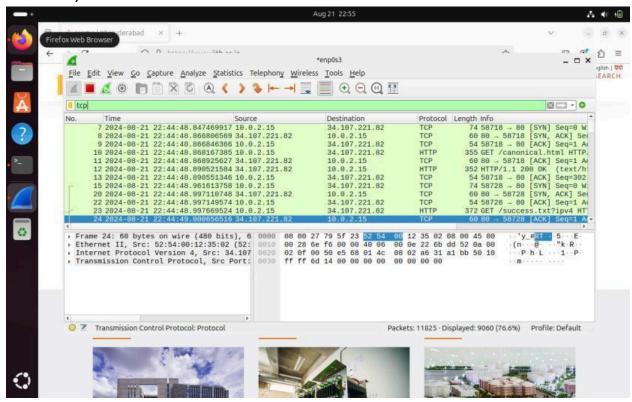
## **Assignment 1**

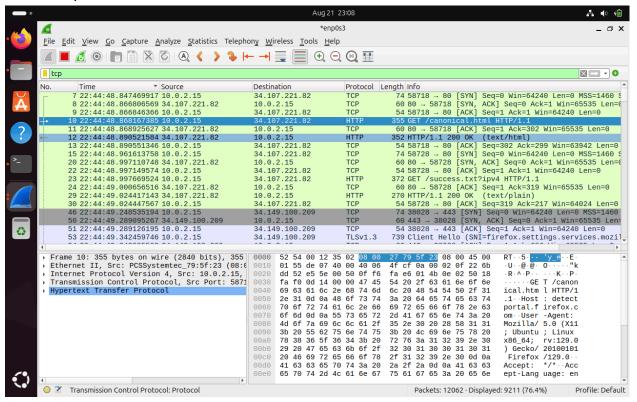
### PART A: Analyze packet trace of your browsing session

### Solution 1)



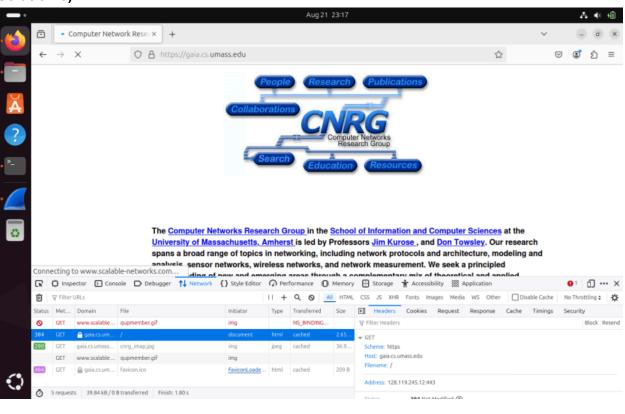
In the wireshark "protocol" column the protocols shown as appearing are: TCP, QUIC, HTTP, DNS, TLSv1.3.

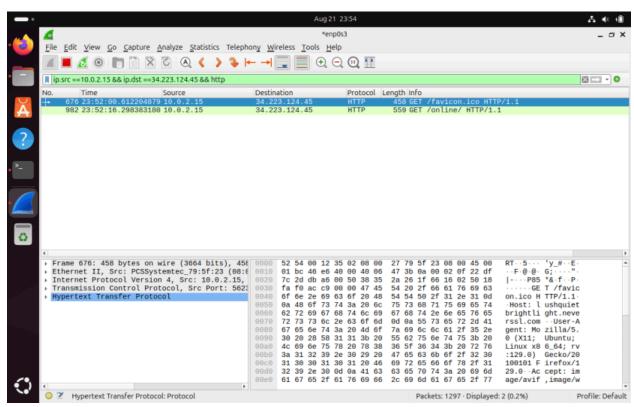
### Solution 2)



The source with IP address 10.0.2.15 with number 10 sends HTTP GET message to the destination with IP address 34.107.221.82 at time 22.44.48.868167385 s. In response to that packet the HTTP OK reply comes at time 22.44.48.890521584 s. So the time difference between HTTP GET message sent until the HTTP OK message received is 0.02235419845 seconds.

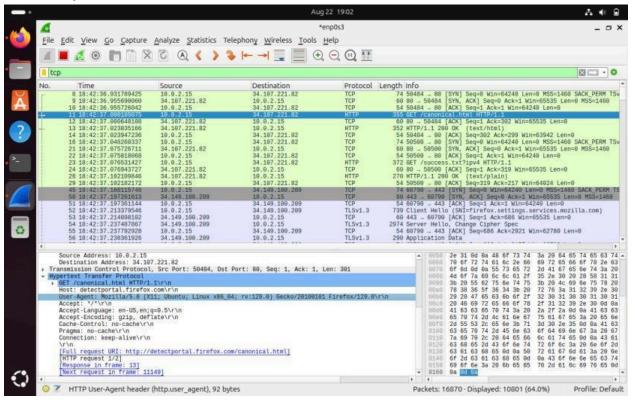
### Solution 3)





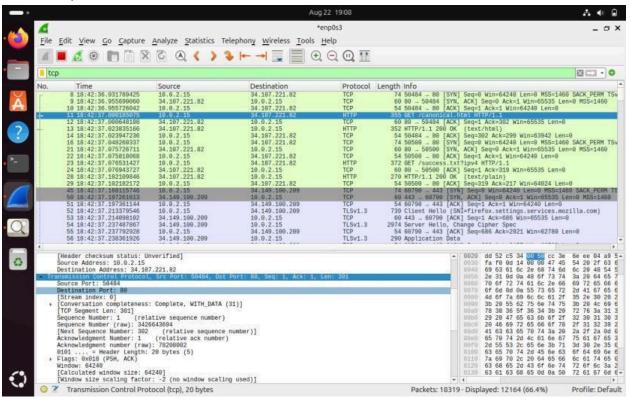
The Internet address of gaia.cs.umass.edu is 128.119.245.12 and the Internet address of my device is 10.0.2.15.

