

HTTP

- Comece a capturar pacotes com o wireshark
- Acesse o seguinte link:
<http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file2.html>
- Dê um refresh(f5) na página
- Pare a captura
- Aponte as diferenças nas duas respostas HTTP obtidas e explique o que aconteceu

R:

Wireshark:

382	2.390112	192.168.0.11	128.119.245.12	HTTP	540 GET /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file2.html HTTP/1.1
502	2.594498	128.119.245.12	192.168.0.11	HTTP	784 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
1591	5.138900	192.168.0.11	128.119.245.12	HTTP	652 GET /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file2.html HTTP/1.1
1706	5.346992	128.119.245.12	192.168.0.11	HTTP	293 HTTP/1.1 304 Not Modified

Primeiro contato:

Na primeira requisição recebemos o response, normalmente.

Segundo contato (refresh):

Código de resposta 304 (not modified)

O código de resposta HTTP de redirecionamento do cliente **304 Not Modified** indica que não há necessidade de retransmitir a requisição de recursos. É um redirecionamento implícito para o recurso em cache.

A partir do refresh, enviamos ao servidor ao um pacote que solicita o conteúdo, mas enviamos também uma informação que diz “se o contato não foi alterado não precisa reenviar”, neste caso reutilizamos o conteúdo salvo em cache.

```
▼ Hypertext Transfer Protocol
  > GET /wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file2.html HTTP/1.1\r\n
    Host: gaia.cs.umass.edu\r\n
    Connection: keep-alive\r\n
    Cache-Control: max-age=0\r\n
    Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1\r\n
    User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/100.0.4896.127 Safari/537.36\r\n
    Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9\r\n
    Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n
    Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9,pt;q=0.8\r\n
    If-None-Match: "173-5dcbf3948748f"\r\n
    If-Modified-Since: Sat, 16 Apr 2022 05:59:01 GMT\r\n
  \r\n
  [Full request URI: http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/HTTP-wireshark-file2.html]
  [HTTP request 2/2]
  [Prev request in frame: 382]
```

HTTP

- Comece a capturar pacotes com o wireshark
- Acesse o seguinte link:
http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/protected_pages/HTTP-wireshark-file5.html
- Insira os dados pedidos:
 - username:wireshark-students
 - password:network
- Pare a captura
- Analise as capturas e explique como os dados foram passados pelo protocolo

Wireshark:

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
63 7.488138	192.168.0.11	128.119.245.12	HTTP	546	GET /wireshark-labs/protected_pages/HTTP-wireshark- HTTP/1.1
71 7.682004	128.119.245.12	192.168.0.11	HTTP	771	HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized (text/html)
152 11.220518	192.168.0.11	128.119.245.12	HTTP	631	GET /wireshark-labs/protected_pages/HTTP-wireshark- HTTP/1.1
159 11.416367	128.119.245.12	192.168.0.11	HTTP	573	HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)

O protocolo http não possui criptografia, no site fizemos login com “wireshark-students” e senha “network”, ou seja, enviamos nossas credenciais para o servidor sem criptografia. Com o uso do wireshark, capturamos os pacotes enviados para o servidor e conseguimos ter acesso as credenciais enviadas, vale destacar que o “Basic d2lyZXNoYXJrLXN0dWRlbnRzOm5ldHdvcm5l” diz respeito a uma string encodada em base64, não é criptografia.

```
Destination Port: 80
[Stream index: 2]
[Conversation completeness: Incomplete, DATA (15)]
[TCP Segment Len: 577]
Sequence Number: 493 (relative sequence number)
Sequence Number (raw): 2961905161
[Next Sequence Number: 1070 (relative sequence number)]
Acknowledgment Number: 718 (relative ack number)
Acknowledgment number (raw): 3682917275
0101 .... = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
> Flags: 0x018 (PSH, ACK)
Window: 1023
[Calculated window size: 261888]
[Window size scaling factor: 256]
Checksum: 0x3893 [unverified]
[Checksum Status: Unverified]
Urgent Pointer: 0
> [Timestamps]
> [SEQ/ACK analysis]
TCP payload (577 bytes)
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
> GET /wireshark-labs/protected_pages/HTTP-wireshark- HTTP/1.1\r\n
Host: gaia.cs.umass.edu\r\n
Connection: keep-alive\r\n
Cache-Control: max-age=0\r\n
✓ Authorization: Basic d2lyZXNoYXJrLXN0dWRlbnRzOm5ldHdvcm5l\r\n
Credentials: wireshark-students:network
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1\r\n
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/100.0.4896.127 Safari/537.36\r\n
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9\r\n
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9,pt;q=0.8\r\n
\r\n
[Full request URI: http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/protected_pages/HTTP-wireshark-]
[HTTP request 2/2]
[Prev request in frame: 63]
[Response in frame: 159]
```

