Computer Networks Lab (CS302)

Report Submission: CN Assignment Lab-2

Group Member Details:

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1. Using TCP socket, implement HTTP server and client.

Server-code:

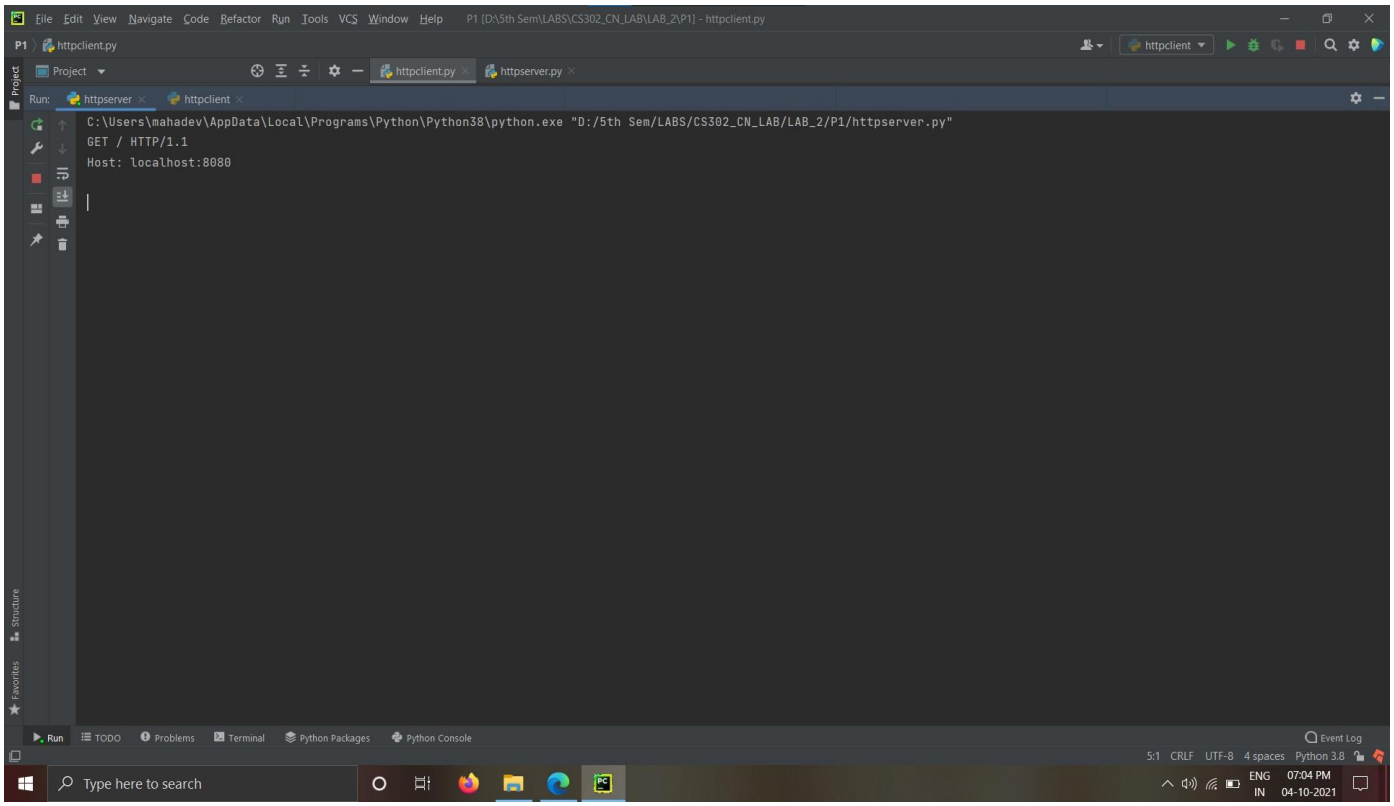
```
from socket import (
    socket,
   AF_INET,
   SOCK_STREAM,
    SO_REUSEADDR,
    SOL_SOCKET
)

HOST, PORT = "localhost", 8080
response = b"HTTP/1.1 200 OK\n\n hi hello from Mahadev Hatti"


with socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM) as sock:
    sock.setsockopt(SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR, 1)
    sock.bind((HOST, PORT))
    sock.listen(1)
    while True:
        try:
            conn, addr = sock.accept()
            req = conn.recv(1024).decode()
            print(req)
            conn.sendall(response)
            conn.close()
        except Exception as E:
            print(E)
```

Client-code:

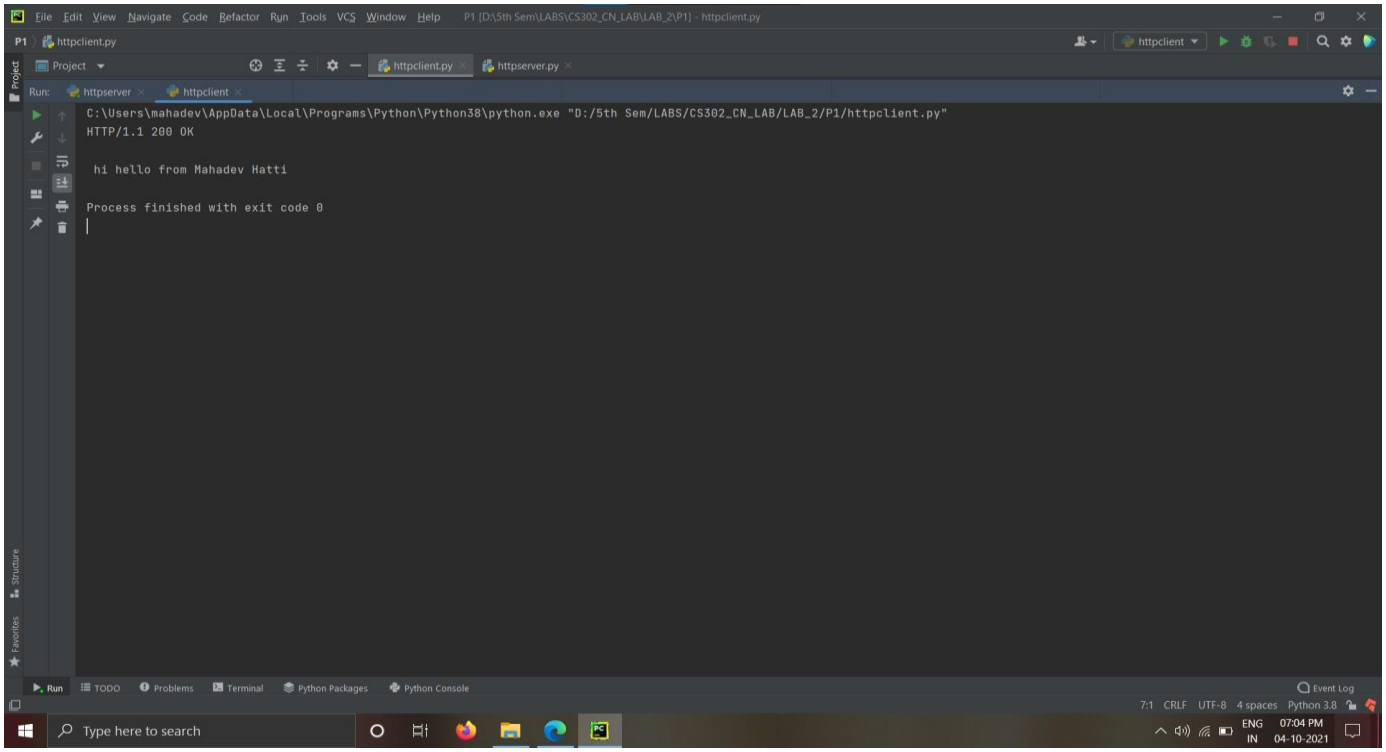
```
from socket import (
    socket,
    AF_INET,
    SOCK_STREAM,
    SO_REUSEADDR,
    SOL_SOCKET
)

HOST, PORT = "localhost", 8080
request = f"GET / HTTP/1.1\r\nHost: {HOST}:{PORT}\r\n".encode()
response = ""


with socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM) as sock:
    sock.setsockopt(SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR, 1)
    sock.connect((HOST, PORT))
    # sending request
    sock.sendall(request)
    # receiving response
    while True:
```

```
        recv = sock.recv(1024)
        if recv == b'':
            break
        response += recv.decode()
    print(response)
```

