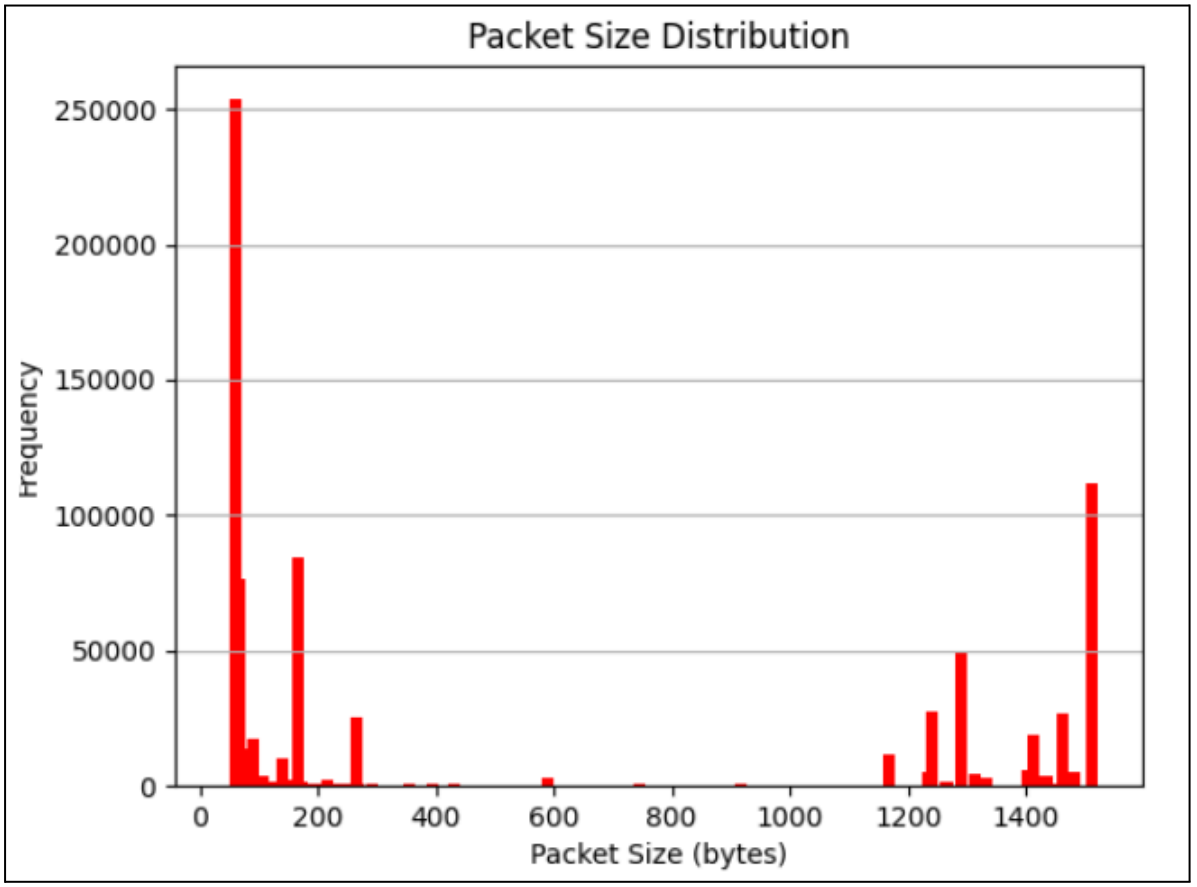
CS 331: Computer Networks Assignment 1

Github repository : https://github.com/ushasree-3/CN_Assignment-1/

Part 1: Metrics and Plots

1.1 Answer is in github repo:
https://github.com/ushasree-3/CN_Assignment-1/blob/main/part1_q/results/1_1.txt

Total Packets: 981722
Total Data Transferred: 515684268 bytes
Min Packet Size: 42 bytes
Max Packet Size: 1514 bytes
Avg Packet Size: 525.285 bytes



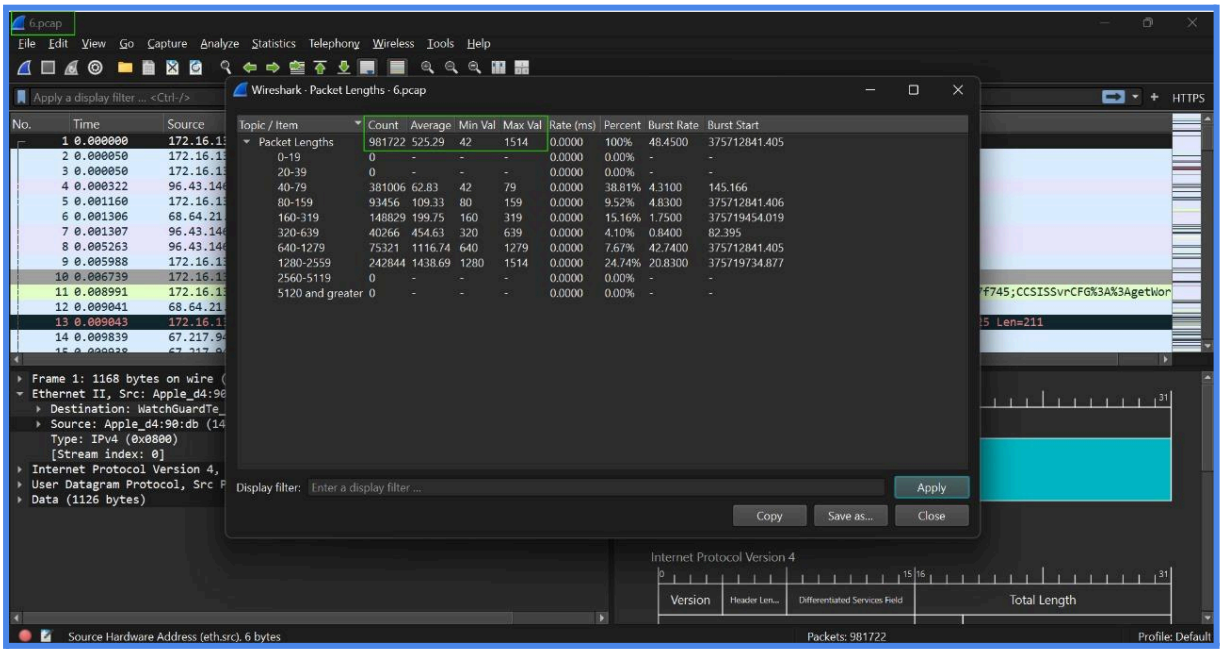
1.2 - Unique source destination pairs :
https://github.com/ushasree-3/CN_Assignment-1/blob/main/part1_q/results/1_2.txt