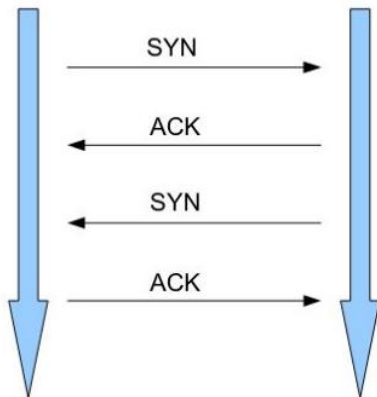
TCP

- Faça a análise de alguma das capturas anteriores e identifique os pacotes correspondentes ao Three-way-handshake

No protocolo TCP, ocorre o three-way-handshake:

- 1) Enviamos o SYN
- 2) Recebemos o ACK e SYN
- 3) Enviamos o ACK

Com isso, temos a conexão estabelecida com sucesso



No wireshark:

com o destaque em vermelho, notamos o as três etapas destacadas anteriormente, 1) enviamos o SYN; 2) recebemos ACK e SYN; 3) enviamos o ACK

480	2.436322	192.168.0.11	128.119.245.12	TCP	54 62999 → 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=1020 Len=0
481	2.436446	192.168.0.11	128.119.245.12	TCP	66 63000 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
486	2.467359	206.247.67.195	192.168.0.11	TLSv1.2	104 Application Data
491	2.508346	192.168.0.11	206.247.67.195	TCP	54 53037 → 443 [ACK] Seq=629 Ack=202 Win=1025 Len=0
513	2.633387	128.119.245.12	192.168.0.11	TCP	60 80 → 62999 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=245 Len=0
522	2.640608	128.119.245.12	192.168.0.11	TCP	66 80 → 63000 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 WS=128
523	2.640638	192.168.0.11	128.119.245.12	TCP	54 63000 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=262656 Len=0

em “2) ACK e SYN”, podemos ver que esta sendo settada a comunicação, por meio da sequência e o tamanho da janela. Vale destacar que o protocolo TCP admite mudanças devido ao seu comportamento “serrilhado”, ou seja, o tamanho da janela é dinâmico, podendo sofrer alteração ao longo do envio dos pacotes.

DNS

- Comece a capturar pacotes com o wireshark
- Utilize algum comando para fazer consultas DNS (dig, nslookup, host ...) e faça duas consultas a algum site de sua escolha. Uma requisição do tipo **A** e outra do tipo **NS**
- Pare a captura
- Faça a análise das respostas obtidas e o seu significado

O protocolo DNS serve para traduzir o nome do site, o url, em endereços de ip.

No google.com:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
15	2.834765	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	DNS	110	Standard query 0xab1 A smartscreen-prod.microsoft.com
16	2.844775	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	DNS	498	Standard query response 0xab1 A smartscreen-prod.microsoft.com CNAME wd-prod-ss-trafficmanager.net CNAME wd-prod-ss-br-south-1-fe.brazilso
30	2.923902	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	DNS	109	Standard query 0xc39b A v10.events.data.microsoft.com
31	2.923995	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	DNS	109	Standard query 0x0065 AAAA v10.events.data.microsoft.com
32	2.932340	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	DNS	550	Standard query response 0xc39b A v10.events.data.microsoft.com CNAME global.asimov.events.data.trafficmanager.net CNAME onedcolprdcus00.cem
33	2.932351	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	DNS	280	Standard query response 0x0065 AAAA v10.events.data.microsoft.com CNAME global.asimov.events.data.trafficmanager.net CNAME onedcolprdcus03.
84	3.584942	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	DNS	90	Standard query 0x0005 NS google.com
85	3.596520	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	DNS	338	Standard query response 0x0005 NS google.com NS ns2.google.com NS ns4.google.com NS ns1.google.com NS ns3.google.com A 216.239.32.10 A 216.2
96	4.037402	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	DNS	117	Standard query 0xbd3b A array810.prod.do.dsp.mp.microsoft.com
97	4.037499	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	DNS	117	Standard query 0xbf77 AAAA array810.prod.do.dsp.mp.microsoft.com
98	4.045689	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	DNS	399	Standard query response 0xbd3b A array810.prod.do.dsp.mp.microsoft.com A 20.190.9.86 NS ns1-06.azure-dns.com NS ns4-06.azure-dns.info NS ns3
99	4.046819	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	DNS	190	Standard query response 0xbf77 AAAA array810.prod.do.dsp.mp.microsoft.com SOA ns1-06.azure-dns.com