Server-output :



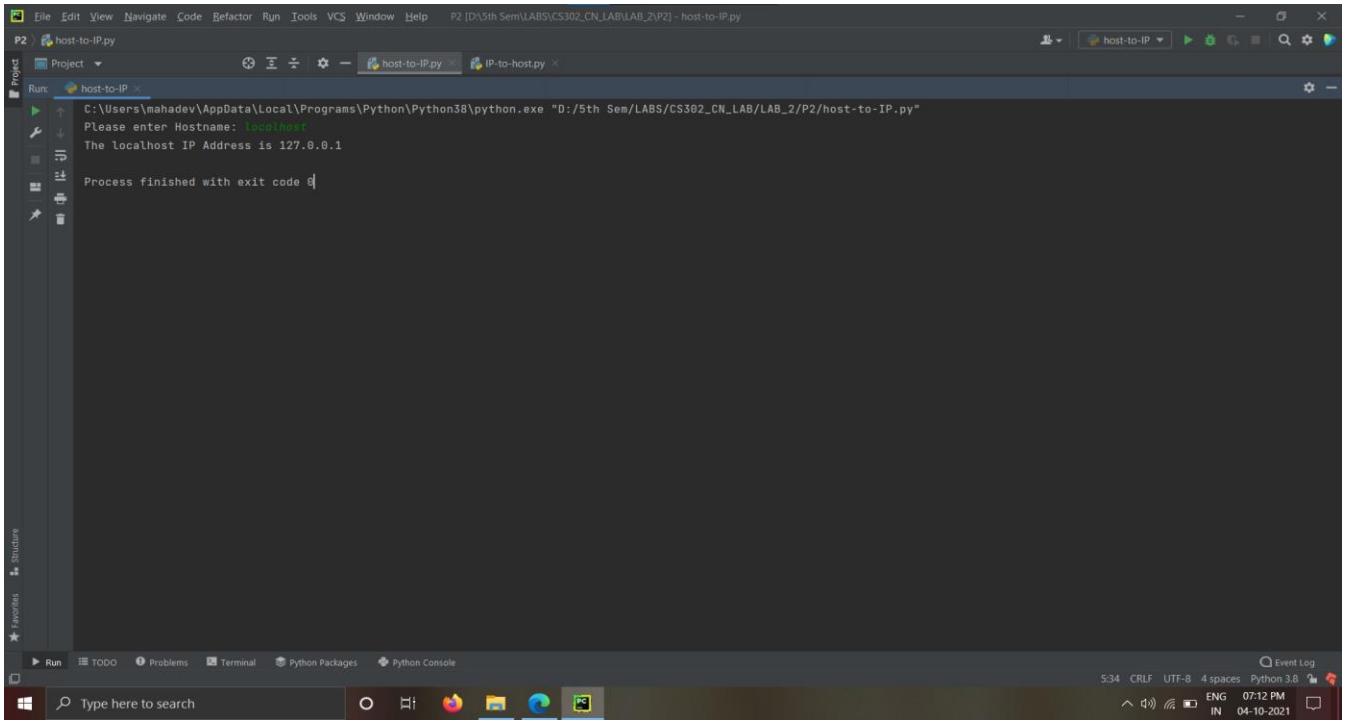
Client-output:



2. Write a program to translate a Domain name or hostname to its IP address and vice versa

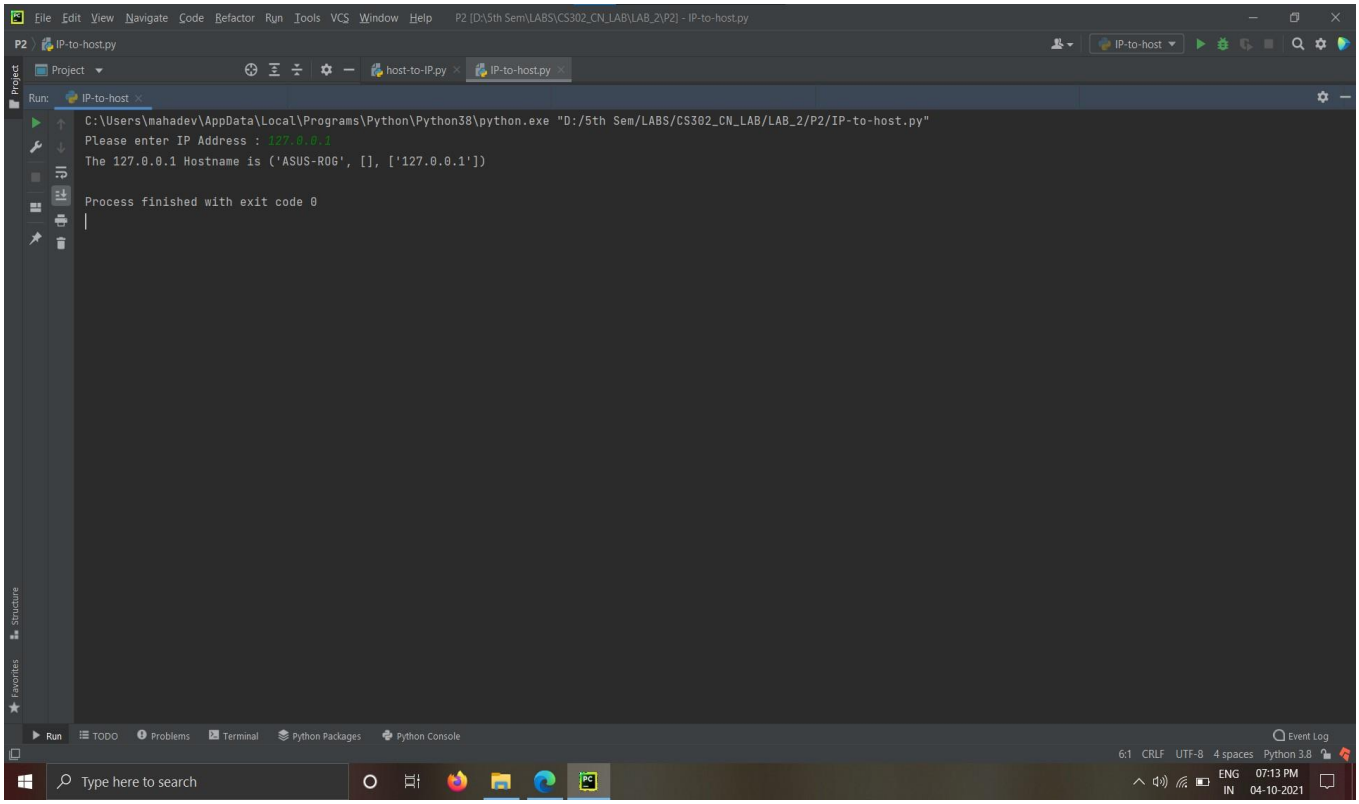
- Host-IP address:

```
import socket

hostname = input("Please enter Hostname: ")

# IP lookup from hostname
try:
    ip = socket.gethostbyname(hostname)
    print(f'The {hostname} IP Address is {ip}')
except socket.gaierror as e:
    print(f'Invalid hostname, error raised is {e}')
```



