT NUMBER:0

For packet 2:

Click onto “Inbound PDU details” tab. Scroll down and observe the TCP header.

A. Why is this TCP segment created by the Local Web Server?

This TCP segment is the acknowledgement of the pc1 TCP segment. This segment ensures the connectivity.

B. What control flags are visible?

Acknowledgement and Sync.

C. Why is the acknowledgement number “ 1”?

It is because local Web Server has received up to 0 and wants data from 1.

For packet 3:

This HTTP PDU is actually the third packet of the “Three Way Handshake” process, along with the HTTP request.

A. Explain why control flags **ACK(Acknowledgement)** and **PSH (Push)** are visible in the TCP header?

Ack is visible because it is ready to receive data from ack number.

And psh is visible because pc1 is sending a data here, and it wants to send without any delay.

For packet 5:

After PC1 receives the HTTP response from the Local Web Server, it again sends a TCP packet to the Local Web server why?

This TCP packet was sent to terminate the connection.

Click onto “Inbound PDU details” tab. Scroll down and observe the TCP header.

A. What control flags are visible?

FIN and ACK

B. Why the sequence number is 104 and acknowledge number 254? Note this packet is created after PC1 receives the HTTP response from the server.

SEQUENCE NUMBER is 104 because pc1 is sending data from 104.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT NUMBER is 254 because pc1 has received data till 253 and ready to receive data from 254.

For packet 6:

Click onto “Inbound PDU details” tab. Scroll down and observe the TCP header.

What is this packet sent from the webserver to PC1 for?

This packet was sent to confirm the termination.

What control flags are visible?

ACK and FIN

Why the sequence number is 254?

sequence number is 254 because in the previous packet pc1’s ACK was 254.