### Solution 4)



By expanding the packet highlighted in the above image containing HTTP GET request message the HTTP information is visible in the screen. The User agent shown is Firefox.

### Solution 5)



The destination port number to which the HTTP request is send is port number 80. HTTP (Hyper text transfer portorcol by default uses port number 80).

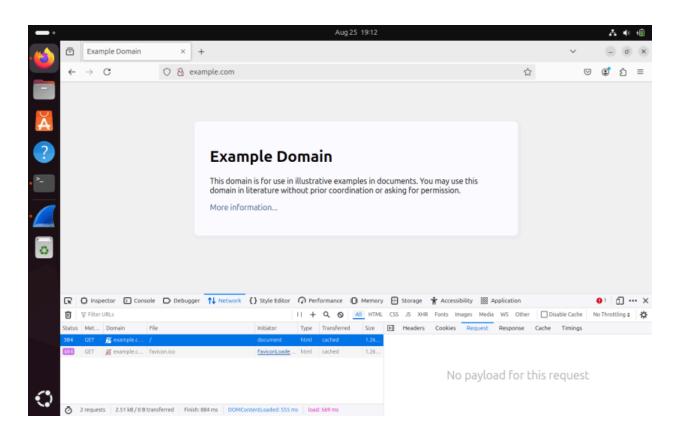
### Solution 6)