- IP Adress-Host :

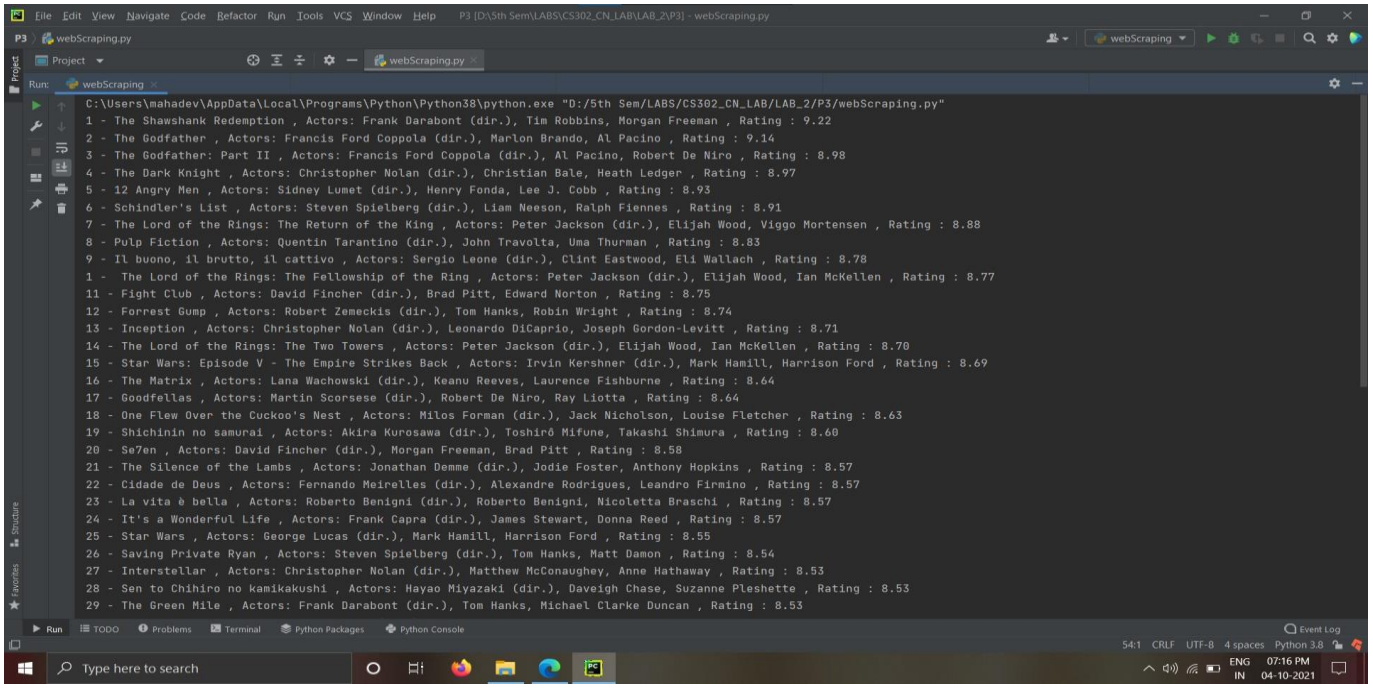
```
import socket

ipAddress = input("Please enter IP Address : ")

try:
    hostname = socket.gethostbyaddr(ipAddress)
    print(f'The {ipAddress} Hostname is {hostname}')
except socket.herror as e:
    print(f'Invalid hostname, error raised is {e}')
```

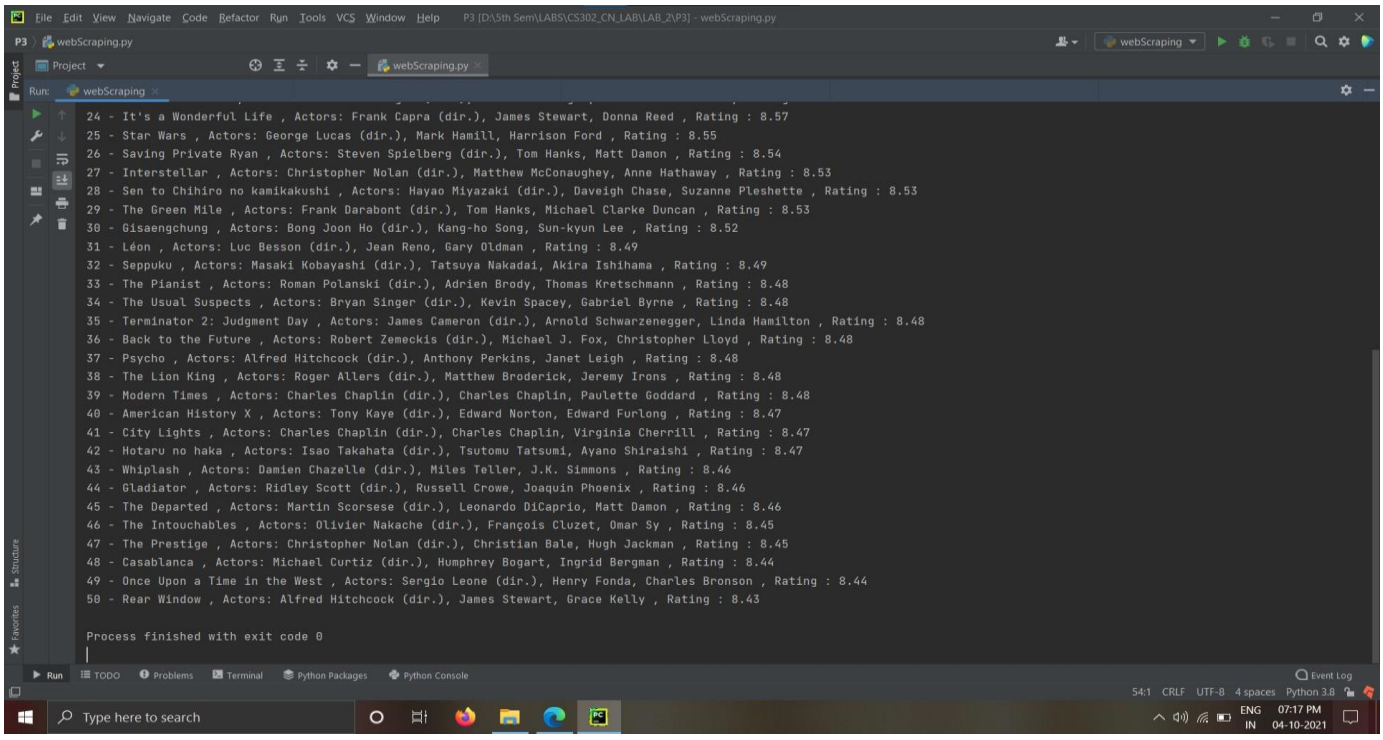


3. Develop a program to view the data of top 50 movies in IMDB. (Movie name, actors, IMDB ratings)

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests
import re
from decimal import Decimal, ROUND_DOWN


# Download IMDB's Top 250 data
url = 'http://www.imdb.com/chart/top'
response = requests.get(url)                    # HTTP request to the specified URL and
save the response from server in a response object
# Created a BeautifulSoup object by passing two arguments:
soup = BeautifulSoup(response.text, 'lxml')  # response object's content will be in
the form of text.   lxml = HTML parser we want to use.

