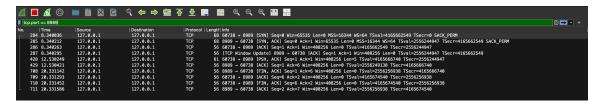
Task 1 TCP Traffic

 \mathbf{a}



The first three rows describes the TCP-Handshake. The client sends a synchronize packet (SYN) to the server to start the connection. In the figure this is packet number 284, where the source port is 60738 and the destination port is 8989 (server). This packet includes a sequence number (Seq=0) which is used to synchronize the session. In the second row the server responds with a [SYN,ACK] packet, acknowledging the received SYN (by setting ACK=1) and sending its own SYN. In the third row we can observe that the client sends an ACK packet back to the server, finishing the handshake. This is packet No. 286, where ACK=1 confirms the Servers SYN.

In the fifth row we can observe the occurrence of data transfer after sending a message in our case "Hey" from the client to the server. Packet No. 428 shows a PSH (push) and ACK flags set. PSH tells the receiver to pass the data to the application and ACK acknowledges the previous packets. Packet No. 429 shows that the server acknowledges the send packet.

Finally, we can observe the packets involved in closing the connections. The Server sends a FIN (finish) and ACK packet to the client, signaling that no further data will be sent and the connection should be closed. The sequence value Seq=1 and the acknowledge value ACK=6 are set. This means that this packet indicates the last byte stream from the server and at the same time confirms all data received up to this point. The Client confirms the receipt of the FIN packet by sending an ACK. The confirmation message ACK=2 confirms receipt of the final FIN packet from the server. After acknowledging the FIN the client sends one itself and an ACK packet to close the connection from his side aswell. The Sequence value (Seq=6) indicates the continuation od the sequencing and the acknowledgement value ACK=2 continues to acknowledge the received packets. Finally The server receives the FIN packet from the client and sends a final ACK packet in response. This confirms receipt of the FIN packet from the client and completes the four-way handshake.

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```
def start_client(ip, port):

# Create a TCP/IP socket

client_socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM) #(AF_INET) indicates that we are using an internet socket /

# Connect the socket to the server's address and port

client_socket.connect(ip, port))

# Create a separate thread for receiving messages

receive_thread = threading.Thread(target=receive_messages, args=(client_socket,)) #The receive_messages function takes the client socket as an argument to read data from it.

receive_thread.start()

# Continuously send messages

while True:

message = input()

if message == '':

break

client_socket.send(message.encode('utf-8')) #Encoding in UTF-8 is necessary as network communication requires data to be in bytes rather than in string format.

# Close the connection and the client socket

print("Closing connection...")

client_socket.close()

pass
```

Task 4 - HTTPS Traffic

Start recording network traffic with Wireshark and open any https website (we chose https://www.unibas.ch/de). What is a big difference in the content of the relevant packets, especially with respect to Task 1?

Besides the the TCP traffic seen in the first task, the image shows network traffic from unibas.ch that is encrypted using TLS (Transport Layer Security). TLS secures the transmission of data by encrypting the data itself as well as verifying the identity of the communication partners. It shows how data is sent and received via the port 443 (HTTPS). The packets 507 and 508 shows the TLS-Handshake with "Client Hello" and "Server Hello".