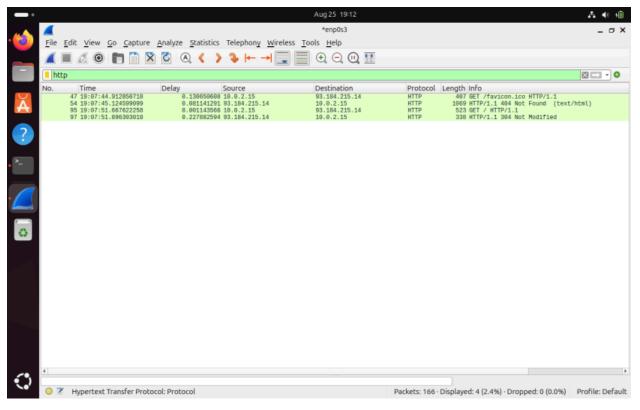


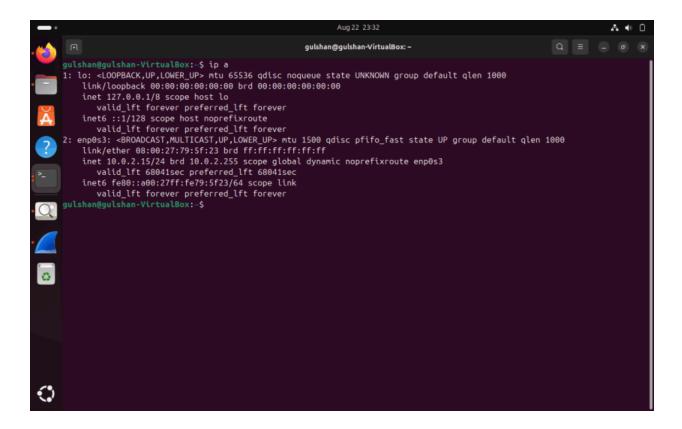


### Solution 7)

7.1) For http://example.com

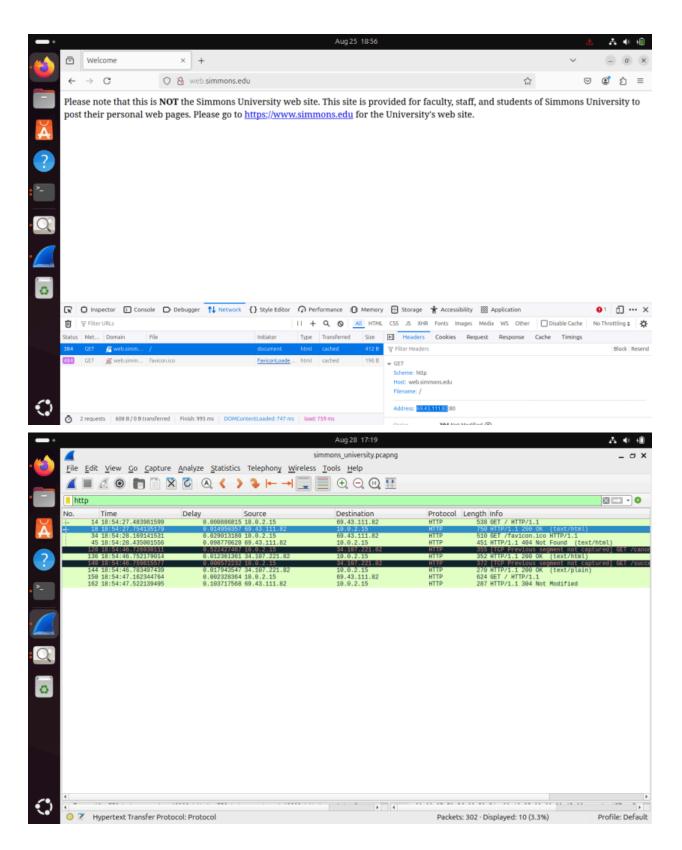






- 7.1.1) TCP,QUIC, HTTP,DNS, TLSv1.3 are the protocols present in the protocol field for <a href="http://example.com">http://example.com</a>.
- 7.1.2) 0.211748381 seconds required to get HTTP response from the point when the HTTP get message sent by the source.
- 7.1.3) The internet address of my sending device is 10.0.2.15 and the internet address of <a href="http://example.com">http://example.com</a> is 93.184..215.14 .

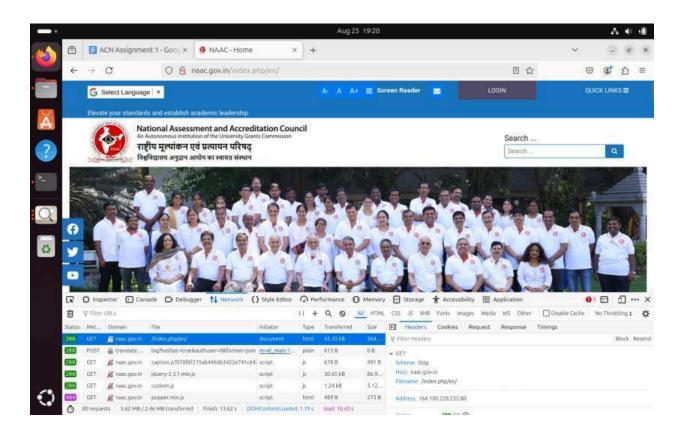
Solution 7.2) For <a href="http://web.simmons.edu">http://web.simmons.edu</a>

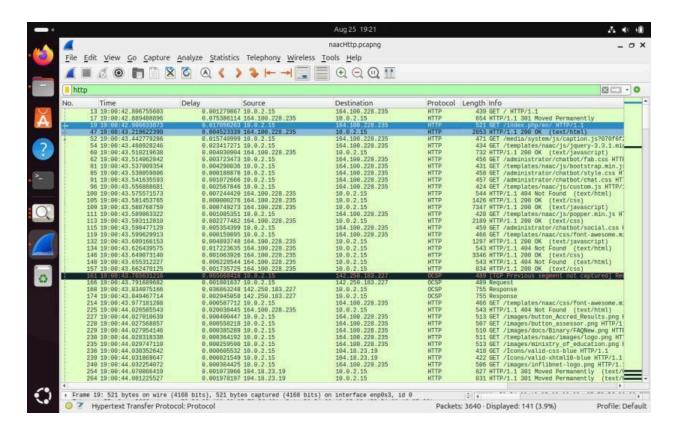


7.2.1) The protocols present in the protocols column are HTTP, TCP, DNS, TLSv1.3, QUIC.

- 7.2.2) Time required to receive HTTP OK from when the HTTP GET message was sent by the source is 0.27015358 seconds.
- 7.2.3) The IP(Internet Protocol) address of my computer is 10.0.2.15 and the IP(Internet Protocol) address of <a href="http://web.simmons.edu">http://web.simmons.edu</a> is 69.43.111.82.

Solution 7.3) NAAC http://naac.gov.in





- 7.3.1)For <a href="http://naac.gov.in">http://naac.gov.in</a> the protocols present in the protocols column are HTTP, DNS, TLSv1.3, TCP, QUIC.
- 7.3.2) Time required to receive HTTP OK from when the HTTP GET message was sent by the source is 0.3129885147 seconds.
- 7.3.3) The IP(Internet Protocol) address of my computer is 10.0.2.15 and the IP(Internet Protocol) address of <a href="http://naac.gov.in">http://naac.gov.in</a> is 164.100.228.235 .

### Solution 8)

When I visited this websites there is some similarities and differences in network traffic.

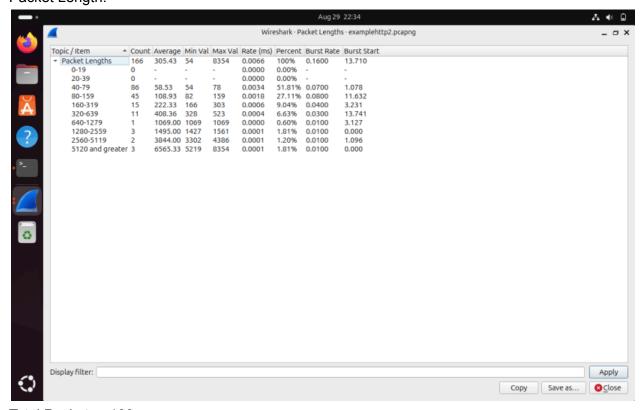
- http://web.simmons.edu
   Here firstly initial HTTP GET request are send to fetch the main page. HTTP 200
   OK responses for the successfully loaded resources. The latency is moderate in
   that case.
- 2) http://example.com
  The protocol used here is HTTP. Traffic is very less in this website and it is static website. The response is a single HTTP OK response with the page content and the latency is low because of simplicity and small size of the page.
- 3) www.youtube.com In this website the protocol used is HTTPS and here from multiple protocols including TCP, DNS, TLSv1.3, QUIC high volume of traffic is observed. For resolving multiple domain name the initial burst of DNS queries are used, then

TCP handshakes and for secure connections TLS handshakes. It sends many encrypted packets with frequent HTTPs responses for content delivery.