# Visual representation of the parse tree created from the raw HTML content.
# print(soup.prettify())

movies = soup.select('td.titleColumn')       # td is table data html tag.  Movies is
list
# print('\n', movies, '\n')

crew = [a.attrs.get('title') for a in soup.select('td.titleColumn a')]   # Tapping
into <a/> tag attributes in the anchor tag present inside td html tag having
titleColumn class.
ratings = [b.attrs.get('data-value') for b in soup.select('td.posterColumn
```

```
span[name=ir]')]

imdb = []

# Store each item into dictionary (data), then put those into a list (imdb)
for index in range(0, 50):
    # Separate movie into: 'place', 'title', 'year'
    movie_string = movies[index].get_text()   # Tap into every element present inside
the movies, and convert them to string
    # print(movie_string)

    movie = (' '.join(movie_string.split()).replace('.', ''))  # Split the string and
join it with space btw every part of the splitted string ,then you replace . with ' '
    # print(movie)

    movie_title = movie[len(str(index)) + 1:-7]    # ex : 50 Rear Window (1954)
                                                    # len(index) =2 + one space :
reverse indexing -7 characters.

    place = movie[:len(str(index)) - (len(movie))]  # ex :  50 Rear Window (1954)
                                                    # start from 0th index, Do reverse
indexing index length - length of whole movie string

    data = {"movie_title": movie_title,
            "place": place,
            "star_cast": crew[index],
            "rating": Decimal(ratings[index]).quantize(Decimal('.01'),
rounding=ROUND_DOWN)
            }
    imdb.append(data)

# Printing the data :
for item in imdb:
    print(item['place'], '-', item['movie_title'], ',', 'Actors:', item['star_cast'],
', Rating :', item['rating'])
```

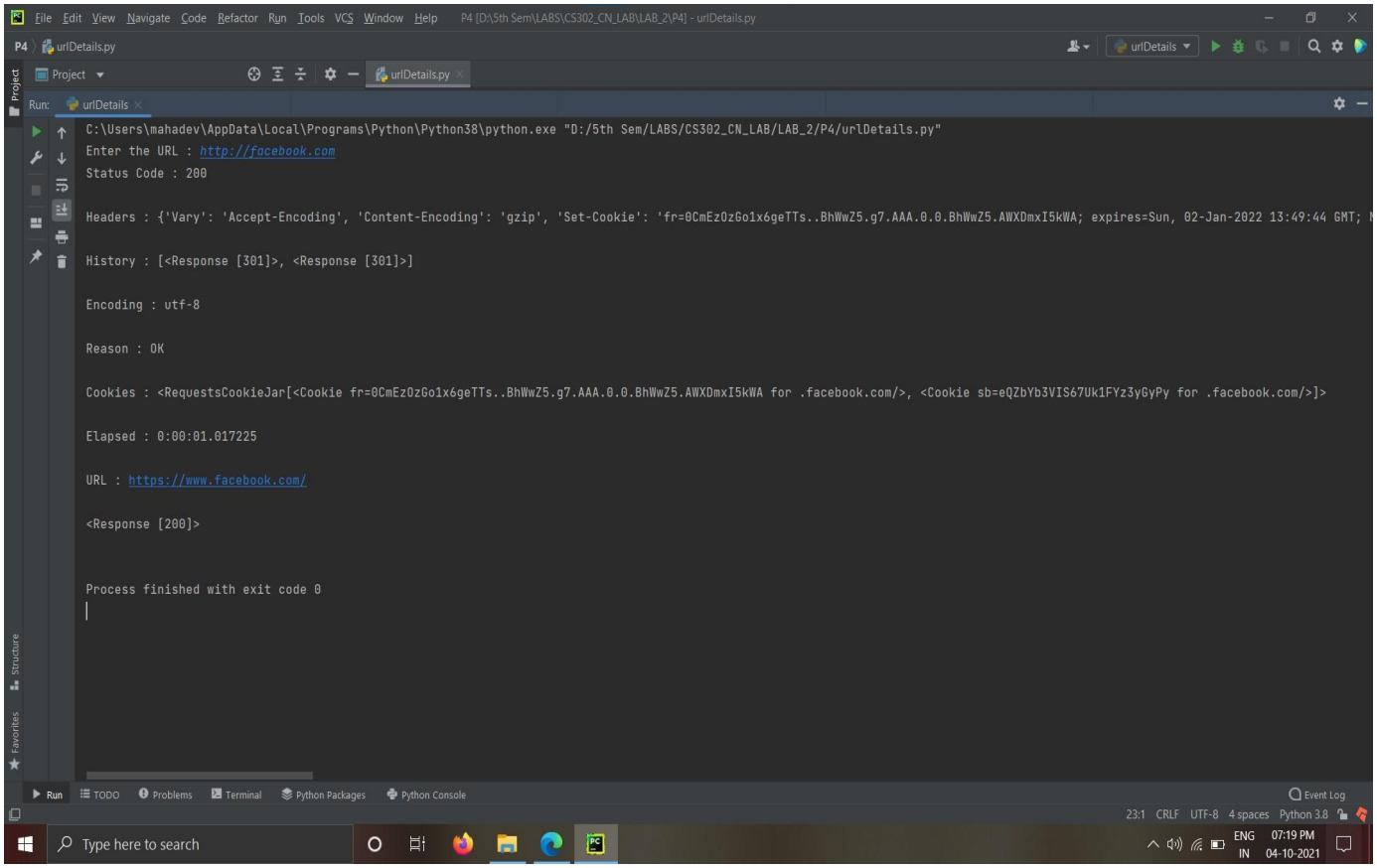




4. Write a program to display the details of an input URL (status code, headers, history, encoding, reason, cookies, elapsed, request)