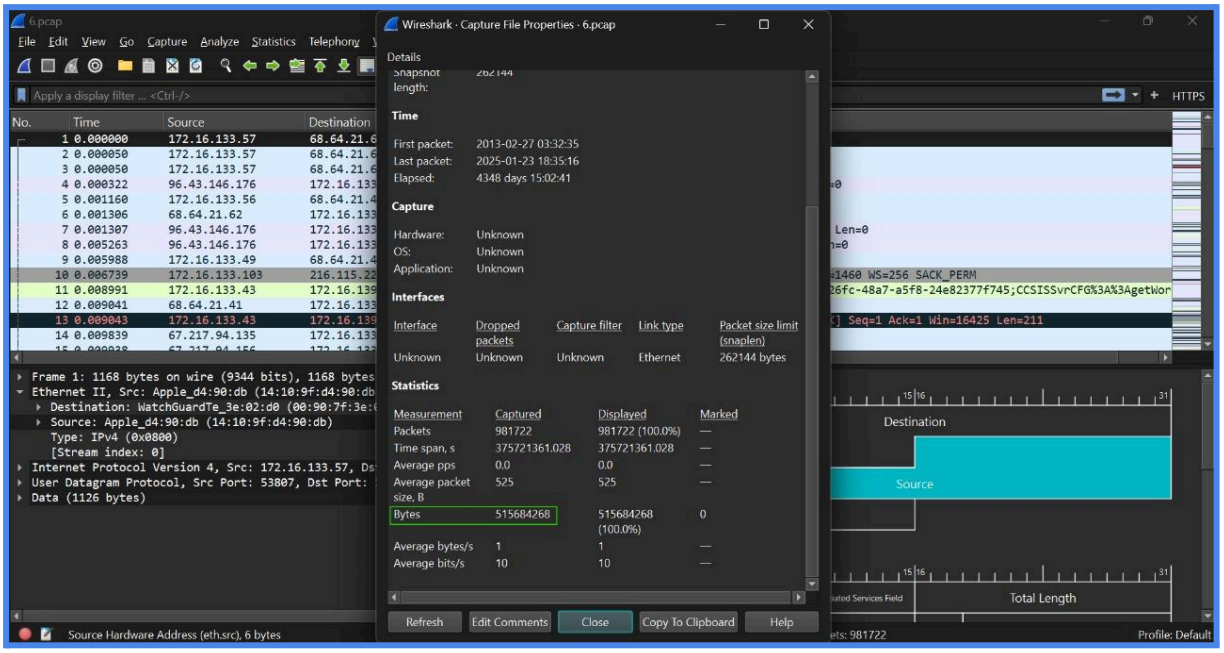
1.3 - Source & Destination IP flows:
https://github.com/ushasree-3/CN_Assignment-1/blob/main/part1_q/results/1_3.txt

The source - destination which have transferred the most data is:

Max Flow: 180.149.61.76:443 -> 10.240.0.41:57867
Data Transferred: 52695453 bytes

We've also checked these results with the wireshark analysis and they are the same. Here are the photos attached for reference (from Wireshark):





Part 2: Catch Me If You Can

1) Private IP Address: 172.16.131.10

2) Username: alexwell
   Password: bemymaxwellSS

3) Sender (MAIL FROM): <ab@iitgn.ac.in>
   Recipient (RCPT TO): <ag@iitgn.ac.in>
   Email Body:
   Subject: CS331 - Enrollment
   HostName: Chris Martin

Part 3: Capture the packets

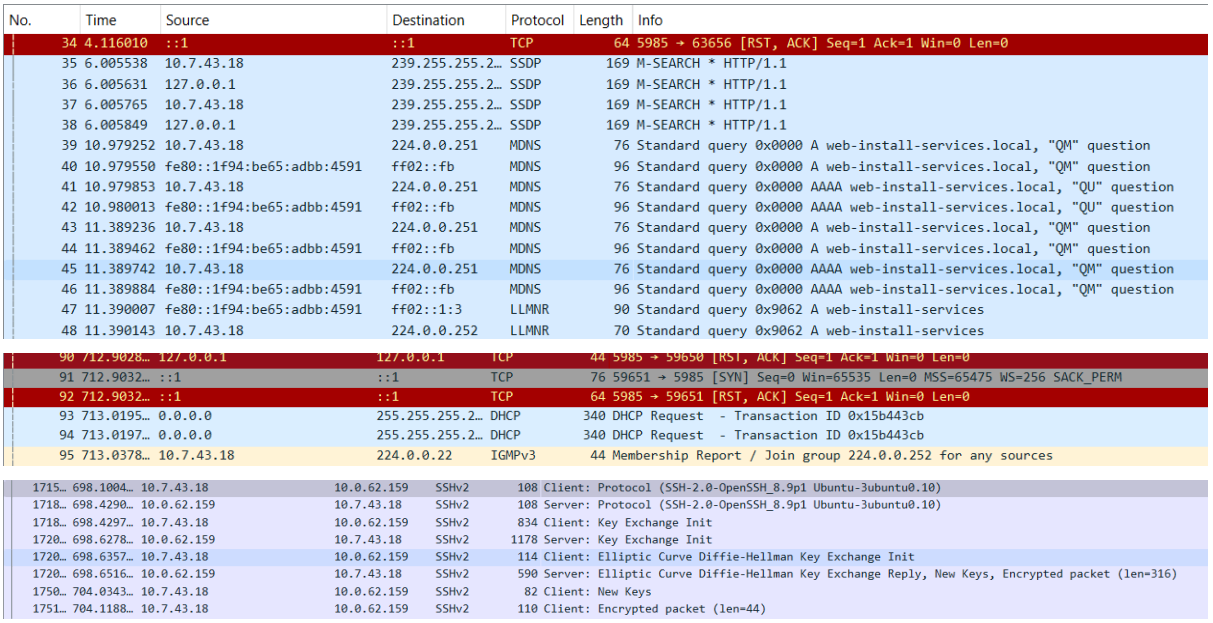
1. Wireshark Packet Capture Analysis:

For this task, we ran **Wireshark** to capture network packets on my host device while performing regular internet activities. During the capture, I identified these 5 protocols:

1. **SSDP (Simple Service Discovery Protocol)**
    - **Operation/Usage**: SSDP is used for discovering services and devices on a local network. It allows devices like printers, media players, and other IoT devices to find and communicate with each other without the need for a central server.
    - **Layer**: Application Layer
    - **RFC**: Not specified
2. **mDNS (Multicast DNS)**
    - **Operation/Usage**: mDNS is used for name resolution within a local network without the need for a traditional DNS server. It allows devices on the same network to resolve hostnames to IP addresses using multicast.
    - **Layer**: Application Layer
    - **RFC**: RFC 6762
3. **LLMNR (Link-Local Multicast Name Resolution)**
    - **Operation/Usage**: LLMNR is a protocol used for resolving hostnames to IP addresses on local networks. It operates similarly to mDNS, but it is commonly used in Windows-based networks for name resolution when no DNS server is available.
    - **Layer**: Application Layer
    - **RFC**: RFC 4795
4. **DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)**
    - **Operation/Usage**: DHCP is responsible for dynamically assigning IP addresses and other configuration information to devices on a network, simplifying network management by eliminating the need for manual IP address assignments.
    - **Layer**: Application Layer
    - **RFC**: RFC 2131
5. **SSH (Secure Shell)**
    - **Operation/Usage**: SSH is a cryptographic protocol that enables secure remote login and communication between a client and server over an unsecured network. It is widely used for securely accessing and managing remote systems and transferring files.
    - **Layer**: Application Layer
    - **RFC**: RFC 4254

These protocols all operate at the **Application Layer** of the OSI model, which is responsible for enabling end-to-end communication between applications across a network.

I’ve attached the screenshots for the reference:



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
34	4.116010	::1	::1	TCP	64	5985 → 63656 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
35	6.005538	10.7.43.18	239.255.255.2…	SSDP	169	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
36	6.005631	127.0.0.1	239.255.255.2…	SSDP	169	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
37	6.005765	10.7.43.18	239.255.255.2…	SSDP	169	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
38	6.005849	127.0.0.1	239.255.255.2…	SSDP	169	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
39	10.979252	10.7.43.18	224.0.0.251	MDNS	76	Standard query 0x0000 A web-install-services.local, "QM" question
40	10.979550	fe80::1f94:be65:adbb:4591	ff02::fb	MDNS	96	Standard query 0x0000 A web-install-services.local, "QM" question
41	10.979853	10.7.43.18	224.0.0.251	MDNS	76	Standard query 0x0000 AAAA web-install-services.local, "QU" question
42	10.980013	fe80::1f94:be65:adbb:4591	ff02::fb	MDNS	96	Standard query 0x0000 AAAA web-install-services.local, "QU" question
43	11.389236	10.7.43.18	224.0.0.251	MDNS	76	Standard query 0x0000 A web-install-services.local, "QM" question
44	11.389462	fe80::1f94:be65:adbb:4591	ff02::fb	MDNS	96	Standard query 0x0000 A web-install-services.local, "QM" question
45	11.389742	10.7.43.18	224.0.0.251	MDNS	76	Standard query 0x0000 AAAA web-install-services.local, "QM" question
46	11.389884	fe80::1f94:be65:adbb:4591	ff02::fb	MDNS	96	Standard query 0x0000 AAAA web-install-services.local, "QM" question
47	11.390007	fe80::1f94:be65:adbb:4591	ff02::1:3	LLMNR	90	Standard query 0x9062 A web-install-services
48	11.390143	10.7.43.18	224.0.0.252	LLMNR	70	Standard query 0x9062 A web-install-services
90	712.9028…	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	TCP	44	5985 → 59650 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
91	712.9032…	::1	::1	TCP	76	59651 → 5985 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=65475 WS=256 SACK_PERM
92	712.9032…	::1	::1	TCP	64	5985 → 59651 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
93	713.0195…	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.2…	DHCP	340	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x15b443cb
94	713.0197…	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.2…	DHCP	340	DHCP Request - Transaction ID 0x15b443cb
95	713.0378…	10.7.43.18	224.0.0.22	IGMPv3	44	Membership Report / Join group 224.0.0.252 for any sources
1715…	698.1004…	10.7.43.18	10.0.62.159	SSHv2	108	Client: Protocol (SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_8.9p1 Ubuntu-3ubuntu0.10)
1718…	698.4290…	10.0.62.159	10.7.43.18	SSHv2	108	Server: Protocol (SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_8.9p1 Ubuntu-3ubuntu0.10)
1718…	698.4297…	10.7.43.18	10.0.62.159	SSHv2	834	Client: Key Exchange Init
1720…	698.6278…	10.0.62.159	10.7.43.18	SSHv2	1178	Server: Key Exchange Init
1720…	698.6357…	10.7.43.18	10.0.62.159	SSHv2	114	Client: Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Init
1720…	698.6516…	10.0.62.159	10.7.43.18	SSHv2	590	Server: Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange Reply, New Keys, Encrypted packet (len=316)
1750…	704.0343…	10.7.43.18	10.0.62.159	SSHv2	82	Client: New Keys
1751…	704.1188…	10.7.43.18	10.0.62.159	SSHv2	110	Client: Encrypted packet (len=44)

2. We analyzed network requests by visiting the following websites in google:
    i) canarabank.com
    ii) github.com
    iii) netflix.com

Note: The assignment specified analyzing `canarabank.in`, but as we could not access it, we have considered `canarabank.com` instead for our analysis.

a. Request Line Analysis:

i) canarabank.com

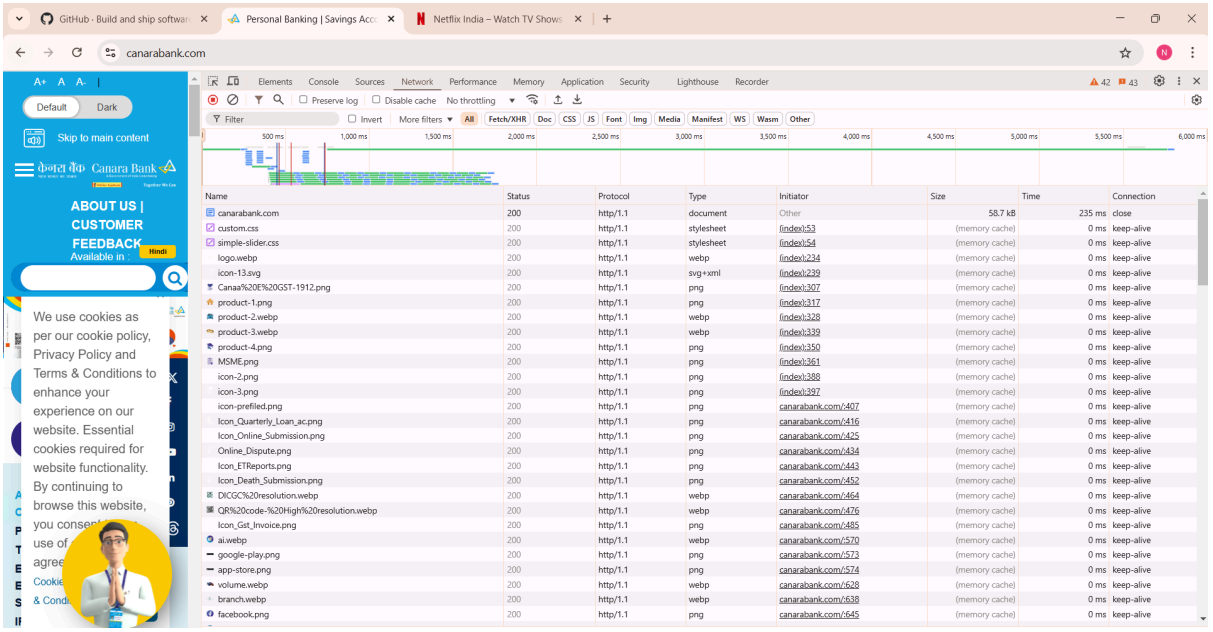
Request line : GET / HTTP/1.1
IP Address: 107.162.160.8:443

Connection:

- Connection: keep-alive (In the response header)
- Connection: close (In the response header)

Interpretation:

- The client (Google browser) requested a persistent connection with `Connection: keep-alive`.
- The server responded with `Connection: close`, indicating that it will close the connection after sending the response.
- In this case, the connection is **not persistent**.



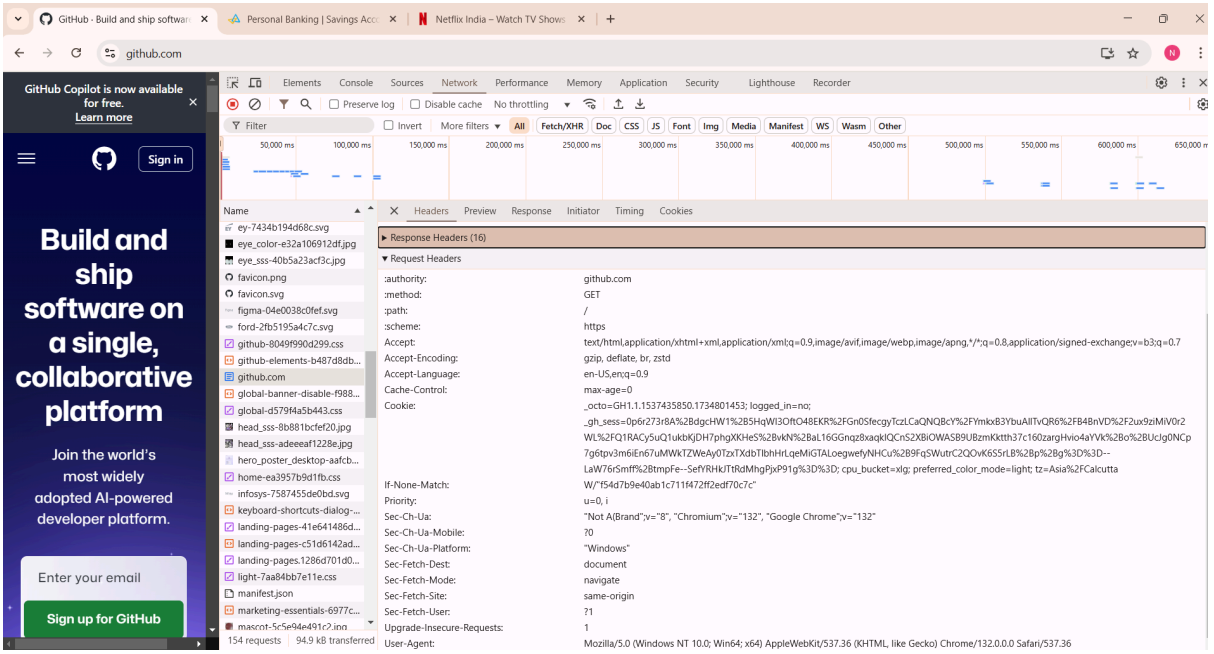
From the above figure, the connection is closed (response) for the canarabank.com page only, but for other pages, it is keep-alive, it means they are all **persistent connections**.

ii) github.com

As shown in the below image, the `github.com` page is using the HTTP/2 protocol, which indicates that HTTP version 2 is being utilized.

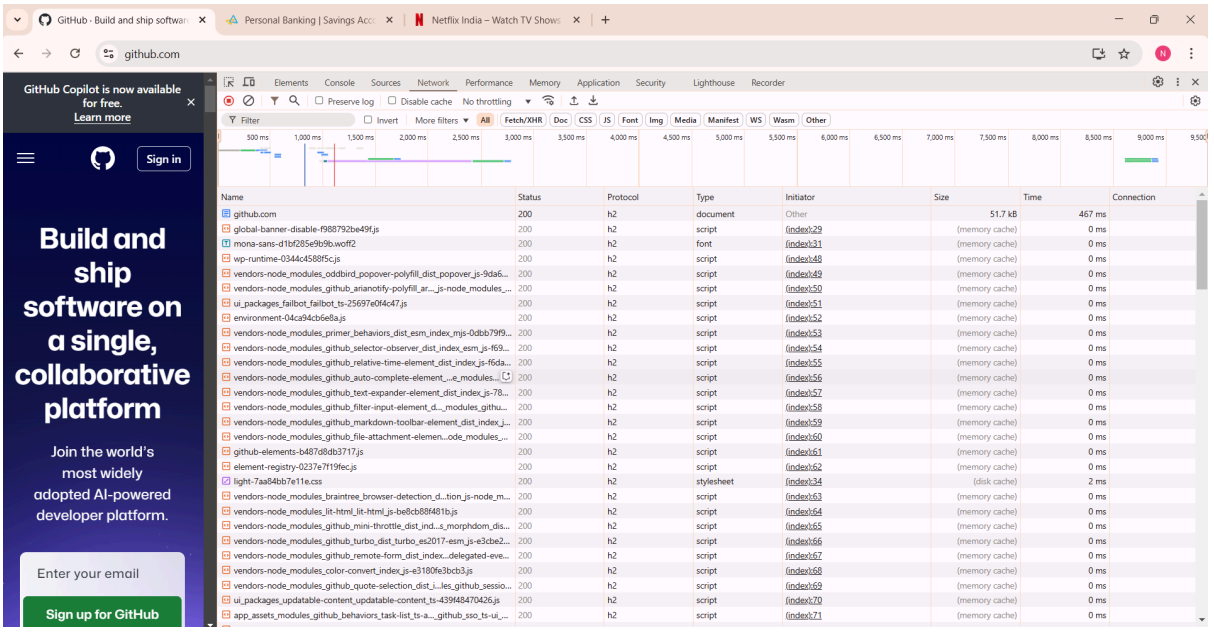
Name	Status	Protocol	Type	Initiator	Size	Time	Connection	Keep-Alive
github-elements-b487d8db3717.js	200	h2	script	(index):61	(memory ca...	0 ms		
github.com	200	h2	document	Other	51.8 kB	373 ms		
global-banner-disable-f988792be49f.js	200	h2	script	(index):29	(memory ca...	0 ms		