4) http://naac.gov.in Here HTTP GET requests to retrieve the main HTML page is observed followed by multiple HTTP requests for additional resources. The latency is high here. The mentioned website uses HTTP. For successful content retrieval HTTP 200 OK response will be sent,.

Yes, the output vary when revisiting the same site due to caching, network availability, server changes, dynamic content. Due to these factors output is not same when revisiting the same.

## **Solution 9)**Packet Length:



Total Packets - 166

Average packet length- 305.43 bytes

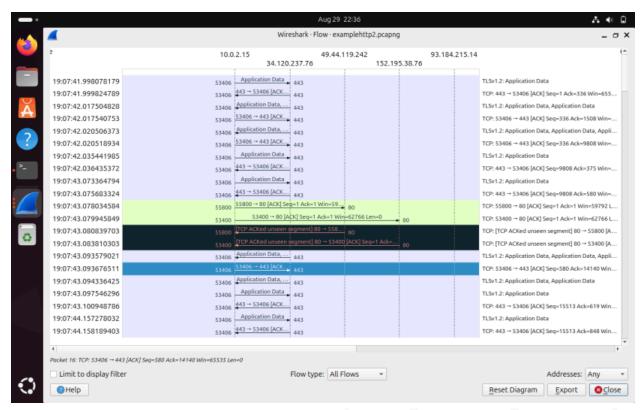
Minimum packet length-54 bytes

Maximum packet length- 8354 bytes

Here 51.81% of the packets are having the length between 40-79 which indicates small data transfers or frequent control messages.

Some larger packets like the one with 8354 bytes represents data transfer.

Flow graph



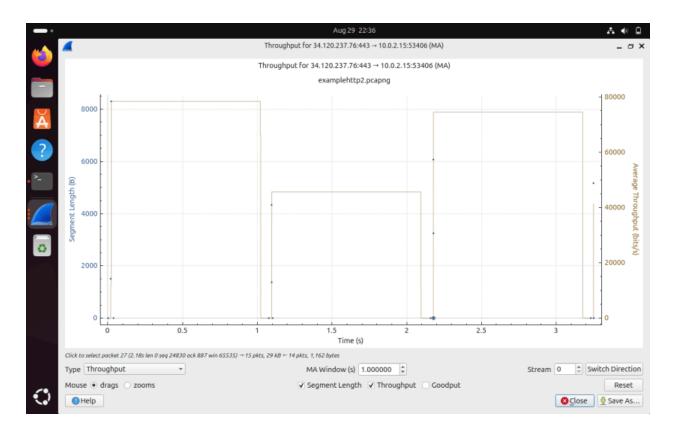
The communication between multiple IP addresses 10.0.2.15, 49.44.119.242, 93.184.215.14, 34.120.237.76, 152.195.38.76 is shown in the flow graph.

Encrypted communication - TLSv1.2 indicates that data being transmitted is encrypted for secure communication.

Sequence of application data packets followed by acknowledgements is shown in flow graph which is TCP communication.

Communication involves several hosts is justified by the presence of multiple IP addresses.

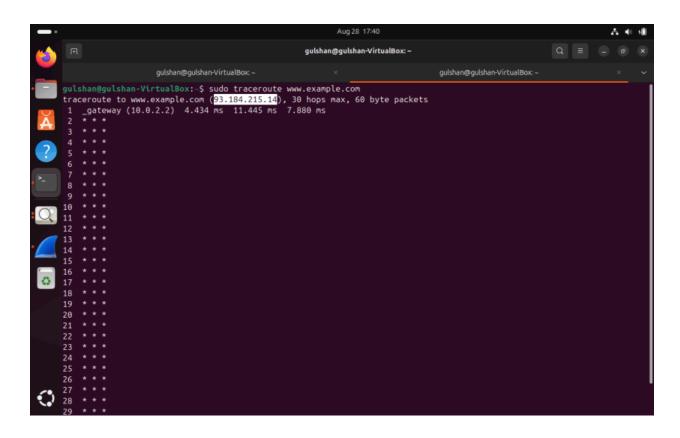
### Throughput

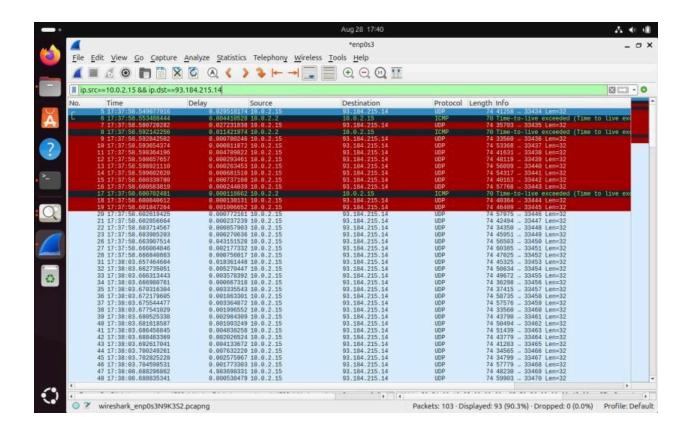


For large data transfer the burst of high throughput in observed from the graph. Throughput get fluctuated could be due to network congestion. THe overall measure of the data transfer rate is the average throughput.