```
import requests  # requests Library

url = input("Enter the URL : ")
```

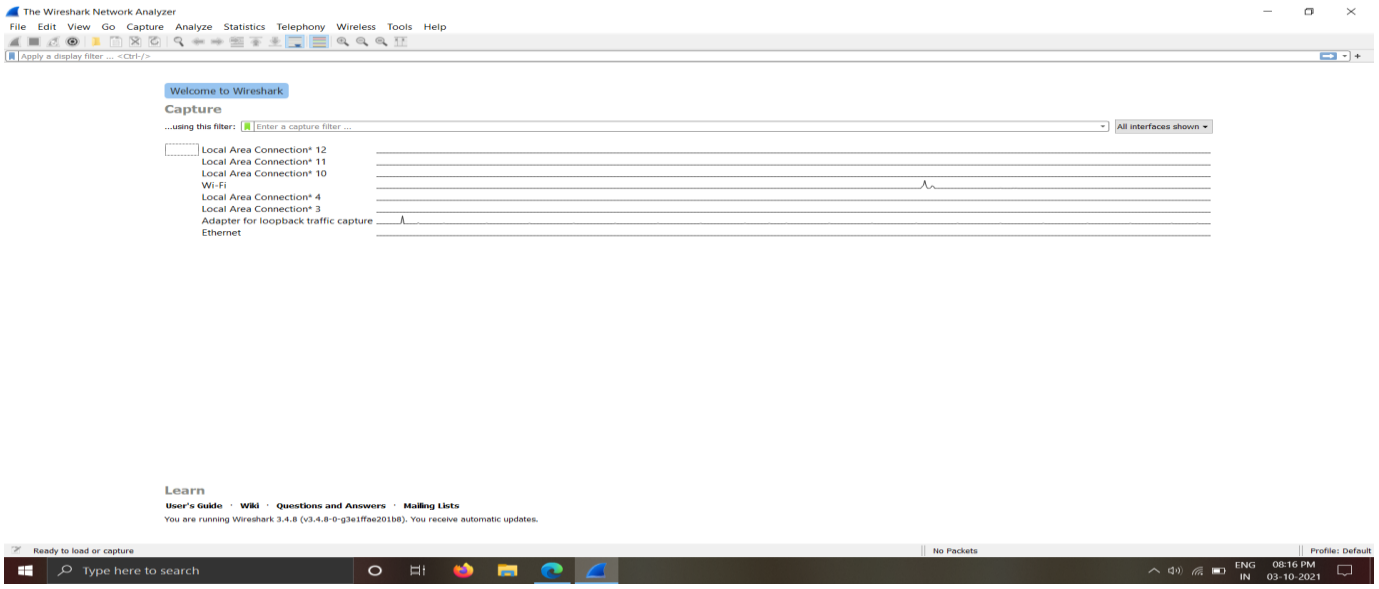
```
req = requests.get(url)    # Simple GET Request , It returns Response Object.


print(f"Status Code : {req.status_code} \n")    # HTTP 200 -  success status
print(f"Headers : {req.headers} \n")            # returns a case-insensitive dictionary
of the response headers.
print(f"History : {req.history} \n")            # to track redirection. Gives a list
which contains the Response objects

