1) See screenshot.

```
ryan@localhost:/etc/httpd/conf — sudo nano httpd.conf

# Do not add a slash at the end of the directory path. If you point

# ServerRoot at a non-local disk, be sure to specify a local disk on the

# Mutex directive, if file-based mutexes are used. If you wish to share the

# same ServerRoot for multiple httpd daemons, you will need to change at

# least PidFile.

#

**ServerRoot "/etc/httpd"

#

# Listen: Allows you to bind Apache to specific IP addresses and/or

# ports, instead of the default. See also the <VirtualHost>

# directive.

#

# Change this to Listen on a specific IP address, but note that if

# httpd.service is enabled to run at boot time, the address may not be

# available when the service starts. See the httpd.service(8) man

# page for more information.

#

#Listen 12.34.56.78:80

Listen 0.0.0.0:8080
```

2) See screenshots.

- The GET request encodes the parameters in the GET portion of the URL. The POST request encodes them as part of the HTML form, not the URL.
- 4) The web server knows that the client is using a Mozilla browser on Linux, Firefox v102.0. It knows that the browser supports webp, xhtml, html, xml, avif, and is English language based. The web server also knows the remote IP of the client. Additionally, the web server knows that the client wants gzip or deflate compressed files.



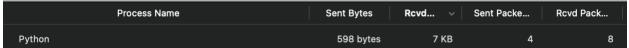


6) The only major difference is in the HTML content provided back to the client – one says GET and the other says POST. The clients know that this is an apache 2.4.53 server running on Rocky Linux 9, running PHP 8.0.27. The client also knows the server's keep-

- alive TCP connection timers, default character set of utf-8, and that it wants to use chunked responses for large amounts of data.
- 7) 5.5 KB were exchanged throughout the course of the two transactions. This includes a 404 or two when I messed up an address.
- 8) There were two requests made to the web server VM.

Process Name Python	Process Name	Sent Bytes	Rcvd v	Sent Packe	Rcvd Pack
		310 bytes	836 bytes	2	4

- 9) There was 836 bytes of inbound data from said web server.
- 10) There is not much information sitting on the web server with no external references and only a couple internal references.
- 11) There were 4 requests made to the wordpress VM.



- 12) There was only 7KB of traffic transferred from the wordpress VM. The amount of data transferred is much larger than the web server because wordpress pages are javascript and php, not just basic HTML.
- 13) There is no data in my Wordpress web site, so there is almost no data to find except the home page.

Depth 1:

	Process Name	Sent Bytes	Rcvd V Se	ent Packe	Rcvd Pack
Python		1 KB	94 KB	6	72

Depth 2:

Pro	ocess Name	Sent Bytes	Rcvd v	Sent Packe	Rcvd Pack
Python		53 KB	7.6 MB	203	5,773

Depth 3:

Process Name	Sent Bytes	Rcvd v	Sent Packe	Rcvd Pack
Python	712 KB	80.1 MB	2,756	61,607

14) Depth 1: 6 Depth 2: 203

Depth 3: 2756

15) Depth 1: ~94 KB

Depth 2: ~7.6 MB Depth 3: ~80.1 MB

- 16) I would be concerned about being DDOSed. My internet connection is only 500Mb/s, and that could easily be overwhelmed by a single host sending rapid connections.
- 17) I would use a DNS provider like Cloudflare to prevent DDOS attacks. Cloudflare acts as a proxy and rate-limits web traffic to a reasonable limit. Additionally, setting up a proxy server in AWS and redirecting all my traffic to pass through that.