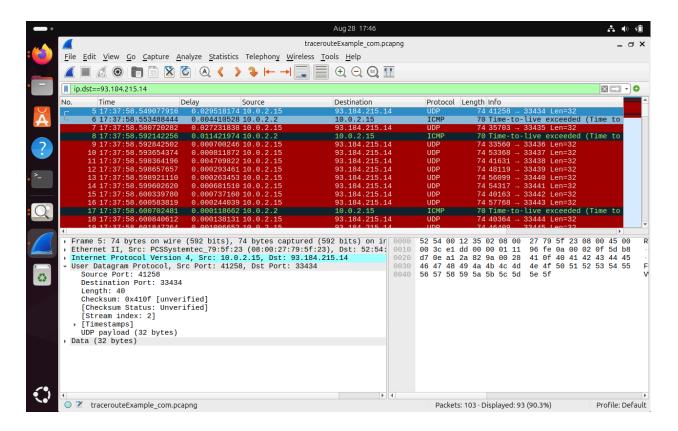
### Part B) Analyze packet trace of traceroute session

# Task 1) Solution 1)





UDP is the protocol which is used to send probe packets as visible in the above screenshot where I used <a href="http://www.example.com">http://www.example.com</a> website to capture traceroute traffic.



The key fields in the UDP protocol are source port, destination port, checksum, length, timestamps and the last one payload.

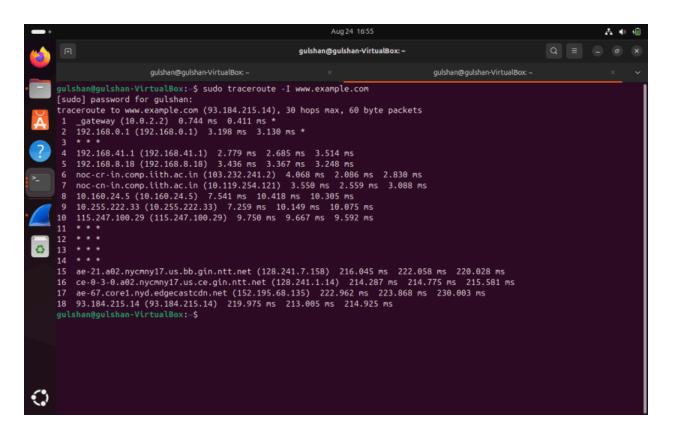
- a) Source Port- It shows the port from which UDP packet originated and it corresponds to a specific application or service. Here the source port is 41258.
- b) Destination port- Destination port is the port to which the UDP packet is directed. In my wireshark the destination port for the selected packet is 33434.
- c) Length- Length is the total size of UDP packet (including both header and payload). Here the length is 40.
- d) Checksum- It is used for detecting the errors. Checksum is calculated by sender and is verified by receiver. The checksum value is 0x410f in this packet.
- e) Timestamps- When the packet is captured that time is timestamp.
- f) UDP payload- The actual information which is to be transmitted is the UDP payload.

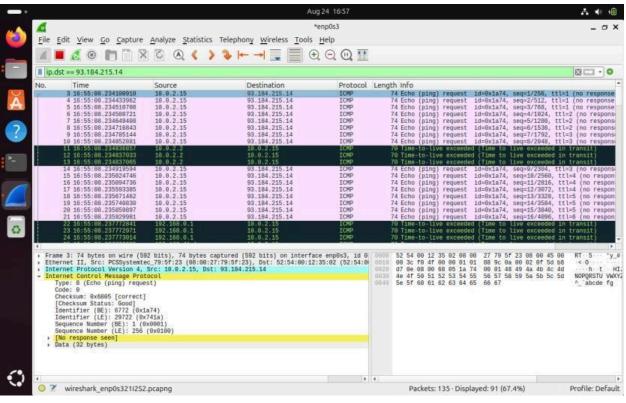
#### Solution 2)

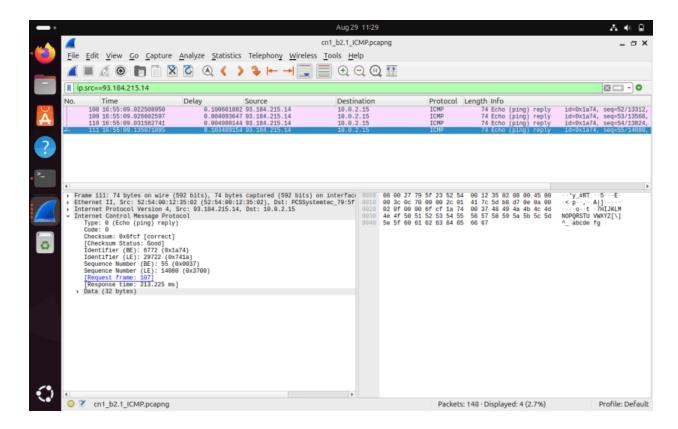
Yes, we can change the default protocol which is used to send probes.

1) ICMP

For using ICMP as protocol for sending the probes the command is "sudo traceroute -I <a href="https://www.example.com">www.example.com</a>". The response for ICMP probe is ICMP echo reply with Type 0 as it is visible in the 3rd screenshot and code 0. This reply comes directly from destination when the destination host is reachable.