HTTP/2 does not have a traditional request line. Instead, it uses a set of special headers known as pseudo-headers. These pseudo-headers carry the necessary data in a more efficient, binary format. I've attached the figure for reference.



IP Address: 20.207.73.82:443

Since HTTP/2 is used, connections are always persistent across requests, and there is no need for an explicit Connection: keep-alive header as HTTP/2 assumes persistent connections by default.



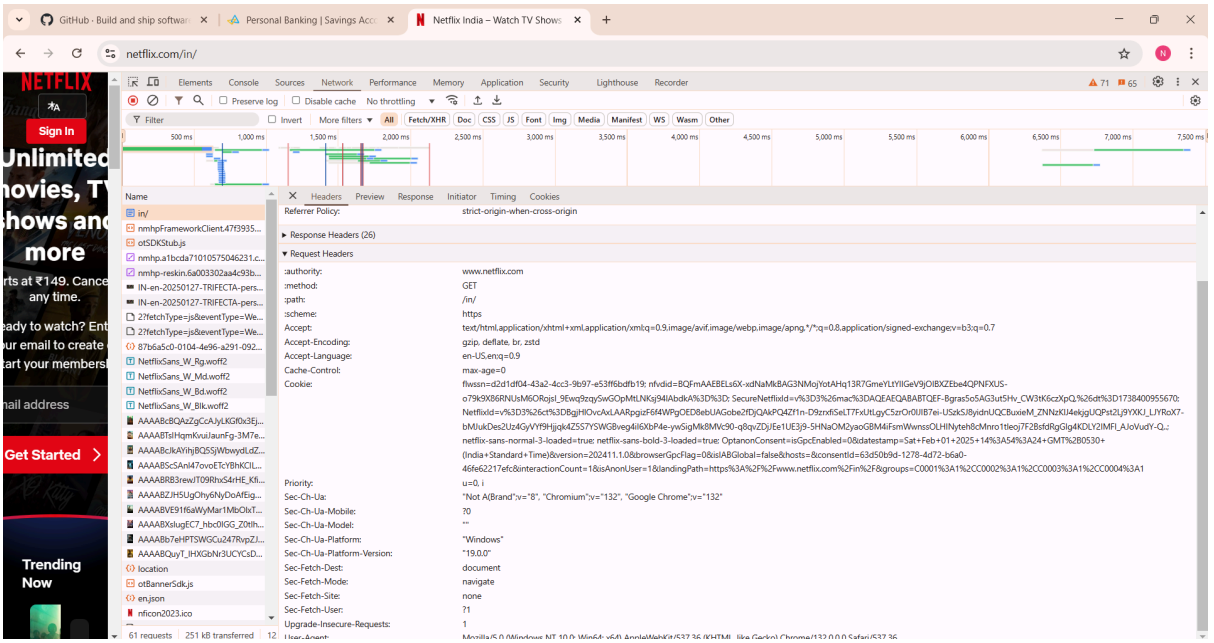
For all pages using HTTP/2, the connection is implicitly persistent across requests. Although the connection is not explicitly mentioned, HTTP/2 assumes persistent connections by default, so I am considering the connections to be **persistent**.

iii) netflix.com

As observed in the below image, the `netflix.com` page is using the HTTP/2 protocol, meaning HTTP version 2 is being utilized.

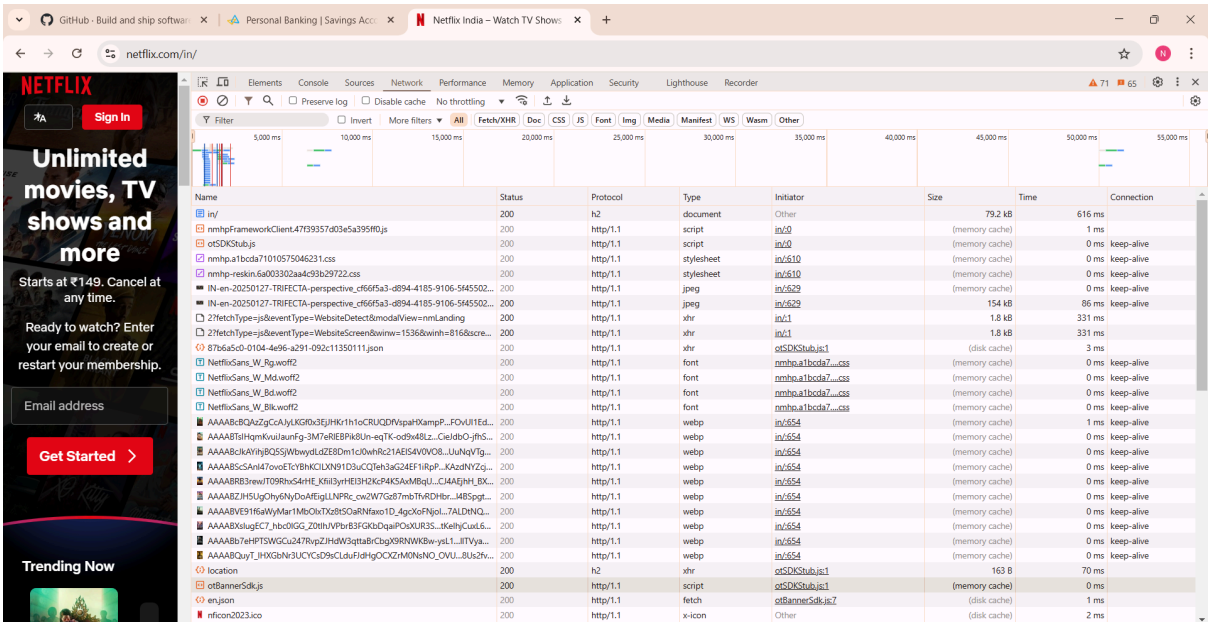
Name	Status	Protocol	Type	Initiator	Size	Time	Connection
in/	200	h2	document	Other	79.2 kB	616 ms	
nmhpFrameworkClient.47f39357d03e5a395ff0.js	200	http/1.1	script	in/:0	(memory cache)	1 ms	