                                                # that were created in order to

complete the request.
print(f"Encoding : {req.encoding}\n")           # Encoding of the Webpage you have
requested for, utf - 8
print(f"Reason : {req.reason}\n")               # A short textual description of the
Status-Code
print(f"Cookies : {req.cookies}\n")             # accessing the cookies that the server
sent back.
print(f"Elapsed : {req.elapsed}\n")             # time elapsed between sending the
request and getting back a response.
print(f"URL : {req.url}\n")                     # Requested URL
print(f"{req}\n")                               # Response object sent from the server.
```



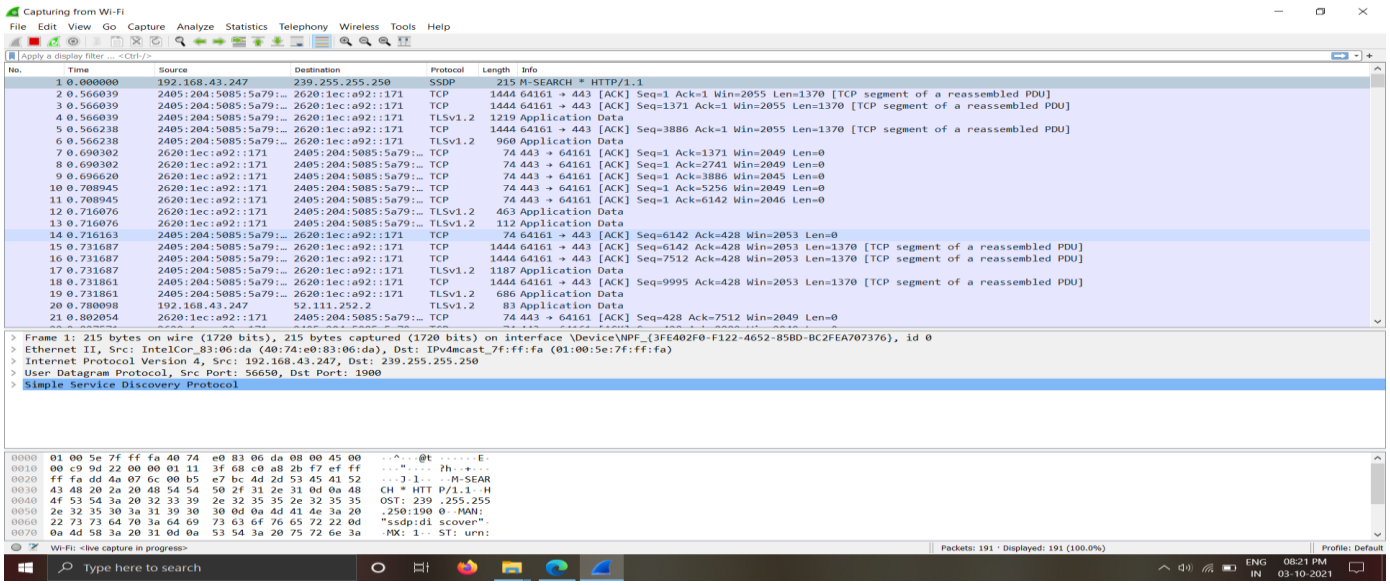
5: Capture HTTP packets by visiting a HTTP Website, analyse the packets and significance of its various fields. Do the same for HTTPS packets and compare both

Capture HTTP packets by visiting a HTTP Website:

1.In the below fig. selects the Wi-Fi option from the Interface list options.