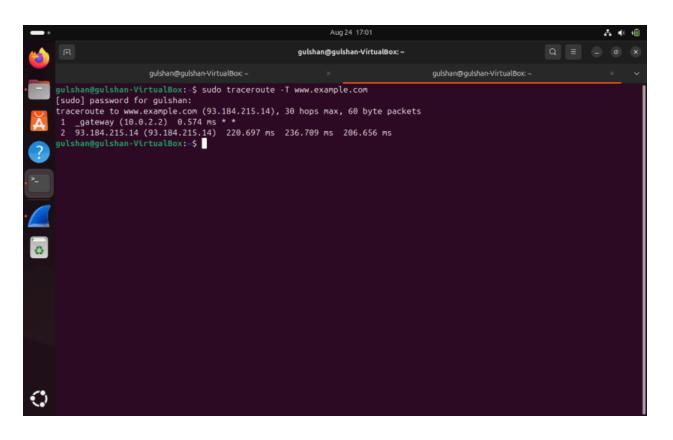


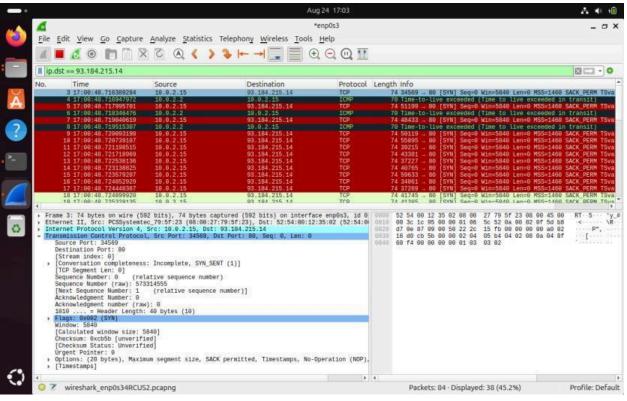


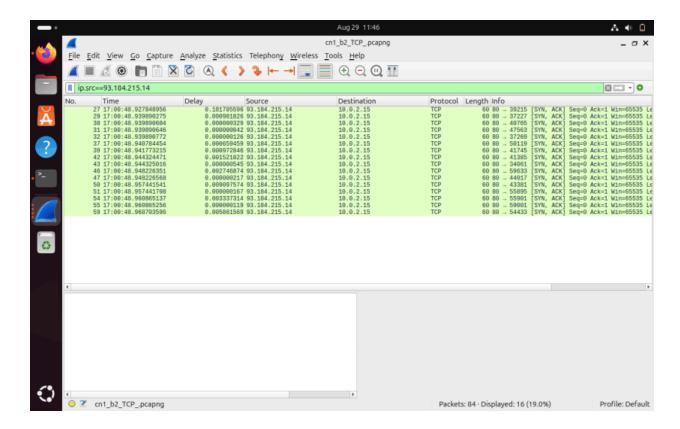


### 2) TCP

If we want to use TCP for sending probes then we have we use "-T" and the command will be 'sudo traceroute -T 'www.example.com'. The last probe response is TCP SYN-ACK if destination port is open and TCP RST if destination is closed.

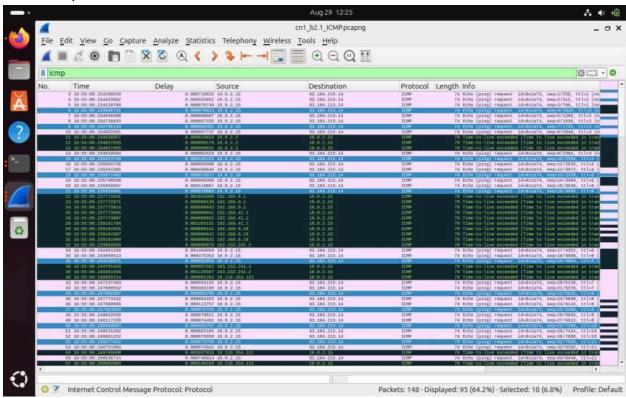






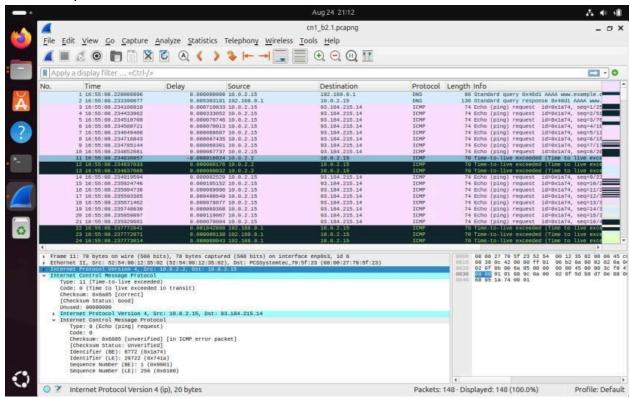
For UDP (which is default protocol in linux) the last probe response is ICMP 'Port Unreachable' message which is of Type 3 and code 3.

### Solution 3)



The typical gap between probe packets is 0.00007 seconds as in above screenshot.

