

CS471 – Web Technologies (Laboratory)

Lab-1: The Internet Protocols

Mohammed Khaled | 412117700

Part 1: Capturing HTTP Traffic.

Task 1: Start Wireshark and capture packets.

Step 1: Open Wireshark.

Step 2: Select the network interface connected to the internet (e.g., Ethernet or Wi-Fi).

Step 3: Click the "Start Capturing Packets" button (the shark fin icon).

Step 4: Open your favorite web browser and navigate to (<https://qu.edu.sa>) website.

Step 5: After the website has fully loaded, stop capturing packets by clicking the red stop button in Wireshark.

Task 2: Filter HTTP packets and analyze them.

Step 1: In the filter bar, type http and press Enter. This filters out only the HTTP packets from the capture.

Step 2: Select any HTTP packet to view its details.

Step 3: Observe the HTTP request and response messages. Note the method (GET, POST), URL, response codes (200 OK, 404 Not Found), etc.

The image displays two screenshots of the Wireshark network protocol analyzer. The top screenshot shows a packet capture on the 'http' filter, listing several packets. Packet 305 is selected, showing details for an HTTP GET request to 'https://silverbrightludsham.neverssl.com/online/'. The bottom screenshot shows the same capture with packet 310 selected, which is an HTTP 200 OK response. The details pane for packet 310 shows the response structure, including headers like 'Server: Apache/2.4.62 (Ubuntu)' and 'Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8', and the body content.

Wireshark Packet List (Top Screenshot):

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
305	29.422878	192.168.100.254	34.223.124.45	HTTP	535	GET /online/ HTTP/1.1
310	29.647308	34.223.124.45	192.168.100.254	HTTP	188	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
312	29.727460	192.168.100.254	34.223.124.45	HTTP	497	GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
316	29.958231	34.223.124.45	192.168.100.254	HTTP	470	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (PNG)

Wireshark Packet Details (Top Screenshot - Packet 305):

- Frame 305: 535 bytes on wire (4280 bits), 535 bytes captured (4280 bits) on interface \Device\NPF...
- Ethernet II, Src: AzureWaveTec_6d:d7:51 (20:0b:74:6d:d7:51), Dst: HuaweiTechno_ea:4d:97 (8c:fd:18:ea:4d:97)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.100.254, Dst: 34.223.124.45
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 58916, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 481
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol
 - GET /online/ HTTP/1.1\r\n
 - Host: silverbrightludsham.neverssl.com\r\n
 - Connection: keep-alive\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/113.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/113.0.0.0
 - Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*; q=0.8\r\n
 - Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n
 - Accept-Language: en-GB,en;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8\r\n
 - [Full request URI: https://silverbrightludsham.neverssl.com/online/]

Wireshark Packet Details (Bottom Screenshot - Packet 310):

- Frame 310: 188 bytes on wire (1504 bits), 188 bytes captured (1504 bits) on interface \Device\NPF...
- Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiTechno_ea:4d:97 (8c:fd:18:ea:4d:97), Dst: AzureWaveTec_6d:d7:51 (20:0b:74:6d:d7:51)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 34.223.124.45, Dst: 192.168.100.254
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 58916, Seq: 1413, Ack: 482, Len: 134
- [2 Reassembled TCP Segments (1546 bytes): #309(1412), #310(134)]
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol
 - HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\n
 - Date: Fri, 31 Jan 2025 22:39:02 GMT\r\n
 - Server: Apache/2.4.62 (Ubuntu)\r\n
 - Upgrade: h2,h2c\r\n
 - Connection: Upgrade, Keep-Alive\r\n
 - Last-Modified: Wed, 29 Jun 2022 00:23:22 GMT\r\n
 - ETag: "8be-5e28b29291e10-gzip"\r\n
 - Accept-Ranges: bytes\r\n
 - Vary: Accept-Encoding\r\n
 - Content-Encoding: gzip\r\n
 - Content-Length: 1173\r\n
 - Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100\r\n
 - Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8\r\n
 - [Request in frame 305]
 - [Time since request: 0.224430000 seconds]
 - [Request URI: /online/]
 - [Full request URI: https://silverbrightludsham.neverssl.com/online/]
 - Content-encoded entity body (gzip): 1173 bytes -> 2238 bytes
 - File Data: 2238 bytes

Part 2: Analyzing TCP/IP Traffic.

Task 1: Filter TCP packets

Step 1: Clear the previous filter and type TCP to focus on TCP packets.

Step 2: Select a TCP packet related to your HTTP request/response.

Step 3: Right-click on the packet and select "Follow" -> "TCP Stream".

Step 4: This shows the entire conversation between the client and server.

Task 2: Analyze TCP handshake and investigate Data Transfer and Termination Step 1:

- Find and select packets related to the TCP three-way handshake:
- SYN: Initiates a connection.
- SYN-ACK: Acknowledges and responds to the SYN.

ACK: Acknowledges the SYN-ACK and establishes the connection.

Step 2: Note the sequence and acknowledgment numbers. Screenshot and upload your image to your online git repository.

Step 3: Observe the data packets exchanged between the client and server. Take a screenshot and upload it to your online git repo.