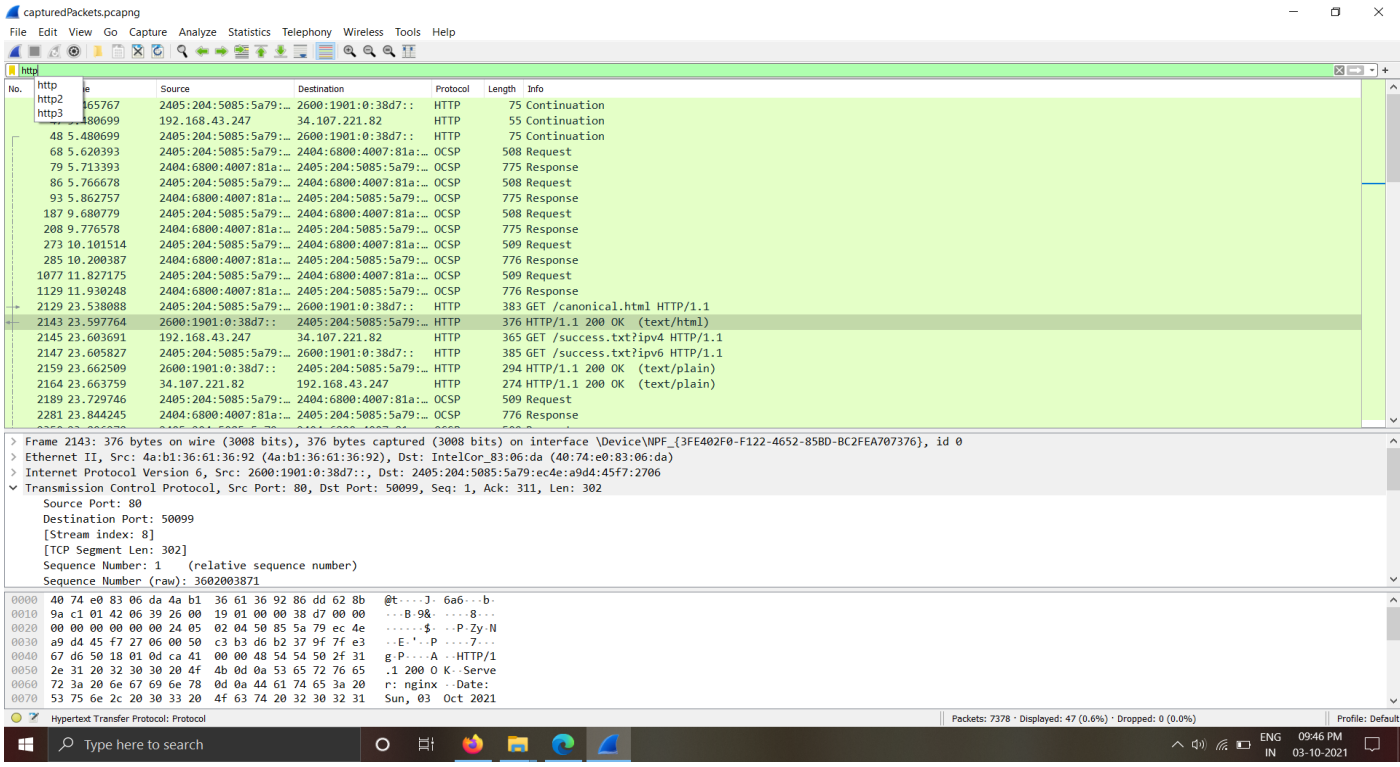
2.In the new window you can see all the current traffic on the network. (Clear cache – Before capturing the traffic, you need to clear your browser's cache.)



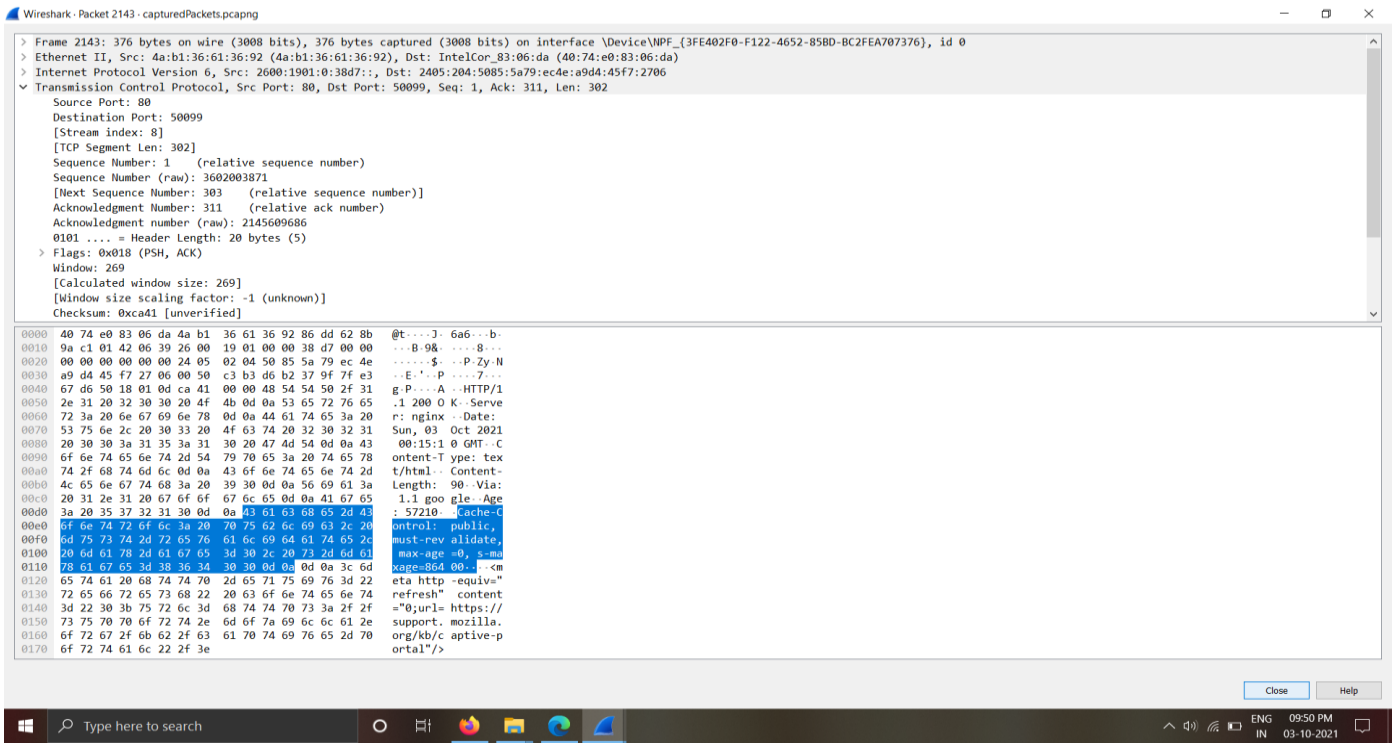
3.Use filter section to filter out Specific Packets related to http protocol.

From this Pane you can observe:

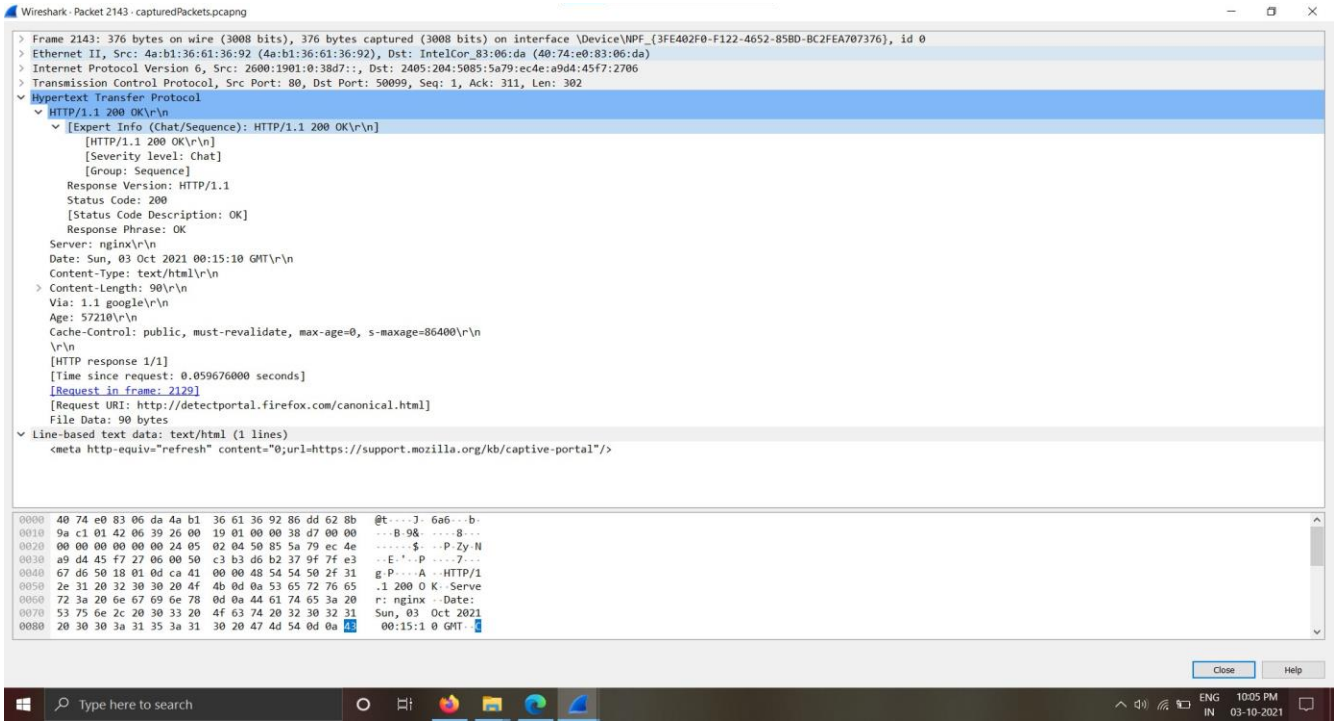
- No. – The number of a captured packet.
- Time – This shows you when the packet was captured with regards to when you started capturing.
- Source – This is the origin of a captured packet in the form of an address.
- Destination – The destination address of a captured packet.
- Protocol – The type of a captured packet.
- Length – This shows you the length of a captured packet. This is expressed in bytes.



4. Choose the packet you want to read. Double-click on it.

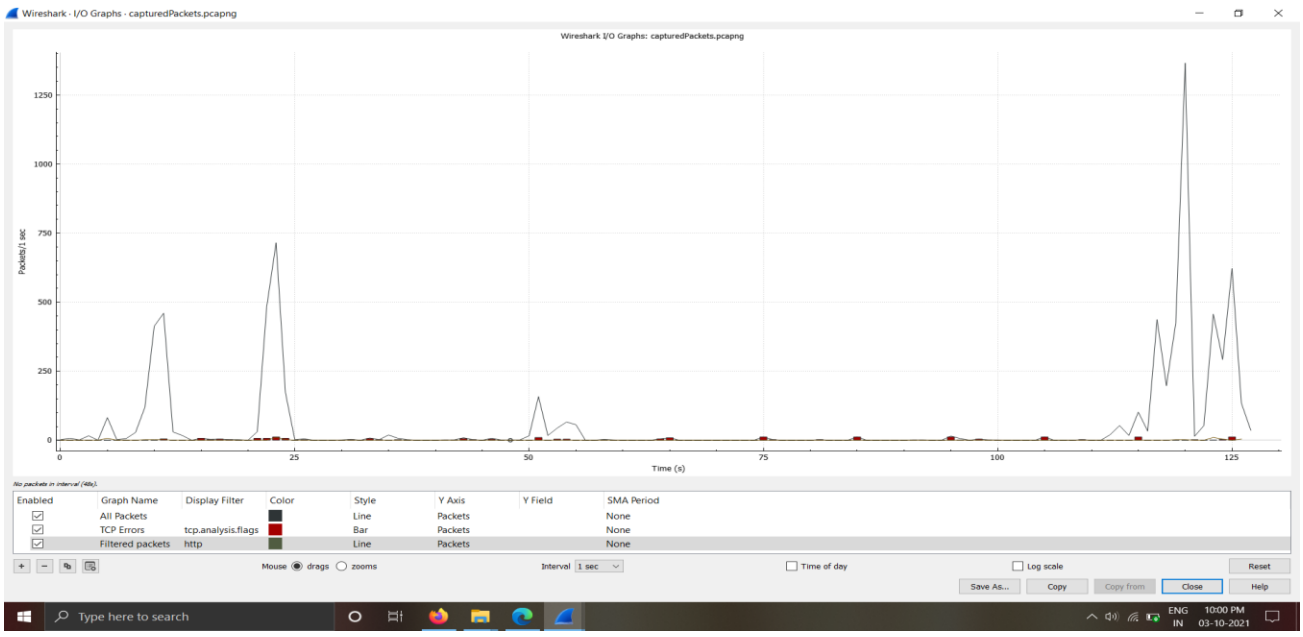


5. Here are some additional information from the captured http packet:



I/O GRAPHS:

It shows the graph for the network traffic.

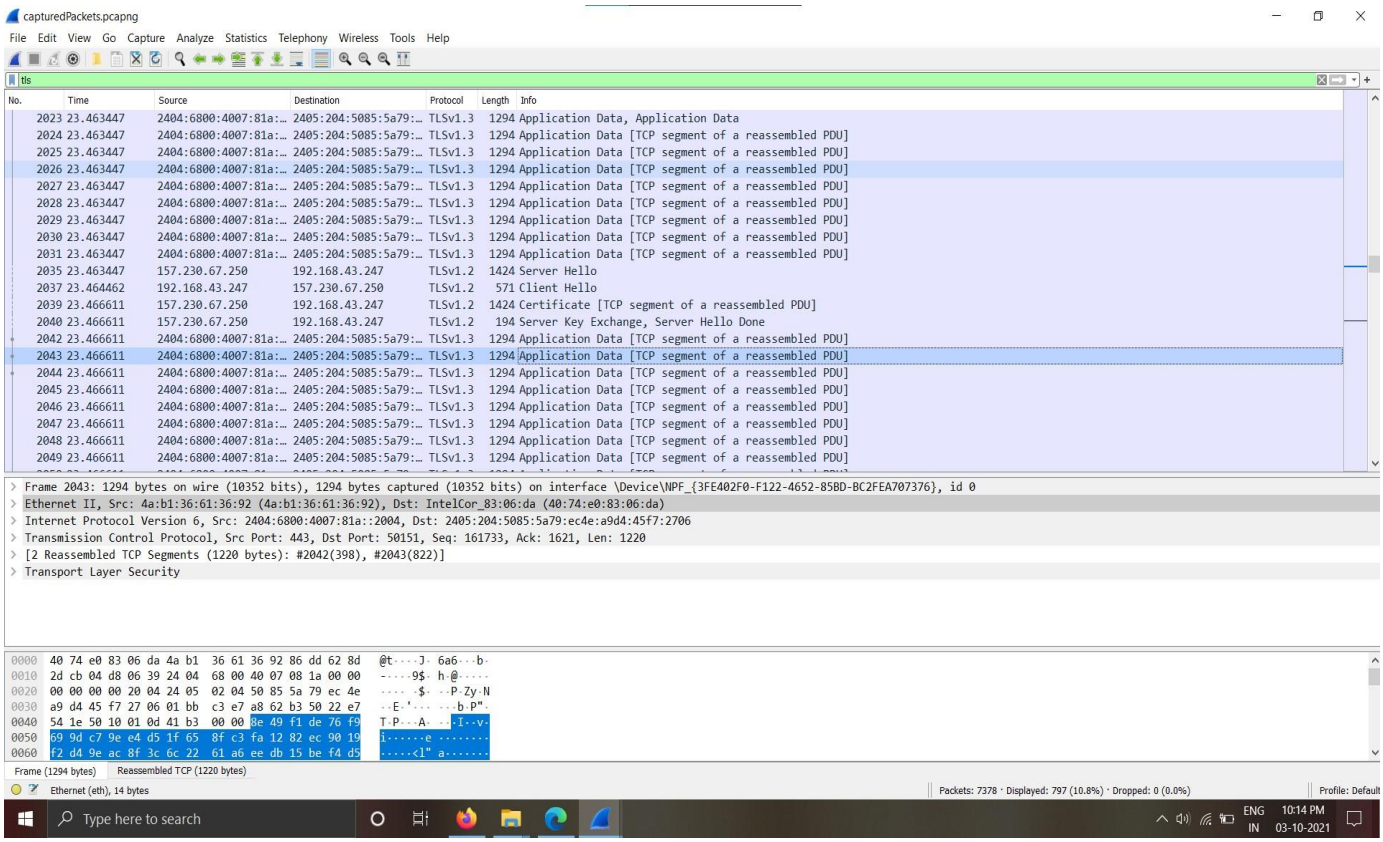


Capture HTTPS packets:

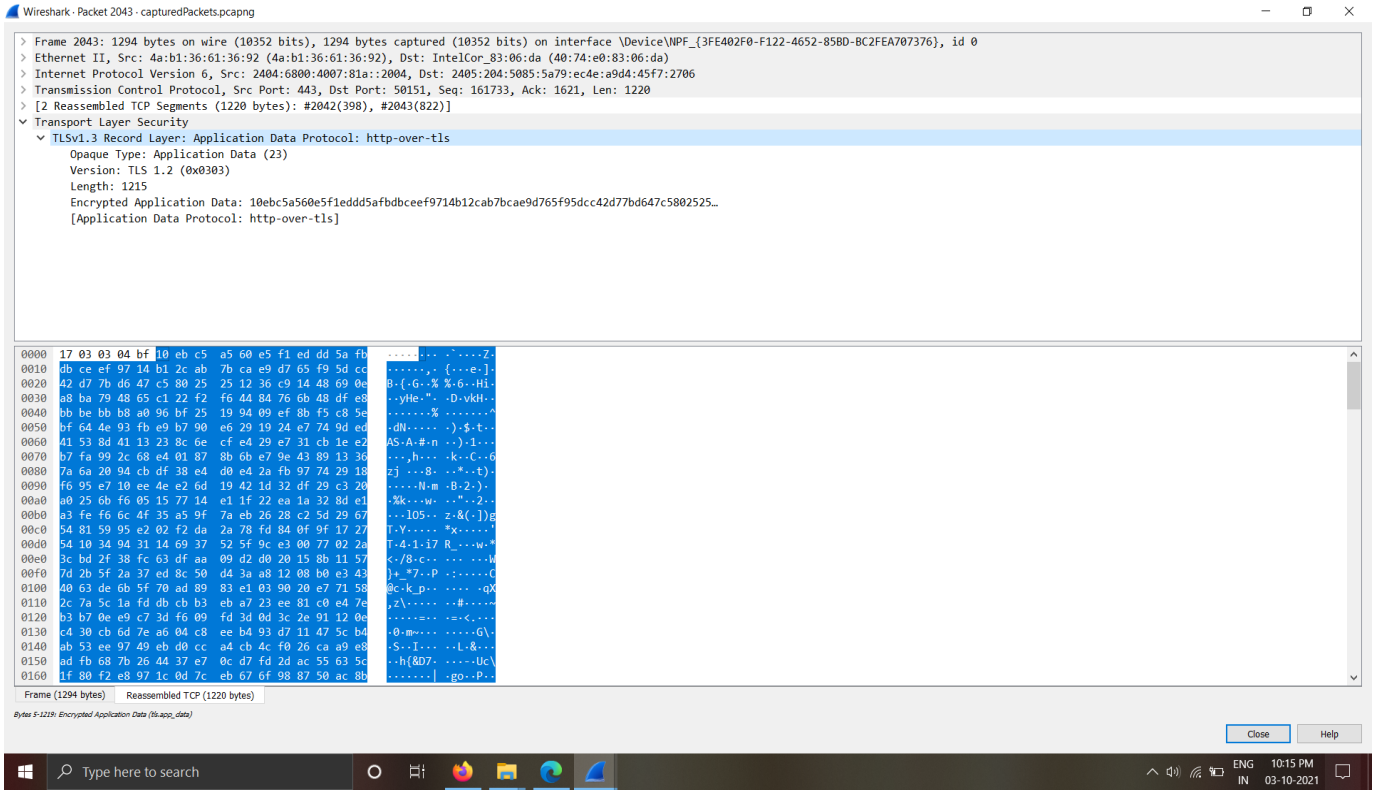
1.. Use filter section to filter out Specific Packets related to https protocol. (HTTPS means HTTP over TLS).

From this Pane you can observe:

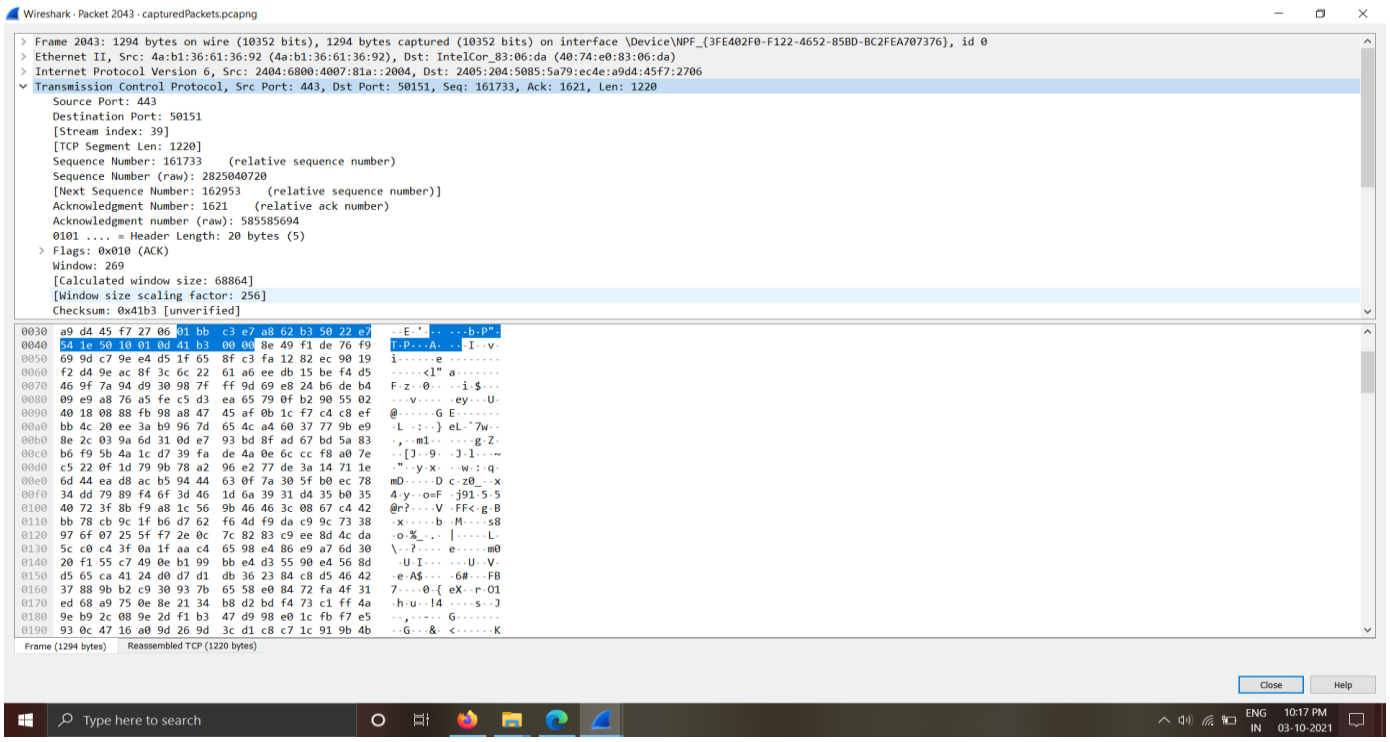
- No. – The number of a captured packet.
- Time – This shows you when the packet was captured with regards to when you started capturing.
- Source – This is the origin of a captured packet in the form of an address.
- Destination – The destination address of a captured packet.
- Protocol – The type of a captured packet.
- Length – This shows you the length of a captured packet. This is expressed in bytes.



2. Choose the packet you want to read. Double-click on it.



3. Here are some additional information from the captured http packet:



I/O GRAPHS:

It shows the graph for the network traffic.