### Solution 4)



- a) ICMP probes- For ICMP probes responses the contains are type, code, checksum. The type is 11 with time exceeded info when it is returned by intermediate router when TTL(time to live) becomes 0. Type 0 echo reply is sent by final destination. Code 0 for both echo reply and time exceeded message.
  It uses ICMP protocol for probe responses.
- b) TCP probes- The contained in the probe responses for TCP are TCP flag, sequence and acknowledgement numbers, TCP header information. TCP flag - If the TCP port is open then SYN- ACK is sent by the destination. If the TCP port is closed the RST is sent by the destination. Sequence and acknowledgement numbers- This are used to reset or establish connection.
  - It uses TCP protocols for probe responses.
- c) UDP probes: The contained in the UDP probe response is ICMP type and ICMP code. It uses ICMP protocol for probe responses.

### Solution 5)

The Time To Live field present in ICMP, TCP and also UDP.

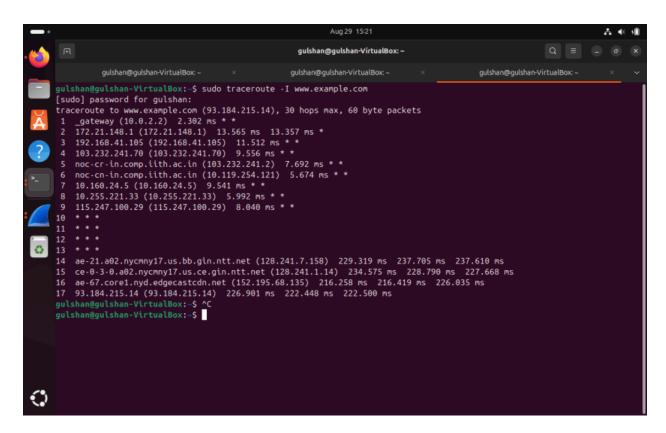
The TTL value at beginning is 1, later each subsequent probe send has TTL value incremented by 1.

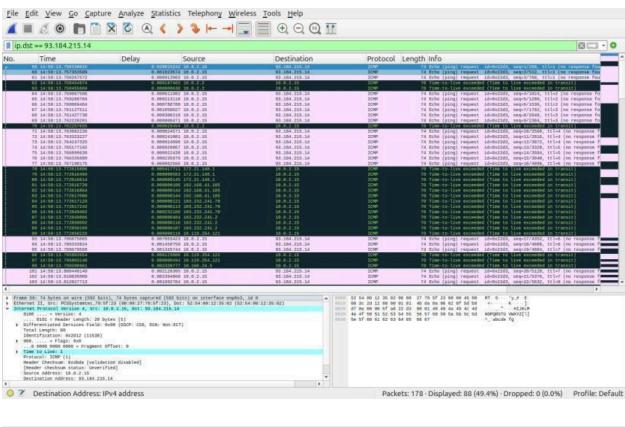
The remaining hops from the destination to source is indicated by TTL value in the responses. In responses the TTL value decreases by 1 at each hop.

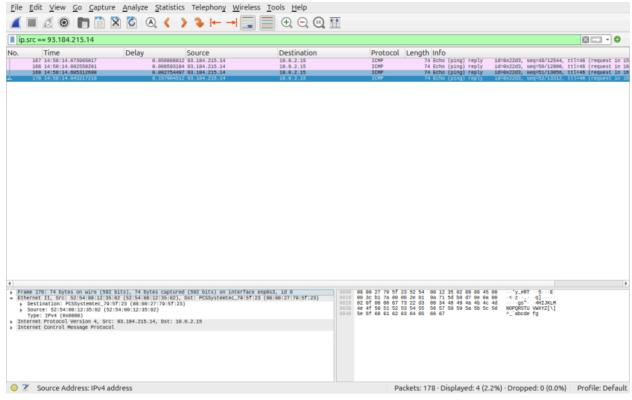
### Solution 6)

To get the output of traceroute session the time required is the difference between 1st probe send to the last response which is equal to 1.086887195 seconds.

The bottleneck router is hop 17 with IP address 93.184.215.14 with highest latency around 222-227 ms.







### Solution 7)

Yes, stars are present in the output of the traceroute session. The potential reasons behind this are discussed below

Firewall Rules or Filtering is one of the reason because some routers may be configured to block ICMP request and when router respond it result in timeout and stars are seen.

If the router received much packets then it will drop some packets leading to timeouts.

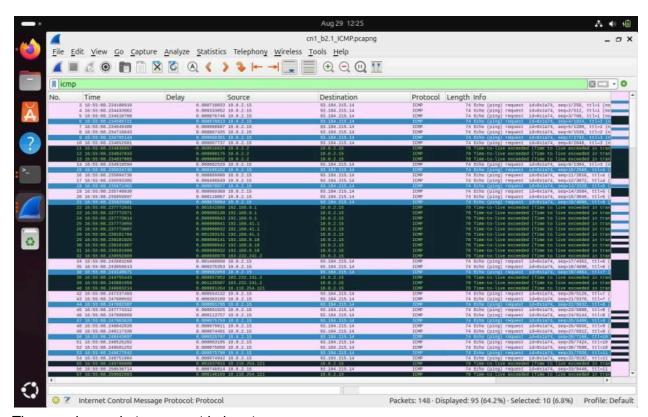
Congestion in network can delay responses is also the one of the reason.

Router misconfiguration- If the router is misconfigured then it may not respond probes which leads to stars.

Load balanced server- Sometimes multiple load balancer handle requests for a single IP then only one server responds to it which results in stars.

No route- If probe packet is not forwarded by router then probe times out.

