# HW3 Report

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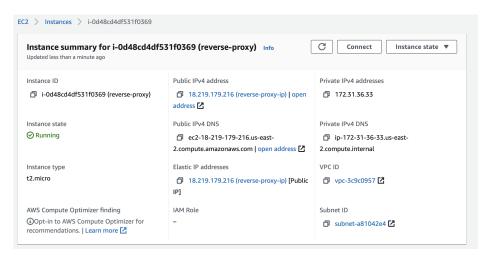
April 30, 2021

## 1 Reverse Proxy EC2 Instance

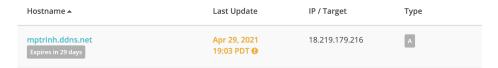
#### 1.1 Create and launch EC2 Instance

 $Follow\ this\ guide\ https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quickstarts/latest/vmlaunch/step-1-launch-instance.html.$ 

Create Elastic IP and assign it to reverse proxy EC2 Instance. By doing this, IP address associated with the instance will not change even when the instance is stopped.



Register a domain and add a A record connecting the IP address of reverse proxy instance to that domain name. I use NoIP.



To connect to EC2 instance from local machine. Run the below command in the directory where reverse-proxy-ec2.pem file is located.

```
ssh -i "reverse-proxy-ec2.pem" ec2-user@mptrinh.ddns.net
```

```
(base) MacBook-Pro:HW3 maytrinh$ ssh -i "reverse-proxy-ec2.pem" ec2-user@mptrinh.ddns.net
The authenticity of host 'mptrinh.ddns.net (18.219.179.216)' can't be established.

ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:Gfct3i2z7g05cDwOnt6KyOoDKSmonNtbIzcBJfOSAhg.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'mptrinh.ddns.net' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
Last login: Fri Apr 30 04:07:58 2021 from c-73-232-172-156.hsd1.tx.comcast.net

--| --| --| --|
--| ( / Amazon Linux 2 AMI
---|\---|--|
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
[ec2-user@mptrinh ~]$
```

### 1.2 Deploy Python code to AWS EC2 Instance

Once the EC2 instance up and running on AWS, to deploy Python code from local machine to the remote instance follow this guide https://praneeth-kandula.medium.com/running-python-scripts-on-an-aws-ec2-instance-8c01f9ee7b2f

There is a slight modify in reverse proxy code where we need to save the server's public IP address in the switch table. Since each server has its own dedicated IP, we need to save the IP address to connect to server later on. Then, run this command below to transfer *revproc.py* file to remote instance.

```
scp -i ~/Desktop/COSC6377-ComputerNetworks/HW3/reverse-proxy-ec2.pem ~/Desktop/COSC6377-
ComputerNetworks/HW3/revproc.py ec2-user@mptrinh.ddns.net:/home/ec2-user
```

<sup>\*</sup>Course assignments

If the transfer is successful, the response is similar to the following:

```
(base) MacBook-Pro:HW3 maytrinh$ scp -i ~/Desktop/COSC6377-ComputerNetworks/HW3/reverse-proxy-ec2.pem ~/Desktop/COSC6377-Com
```

Go to the directory in EC2 containing the file and run the python code. While it looks like the reverse proxy is running on *localhost:80/*, that's on the virtual machine. To access the reverse proxy, we will have to use the instance's public DNS (or hostname).

```
[[ec2-user@mptrinh ~]$ sudo python3 revproc.py -port 80
Reverse proxy is listening on 0.0.0.0:80
```

### 2 Servers EC2 Instances

Create, launch and assign elastic IP addresses for 2 EC2 instances (following the same structure as above, except we do not need to get a human readable domain name for servers).

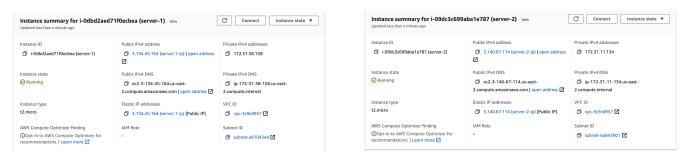


Figure 1: EC2 Instance for Server 1 (left) and Server 2 (right)

To correctly run this, we need to slightly modify the code. For Server code, we need to identify the hostname for Reverse Proxy instance. For this, we can either use reverse proxy public IP address or its hostname. When server wants to send setup message to reverse proxy, it will connect to reverse proxy using reverse proxy's host and port. When server listens to new connection, it will use its own host and port.

```
self.revhost = '18.219.179.216' # revproc public IP address
   self.revproc = args.revproc #well-known port on which the reverse proxy is running
2
   self.host = '0.0.0.0'
   self.port = args.listen \ \#arbitrary \ non-privileged \ port
5
   def connect_to_proxy(self):
        self.socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
        \verb|self.socket.setsockopt| (\verb|socket.SOLSOCKET|, \verb|socket.SOLREUSEADDR|, 1) \\
9
10
        # connect to reverse proxy
11
        self.socket.connect((self.revhost, self.revproc))
12
        print("Connecting_to_the_reverse_proxy_on_port", self.revproc)
14
         . . .
15
16
         . . .
   def listen (self):
18
        self.serverSocket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
19
        \verb|self.serverSocket.bind((self.host, self.port))|\\
20
        self.serverSocket.listen(1)
        print ("Sever\_is\_listening\_on\_\{0\}".format(self.port))
22
        while True:
23
            conn, addr = self.serverSocket.accept()
24
25
26
```