Step 4: Look at the TCP termination process (FIN, ACK packets).

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a packet capture of a TCP connection. The packet list on the left shows several packets, with packet 305 selected. The packet details pane on the right shows the structure of the selected packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, Transmission Control Protocol, and Hypertext Transfer Protocol. The packet bytes pane at the bottom shows the raw data of the packet.

Frame 305: 535 bytes on wire (4280 bits), 535 bytes captured (4280 bits) on interface \Device\NPF{...} Ethernet II, Src: AzureWaveTec_6d:d7:51 (20:0b:74:6d:d7:51), Dst: HuaweiTechno_ea:4d:97 (8c:fd:18:ea:4d:97) Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.100.254, Dst: 34.223.124.45 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 58916, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 481 Hypertext Transfer Protocol GET /online/ HTTP/1.1 Host: silverbrightlshdawn.neverssl.com/n Connection: keep-alive Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/122.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*; Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a packet capture of a TCP connection. The packet list on the left shows several packets, with packet 310 selected. The packet details pane on the right shows the structure of the selected packet, including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, Transmission Control Protocol, and Hypertext Transfer Protocol. The packet bytes pane at the bottom shows the raw data of the packet.

Frame 310: 188 bytes on wire (1504 bits), 188 bytes captured (1504 bits) on interface \Device\NPF{...} Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiTechno... Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 34.223.124.45, Dst: 192.168.100.254 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 58916, Seq: 1, Len: 150 Hypertext Transfer Protocol 200 OK Date: Fri, 31 Jan 2025 22:39:02 GMT Server: Apache/2.4.62 (Ubuntu) Upgrade: h2,h2c Connection: Upgrade, Keep-Alive Last-Modified: Wed, 29 Jun 2022 00:23:22 GMT ETag: "8be5e2b29291e10-gzip" Accept-Ranges: bytes Vary: Accept-Encoding Content-Encoding: gzip Content-Length: 1171 Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100 Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

Part 3: Capturing and Analyzing UDP Traffic

Task 1: Generate UDP traffic and capture packets

Step 1: Open a network application that uses UDP (e.g., streaming video, VoIP software, or custom script).

Step 2: Start the application to generate UDP traffic.

Step 3: Start capturing packets in Wireshark while the UDP application is running.

Step 4: After sufficient traffic is generated, stop capturing packets.

Task 2: Filter and analysis UDP Packets

Step 1: In the filter bar, type UDP and press Enter.

Step 2: This filters out only the UDP packets from the capture.

Step 3: Select any UDP packet to view its details.

Step 4: Observe the source and destination ports, length, and data.

Step 5: Compare the simplicity of UDP headers with TCP headers.

The screenshot displays the Wireshark network protocol analyzer interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Wireless, Tools, and Help. The main window is divided into three panes: Packet List, Packet Details, and Packet Bytes.

Packet List Pane: Shows a list of captured packets. The filter bar at the top contains the text "udp.stream eq 16". The list shows packets 2251 through 2344, all of which are UDP packets from source 74.125.173.234 to destination 192.168.100.254, with source port 443 and destination port 53979. Packet 2340 is selected.

Packet Details Pane: Provides a hierarchical view of the selected packet (Frame 2340). It shows the following structure:

- Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiTechno_6a:4d:57 (8c:fd:18:ea:4d:57), Dst: AzureWaveTec_Gd:d7:51 (20:0b:74:6d:d7:51)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 74.125.173.234, Dst: 192.168.100.254
- User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 443, Dst Port: 53979
 - Source Port: 443
 - Destination Port: 53979
 - Length: 1250
 - Checksum: 0x3caf [unverified]
 - [Checksum Status: Unverified]
 - [Stream index: 16]
 - [Stream Packet Number: 10]
 - [Timestamps]
 - UDP payload (1250 bytes)
 - Data (1250 bytes)

Packet Bytes Pane: Displays the raw hexadecimal and ASCII data of the packet payload, starting with 20 0b 74 6d d7 51 8c fd 18 ea 4d 97 08 00 45 00.

The bottom status bar indicates "Packets: 12335 · Displayed: 14 (0.1%) · Dropped: 0 (0.0%)". The system tray at the bottom shows the date and time as 2/1/2025, 1:50 AM.

Part 4: Comparing TCP and UDP by filling in the following tables. Save your work (e.g., in an MS Word document), and upload it to your online git repo.

Task 1: Fill in the following table and provide reasons.

	TCP or UDP	Reasons
Reliability and Connection Establishment	TCP	Reliable, connection-oriented (3-way handshake). ensures ordered, error-free delivery (good for web, emails).
Data Integrity and Ordering	TCP	Ensures data integrity with error checking and retransmissions. Maintains ordering by delivering packets in sequence.

Task 2: Identify the use Cases and Performance of TCP and UDP.

	TCP	UDP
Use cases	File transfers, web browsing, email, remote login (reliable delivery).	Streaming, gaming, DNS, network monitoring (speed & low latency).
Performance	Slower, heavier (error checking, flow control).	Faster, lighter (no connection setup, minimal overhead).