No youtube.com:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
59	10.270308	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	DNS	91	Standard query 0x0006 NS youtube.com
60	10.280870	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	DNS	346	Standard query response 0x0006 NS youtube.com NS ns4.google.com NS ns3.google.com NS ns1.google.com NS ns2.google.com AAAA 2001:4860:4802:32
69	12.118940	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	DNS	95	Standard query 0x56f4 A www.youtube.com
70	12.127932	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	DNS	289	Standard query response 0x56f4 A www.youtube.com CNAME youtube-ui.l.google.com A 142.250.218.110 A 142.250.218.142 A 142.251.132.78 A 142.25

No twitter.com:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
7	2.694069	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	DNS	91	Standard query 0x0007 NS twitter.com
8	2.710765	2084:14d:110:181:213:132:3	2084:14d:5cd3:a828:a1fb:7743:cfda:ce9c	DNS	458	Standard query response 0x0007 NS twitter.com NS d01-02.ns.twtrdns.net NS a.r06.twtrdns.net NS c.r06.twtrdns.net NS d.r06.twtrdns.net NS ns4

Additional RRs: 7
▼ Queries
> twitter.com: type NS, class IN
▼ Answers
> twitter.com: type NS, class IN, ns d01-02.ns.twtrdns.net
> twitter.com: type NS, class IN, ns a.r06.twtrdns.net
> twitter.com: type NS, class IN, ns c.r06.twtrdns.net
> twitter.com: type NS, class IN, ns d.r06.twtrdns.net
> twitter.com: type NS, class IN, ns ns4.p34.dynect.net
> twitter.com: type NS, class IN, ns ns1.p34.dynect.net
> twitter.com: type NS, class IN, ns ns2.p34.dynect.net
> twitter.com: type NS, class IN, ns d01-01.ns.twtrdns.net
> twitter.com: type NS, class IN, ns b.r06.twtrdns.net
> twitter.com: type NS, class IN, ns ns3.p34.dynect.net
> Additional records

Vimos que, nos 3 casos, o destino foi o mesmo, isso se deve ao fato de que, para otimizar o tempo de resposta, as próprias operadores tem uma lista de dns frequentemente acessados, para que não seja necessário consultar um servidor distante a cada conexão feita.

Analizando a mudança da mascara /23 para a mascara /24:

- ganhamos 2 sub-redes para cada sub-rede

11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 . 00000000

mascara

sub-rede1:	146	.	164	.	70	.	0
	146	.	164	.	70	.	255

Sub-rede2:

	146	.	164	.	71	.	0
	146	.	164	.	71	.	255

Analizando a mudança da mascara /24 para a mascara /25:

- ganhamos 2 sub-redes para cada sub-rede

sub-rede1:	146	.	164	.	70	.	0
	146	.	164	.	70	.	127

Sub-rede2:

	146	.	164	.	70	.	128
	146	.	164	.	70	.	255

sub-rede3:	146	.	164	.	71	.	0
	146	.	164	.	71	.	127

Sub-rede4:

	146	.	164	.	71	.	128
	146	.	164	.	71	.	255

Seguindo a lógica anterior, a maior quantidade de sub-redes, pode ser dada por:

Ip: 146.164.70.0 mascara 30

Mascara:

11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 **1** . **111111**00

146 . 164 . 70 . 0 até

146 . 164 . 71 . 255

Se 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 **0** . **000000**00 → rede1

Se 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 **0** . **000001**00 → rede2

Se 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 **0** . **000010**00 → rede3

...

Se 11111111 . 11111111 . 11111111 **1** . **111111**00 → rede2⁷

Perdemos 2 endereços a cada nova sub-rede, referente ao broadcast e rede. Com isso, se possuímos 2⁷ sub-redes, possuímos 2*2⁷ não posso usar, sendo que cada sub-rede armazena até 2 hosts, seguindo a mesma lógica, possuímos 2*2⁷ hosts com ip público.