### Solution 8)

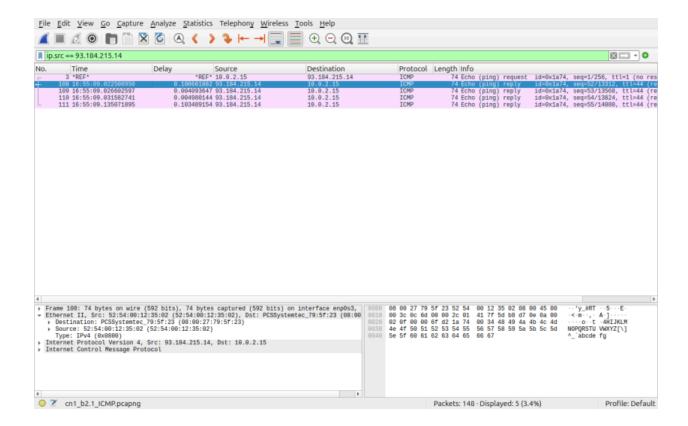


Three probe packets are sent in bursts.

For the first burst the inter packet time difference between the consecutive packets as follows

Between 1 and 2: 0.000333852 seconds

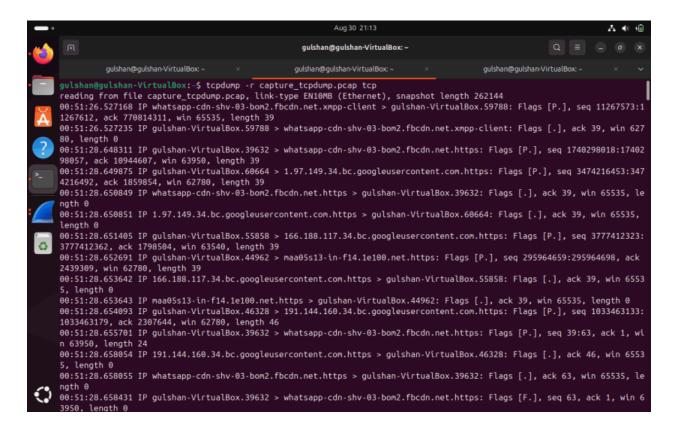
Between 2 and 3: 0.000070812 seconds

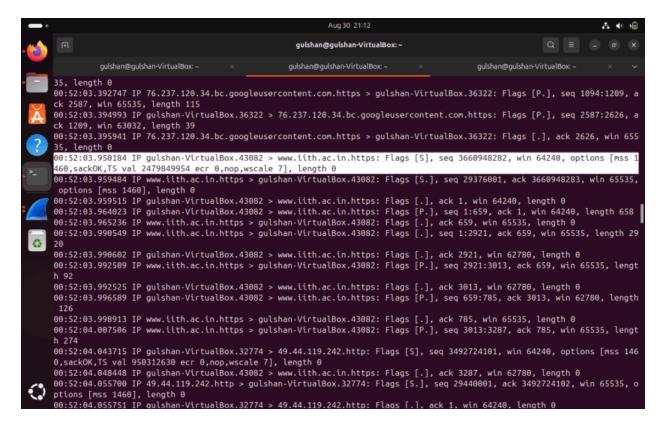


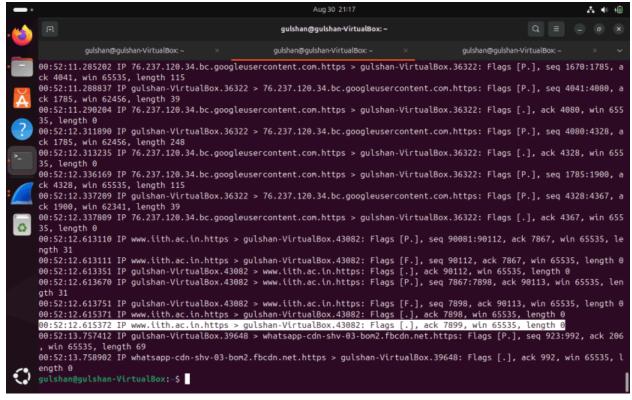
The time elapsed between first request and its response is 0.100661882 seconds.

### TASK-2

### Solution 6(Task2)

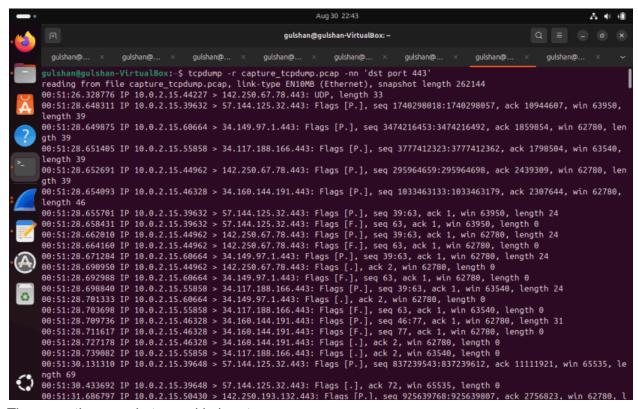






To get the output of the traceroute session 8.665188 seconds for required and the bottleneck router is 172.21.148.1.

### Solution 8(Task 2)



There are three packets send in bursts.

For the first burst the inter packet time difference between the consecutive packets as follows

Between 1 and 2: 0.000030 seconds

Between 2 and 3: 0.000053 seconds.

The time elapsed between first request and its response is 0.095847 seconds.