Deploy the code to server instance like above. Note that we are doing this for 2 servers. We can run the same code but we are connecting to 2 different server instances. When connecting servers to reverse proxy and setting up the switch table, the terminal look like this:

```
[[ec2-user@ip-172-31-38-158 ~]$ sudo python3 server.py -id 1 -pp PP_1 -listen 80 -revproc 80
Server runing with id 1
Server serving privacy policy PP_1
Connecting to the reverse proxy on port 80
b'{"Status": "Successfully setup with reverse proxy"}'
Sever is listening on 80
```

Figure 2: Server 1 Instance

Figure 3: Server 2 Instance

Figure 4: Reverse Proxy Instance

# 3 Client

Modify client code so that it connects to reverse proxy instance using its hostname.

```
self.host = 'mptrinh.ddns.net' #reverse proxy hostname
```

Run the client code from local machine. The messages on the client terminal may look something like this.

```
(base) MacBook-Pro:HW3 maytrinh$ python client.py -id 1327 -revproc 80 -pkt 1327.PP_2
Socket connected on port 80
Client id 1327. Sending a message to privacy policy PP_2 through reverse proxy running on port 80
Client id 1327. Reveiving message from the server 2, payload: 5d5b56e93d61c78d2c28d0f6b5cf45d196b825b6
Hash matched.
(base) MacBook-Pro:HW3 maytrinh$ python client.py -id 1334 -revproc 80 -pkt 1334.PP_1
Socket connected on port 80
Client id 1334. Sending a message to privacy policy PP_1 through reverse proxy running on port 80
Client id 1334. Reveiving message from the server 1, payload: 8f38235f4714b7196b5d9458080cb3d16e01b79b
Hash matched.
(base) MacBook-Pro:HW3 maytrinh$
```

The message on the Reverse Proxy terminal may look something like this.

```
HW3 — ec2-user@mptrinh:~ — ssh -i reverse-proxy-ec2.pem ec2-user@mptrinh.ddns.net — 128x31

...ec2-user@mptrinh.ddns.net ...t-2.compute.amazonaws.com ... ....compute.amazonaws.com ... ...terNetworks/HW3 — -bash ...

[ec2-user@mptrinh ~]$ sudo python3 revproc.py -port 80

Reverse proxy is listening on 0.0.0.8:80

Connected to 3.134.65.164:42499

Handling server setup....

Received setup message from server id 1, privacy policy PP_1, port 80

{'PP_1': [[1, '3.134.65.164', 80, True]]}

Connected to 3.140.67.114:59420

Handling server setup...

Received setup message from server id 2, privacy policy PP_2, port 80

{'PP_1': [[1, '3.134.65.164', 80, True]], 'PP_2': [[2, '3.140.67.114', 80, True]]}

Connected to 73.232.172.156:54114

Handling client connection ...

Received a data message from client id 1327, privacy policy PP_2, payload: uddirbgwkejcwxxezgadhwwvonhrhgoi

Policy exists. Connect to the server and send message

Connect to server [2, '3.140.67.114', 80, True]

Forwarding a data message from client id 1327 to server id 2, payload: uddirbgwkejcwxxezgadhwwvonhrhgoi

Port is open

Received a data message from server id 2, payload: 5d5b5ce93d61c78d2c28d0f6b5cf45d196b825b6

Forwarding a data message to client 1327, payload: 5d5b5ce93d61c78d2c28d0f6b5cf45d196b825b6

('PP_1': [[1, '3.134.45.164', 80, True]], 'PP_2': [[2, '3.140.67.114', 80, True]]}

Connected to 73.232.172.156:54126

Handling client connection ...

Received a data message from client id 1334, privacy policy PP_1, payload: qctspreinphsqjwpbhyvmmmglsyvitbl

Policy exists. Connect to the server and send message

Connected to server [1, '3.134.45.164', 80, True]

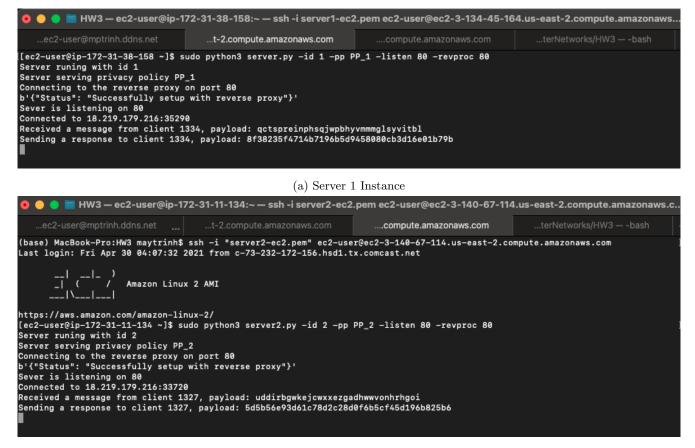
Forwarding a data message from client id 1334 to server id 1, payload: qctspreinphsqjwpbhyvmmmglsyvitbl

Port is open

Received a data message from client id 1334, payload: 8f38235f4714b7196b5d9458080cb3d16e01b79b

('PP_1': [[1, '3.134.45.164', 80, True]], 'PP_2': [[2, '3.140.67.114', 80, True]])
```

The messages on the servers terminal may look something like this.



(b) Server 2 Instance

Figure 5: Servers Instance Running