As mentioned earlier, HTTP/2 does not use a traditional request line. Instead, it employs a series of **pseudo-headers** at the front of the request, replacing the need for a traditional request line. I've attached the figure for reference.



IP Address: 100.20.29.191:443

Since HTTP/2 is used, connection is **persistent** by default.



As you can see from the figure, different pages are using different HTTP versions. For pages using HTTP/1.1, some of them explicitly mention Connection: keep-alive, indicating persistent connections. For others, the connection details are not

mentioned, so no conclusions can be drawn about their persistence. For pages using HTTP/2, there is no explicit mention of Connection: keep-alive or Connection: close. However, since HTTP/2 is used, connections are always persistent across requests, and there is no need for an explicit Connection: keep-alive header, as HTTP/2 assumes persistent connections by default. Therefore, I assume all HTTP/2 connections are persistent.

b. Header Field Analysis:

Analyzing the `canarabank.com` website

Request header :

Header Field Name	**Value**
Host	canarabank.com
User-Agent	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/132.0.0.0 Safari/537.36
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=0.7

Response header :

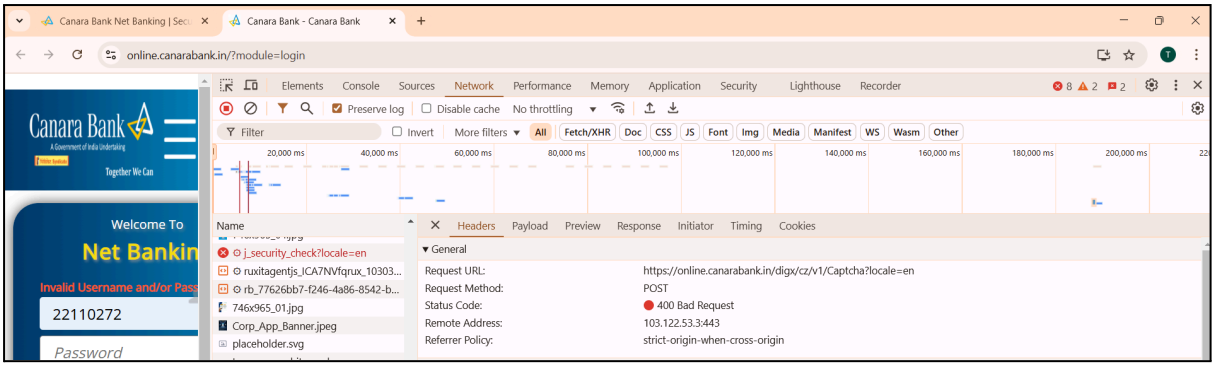
Header Field Name	**Value**
Date	Sat, 01 Feb 2025 06:26:06 GMT
Content-Type	text/html; charset=utf-8
Connection	close

HTTP Error codes:

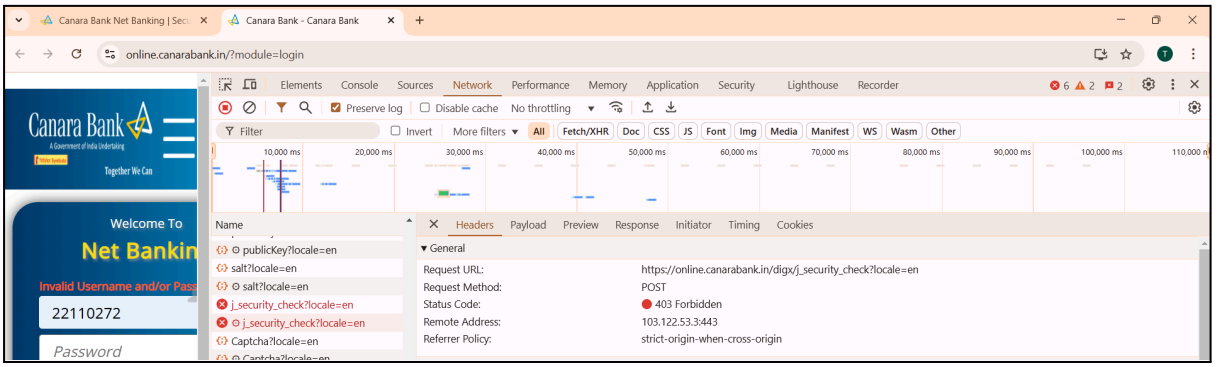
HTTP error code	**Brief Description**
400 Bad Request	Your request is malformed or incorrect in some way.
403 Forbidden	You don't have permission to access the resource.
404 Not Found	The page/resource does not exist.
405 Method Not Allowed	You're using an incorrect HTTP method to interact with the server.

Screenshots attached for reference:

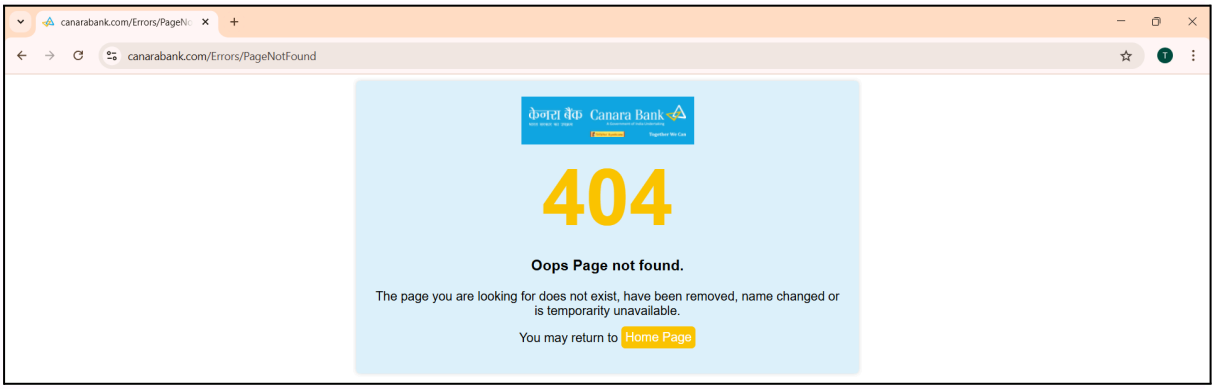
400 Bad Request



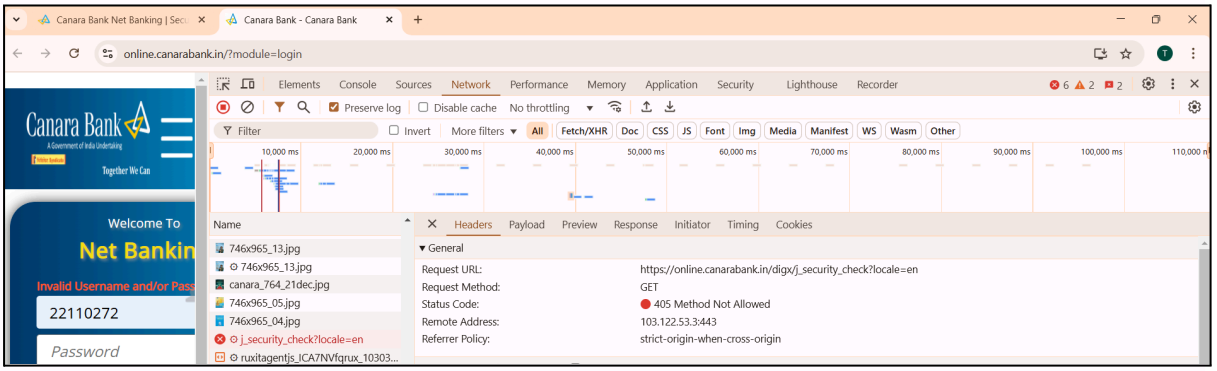
403 Forbidden



404 Not Found

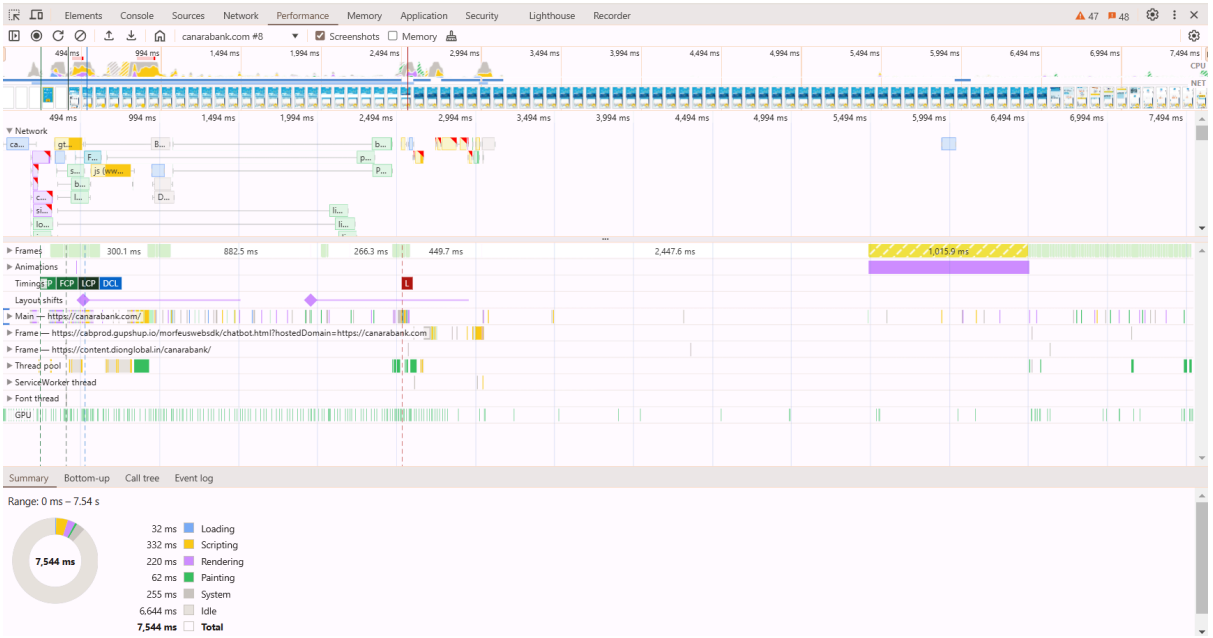


405 Method Not Allowed



c. Performance Metrics and Cookies:

i) canarabank.com:



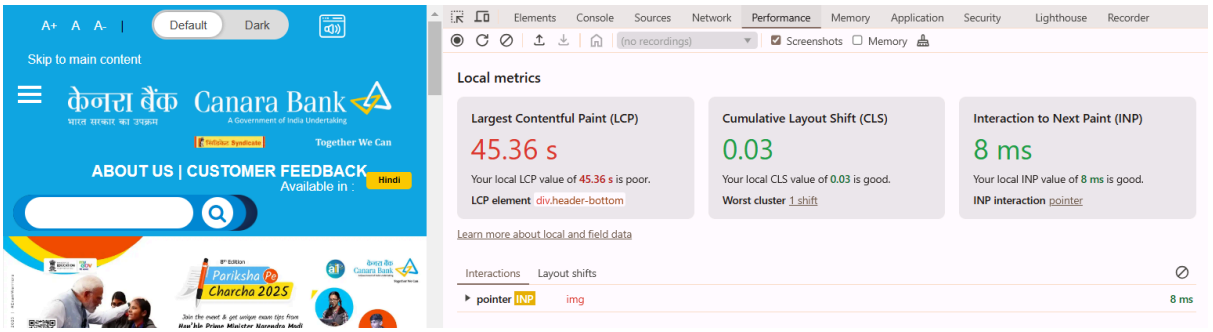
DOMContentLoaded (DCL) - 524.61ms

Largest Contentful Paint (LCP) - 404.16ms

First Contentful Paint (FCP) - 237.64ms

First Paint (FP) - 237.64ms

Browser used : Google Chrome



ii) github.com

Onload event (L) - 527.5ms

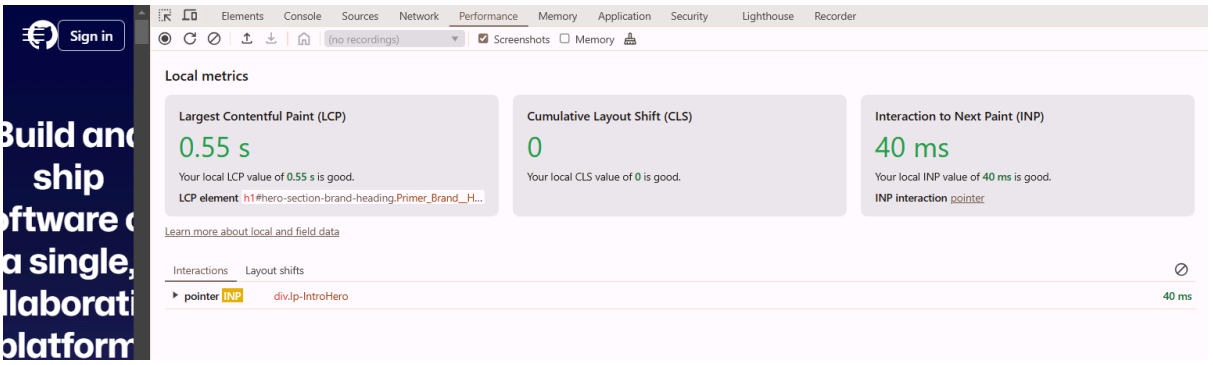
DOMContentLoaded event (DCL) - 391.3ms

Largest Contentful Paint (LCP) - 359.7ms

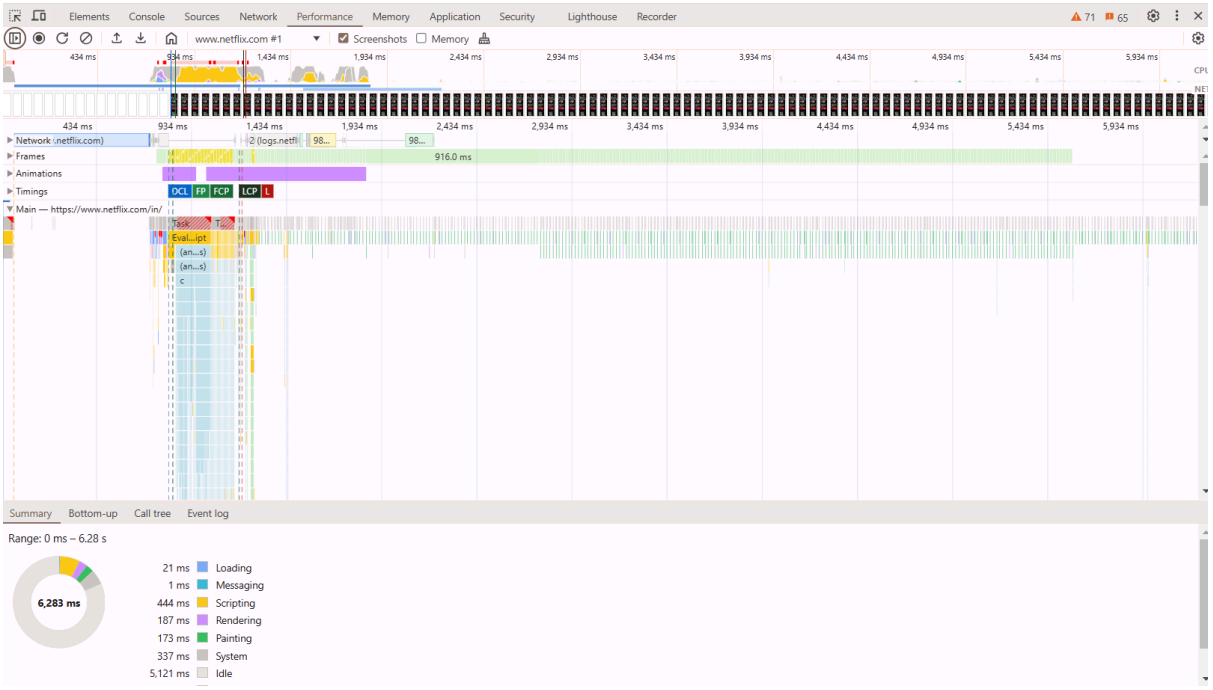
First Contentful Paint (FCP) -226.6ms

First Paint (FP) - 226.6ms

Browser used : Google Chrome



iii) netflix.com



Onload event (L) - 1197.6ms

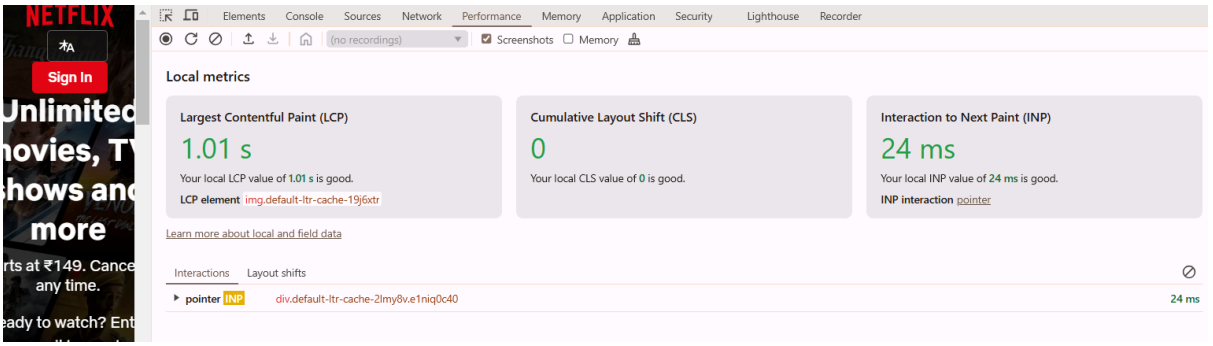
DOMContentLoaded event (DCL) - 811.6ms

Largest Contentful Paint (LCP) - 1184.4ms

First Contentful Paint (FCP) 834.8ms

First Paint (FP) - 834.8ms

Browser used : Google Chrome



Cookies used for the three websites : Link

No cookies found in the Response header in github.com